GC
942.5901
C142T,
V.1

GENEALOGY COLLECTION

GEN

ALLEN COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY

3 1833 01864 6049

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2014

https://archive.org/details/transactionsofca01camb

Bind in cover

Transactions

OF THE

Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire Archæological Society.

(FOUNDED A.D. 1900).

V. 1

VOLUME I. PART I.

[ISSUED TO SUBSCRIBERS FOR 1900-1901.]

EDITED BY THE REV. C. H. EVELYN WHITE, F.S.A.,

Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.

Gc
942.5901
C142t
V.1
pt.1-2

Ely:

PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY BY

G. H. TYNDALL, THE MINSTER PRESS,

1901.

PRICE (NON-MEMBERS) TEN SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE.

Contents of Part 1., Vol. 1.

Papers.

PAGE

I. The Aldreth Causeway, its bridge and surroundings, by *Rev. C. H. Evelyn White, F.S.A.* 1

II. Swavesey Priory, Cambridgeshire, by *Dr. W. M. Palmer and Catherine E. Parsons.* 29

III. The Car-Dyke, by *Arthur Bull.* 49

IV. Earthworks at Cottenham, Cambridgeshire, the supposed site of a Roman camp or settlement, by *Rev. C. H. Evelyn White, F.S.A.* 55

V. The Bridge and Bridge Chapel of St. Ives, Hunts., by *Rev. C. H. Evelyn White, F.S.A.*..... 77

Full Notes relating to Excursions, Reports of Meetings, &c.

PAGE

The Formation of the Society, etc..... 86

First General Meeting. Notes on *Swavesey; Over; Needingworth and Holywell; St. Ives; Bluntisham; Aldreth; Rampton.* 89

Annual Meeting at Ely. Notes and Papers on (i). *Earthworks in Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire.* (ii). *The term 'Galilee' as applied to the western part of a Church, and its possible relation to Sanctuary use.* (iii). *Stuntney Church in the Isle of Ely, and its 'restoration.'*..... 106

Paper on Stuntney Church, by *F. T. Mullett, Esq*..... 113

Rules, List of Members, Etc..... I-IV.

Illustrations.

PAGE

Hereward's Mound at Ely, the supposed site of the last stand.....to face 19

The Castle Mound at Cambridge (i.) .....to face 21

,, ,, (ii.) ,, 22

Earthworks at Cottenham, Plan of.....to face 65

Roman Pottery found at Cottenham. .....to face 73

St. Ives' Bridge, ...to face 81

Stuntney Church, a proposed restoration....to face 119

1395415

Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire Archæological Society.

RULES.

That this Society shall be called the CAMBRIDGESHIRE AND HUNTINGDONSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The objects of the Society shall be:—

(a) To collect and publish information on the History and Antiquities of the district.

(b) To oppose and prevent, as far as possible, the execution of any injuries with which ancient buildings and monuments of every description, within the district, may be from time to time threatened, and to collect accurate drawings, plans and descriptions thereof.

The Society shall consist of Ordinary and Honorary Members of both sexes. Candidates for admission must be proposed and seconded by Members, and may be elected at any General or Council Meeting.

An Ordinary Member shall pay an Annual Subscription of half-a-guinea to be due in advance on the first day of January, and remain a Member of the Society until he or she withdraw from it by a notice in writing to the Secretary, or fail after due notice, to pay his or her subscription within nine months of it becoming due. A member may compound for his Subscription on payment of the sum of Five pounds.

The Officers of the Society shall consist of a President, Vice-Presidents, Honorary Secretary (who shall edit the 'Transactions,' &c.) and Treasurer; also an Honorary Secretary for each County, and an Honorary Curator and Librarian, all of whom shall be elected for the year at the Annual Meeting.

The General Management of the affairs of the Society shall be vested in the Council, consisting of the Officers and of twelve Members elected from the general body of the Members, four of whom shall retire annually, but shall be eligible for re-election: ladies shall be eligible to serve on the Council.

The Council shall meet to transact the ordinary business of the Society not less than twice a year. They shall have the power to make bye-laws, appoint Committees, frame Reports, and prepare Accounts, duly audited, for submission to the Annual Meeting, &c. At the Meetings of the Council, three Members to be a *quorum*, and the Chairman to have a casting vote.

The Ordinary and General Meetings of the Society shall be held at such times and places, being within the boundaries of the two Counties, as the Council shall determine.

Every Member whose subscription is not in arrear shall be entitled to one copy of such parts of the Transactions as may be issued during the current year of membership, and to purchase one further copy of such publication at half the price chargeable to non-members.

The Annual Meeting shall be held in the month of October (Eve of St. Etheldreda), or at such other time as the Council may determine, or convenience dictate.

The Council shall (with the permission of the authors) select such of the papers read at or prepared for the meetings of the Society, or otherwise approved as communications, for publication in the Transactions.

No alteration or addition to these Rules shall be made except at a General Meeting, fourteen days' notice of any proposed alteration or addition having been previously given.

THE LORD BISHOP OF ELY shall be Patron of the Society.

List of Members.

Those marked with an * are Original Members; those with a † are Life Compounders.

* Barrow, Frank A., Esq., Newmarket, Suffolk.
Bishop, Mrs., Hartford, near Huntingdon.
Black, Rev. Robert, M.A., Ramsey Vicarage, Huntingdon.
Brooke, Major-General, R.C., United Service Club, Pall Mall, London, S.W. (Hemingford Grey, Hunts.)
* Bull, Arthur, Esq., Cottenham, Cambs.
* Bull, John, Esq., Queen's Road, Buckhurst Hill, Essex.

Cane, Rev. Alfred Granger, M.A., Great Paxton Vicarage, St. Neots Hunts.
* Cheshire, Rev. John Griffith, M.A , Witcham Vicarage, Isle of Ely.
* Clarkson, Rev. Lewis Furnell, M.A., (Rural Dean), Molesworth Rectory, Thrapston, (*deceased*).
* Clarkson, Mrs. L. F., Molesworth Rectory, Thrapston.
Coote, Harold, Esq., The Grange, Houghton, Hunts.
* Cox, Dr. Charles Haydon, Cottenham, Cambs.
* Crookham, Rev. W. T. R., A.K.C., Haddenham Rectory, Isle of Ely.

Davies, Dr. Wm. Morriston. 55, Gordon Square, London, W.C.
* Dawbarn, Miss Annie, Tolcarne, Hunstanton, King's Lynn.
* Dethick, Miss A. C., 9, Gladstone Road, Chesterfield.
* De Ramsey, Lord, D. L., Ramsey Abbey, Hunts.

* Edmonds, Rev. Arthur Jonathan, M.A., Great Gransden Vicarage, St. Neots, Hunts.
* Ely, The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of, D.D., The Palace, Ely.
* Evelyn-White, Rev. Charles Harold, F.S.A., Rampton Rectory, Cambridge.
* Evelyn-White, Mrs. C. H., Rampton Rectory Cambridge.

* Fordham, R. A., Esq., 63, New Road, Peterborough.
* Frewer, Rev. George Herbert, M.A., Fen Stanton Vicarage, St. Ives, Hunts.

* Goode, J. M., Esq., Mitchell House, Cottenham.
* Gould, I. Chalkley, Esq., Traps Hill House, Loughton, Essex.
Greene, Walter Raymond, Esq., M.P., Nether Hall, Bury St. Edmunds.

* Hope, Arthur, Esq., The Moor, Whaddon, Royston, (Clare College, Cambridge).
* Hope, E. M., Esq., The Limes, Meldreth, Royston.
* Howard, Andrew, Esq., Meldreth, Royston.
* Howson, F., Esq., Baldock, Herts.
* Hughes, Rev. Wm. O'Farrel, M.A., Farcet Vicarage, Peterborough.

James, Rev. Alan Charles Thomas, M.A., Bury Rectory, Huntingdon.

Keen, Austin, 'Glanbaiden', Newton Road, Cambridge.

* Ladds, Sidney J., Esq., F.R.I.B.A., 7, Doughty Street, Mecklenberg Street, London, W.C.

Marshall, Sir Arthur, Buckden Towers, Huntingdon.
* Marshall, Rev. Edward Thory, M.A., Sutton Vicarage, Isle of Ely.
* Montagu, George, Esq., M.P. for South Hunts., House of Commons, S.W.
Mostyn, The Hon. and Rev. Hugh Wynne, M.A., Buckworth Rectory, Huntingdon.
* Mortlock, J. G., Esq., Meldreth, Royston.
* Mullett, F. T., Esq., Downing House, Regent Street, Cambridge.

Newton, Dr. Lancelot, Alconbury Hill, Hunts.
* Nixson, Miss, Long Stanton St. Michael, Cambridge.
* Noble, Rev. William Mackreth, B.A., Wistow Rectory, Huntingdon.
* Norris, Herbert E., Esq., 35, Market Place, Cirencester.

* Owen, Rev. Theodore Montague Nugent, M.A., Wood Walton Rectory, Peterborough.

* Palmer, A. J., Esq., Whaddon, Royston, (*deceased*).
* Palmer, Mark, Esq., Meldreth, Royston.
* Palmer, William M., Dr., Linton House, Linton, Cambridge.
* Parsons, Miss Catherine E., Horseheath, Cambs.
* Parsons, Ernest, Esq., 49, Queen Anne Street, Cavendish Square, London, W.
* Parsons, Stanley, Esq., Ash Grove, Bradford, Yorks.
* † Peckover, Alexander, Esq., L.L.D., F.S.A., Lord Lieutenant of Cambridgeshire, Wisbech.
* Pell, Albert J., Esq., Wilburton Manor, Ely.
* Peskett, Rev. Alfred, M.A., Long Stanton St. Michael Rectory, Cambridge.
Pope, Mrs., Wood End, Pertenhall, Kimbolton.

* Sandwich, The Right Hon. the Earl of, Hinchingbrooke, Huntingdon.
Sayers, Rev. Henry, M.A., Bluntisham Rectory, St. Ives, Hunts.
Serjeant, Rev. Justus Stephen, M.A., Warboys Rectory, Huntingdon.
Sharland, Rev. George Thomas, (Rural Dean), Stow Longa Vicarage, St. Neots, Hunts.
* Sharp, Rev. John Prior, M.A., (Rural Dean), Long Stow Vicarage, Cambridge.
* Sheard, M., Esq., Sutton House, Isle of Ely.
* Smart, Miss C. M., Chantry House, Haverhill, Suffolk.
* Smith, Rev. Kenelm Henry, Cambridge Road, Ely.
* Spencer, T., Esq., St. Neots, Hunts.
* Stutfield, Alfred R. O., Esq., F.S.A., Bedford Office, Montague Street, Bloomsbury, London, W.C., (Linton, Cambs.)

* Tebbutt, C. P., Esq., Bluntisham, St. Ives, Hunts.
* Tyndall, George Herbert, Esq., Minster Cottage, Ely.

* Vesey, The Venerable Francis Gerald, LL.D., Archdeacon of Huntingdon, Castle Hill House, Huntingdon.
* Vidler, Rev. Arthur Coleman, M.A., Swavesey Vicarage, Cambridge.

* Wallis G., Esq., 106, Birchanger Road, South Norwood, S.E.
* Webb, Conrad E., Esq., Wildwood Lodge, North End., Hampstead, N.W.
* Webb, Mrs. C. E., Wildwood Lodge, North End, Hampstead, N.W.
* Whymper, Chas., Esq., F.S.A., (Scot)., 7, James Street, Haymarket, London, S.W.

Yorke, Rev. Alexander Campbell, Foulmere Rectory, Royston.

The Society which is affiliated to the Congress of Societies in Union with the Society of Antiquaries of London is represented by the Rev. C. H. Evelyn-White, F.S.A., and Chas. Whymper, Esq., F.S.A., (Scot).

Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire
Archæological Society.

TRANSACTIONS. VOL. I.

THE ALDRETH CAUSEWAY, ITS BRIDGE AND SURROUNDINGS.

It need cause little surprise that few known British trackways are familiar to us, seeing that in most cases they have passed into disuse consequent upon long neglect and the opening out of new ways. In a few instances, *e.g.* the Icknield Way in Norfolk and Suffolk touching the borders of Cambridgeshire, the road remains wholly or in part as a recognized highway, but generally speaking such a course is now little more than a name even where there is evidence of its existence. Instances are not wanting where it would be manifestly advantageous to utilize an old British trackway. Those who planned such courses were eminently practical men, gifted with a foresight with which I often think we are slow to credit them. They not merely concerned themselves with the necessities of the moment but provided against any likely emergency. The conditions of life now may be different, and the requirements of the present not what they were, but it will be often found

difficult to improve upon the settled and deliberate plan adopted by the ancient British in the choice of sites and formation of their roads. It is incumbent upon us as far as possible to safeguard such parts of the country as the unique locality selected for a visit on the occasion of the first Excursion of the newly-formed Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire Archæological Society.

In point of interest I venture to think that there are few spots calculated to interest us more than the ancient Aldreth Causeway, (with its continuation, the *Mere* or *Mare Way*), the historical associations of the Aldreth High Bridge that spanned the water of the Old West River, and the circular fortified Camp called "Belsar's Hills" situate in the immediate neighbourhood. Such hill-forts would be of special importance in the maintenance of a free passage that meant supremacy, and probably formed only a part of a series of like military occupations. Here the fort, which I shall characterize as a British earthwork, guarded the bridge that forded the stream, and kept the way. To the S.E., further evidence of a series of earthworks occur in some important elevations at Rampton and Cottenham which if of less pronounced British construction must undoubtedly at one time have formed part of a similar line of defence. The Aldreth Way was consequently from the early days of its construction greatly valued as a highway, and if maintained at one time for strictly military purposes, came in process of time to be used as a common means for facility of intercourse between the Isle and the County.

In regard to the several matters which these subjects suggest to us let me remind you of the character of the immediate neighbourhood, in those far off days when the vast Fenland was a watery waste, covered with sedge and reed, and the uplands more or less wood and forest through which outlets would be made with difficulty. The present aspect of the broad and level expanse of the black peat land, only relieved here and there by willows near the water courses, or scanty rows of poplar trees, with the opening out of some well nigh

disused road, gives but the faintest idea of the former condition of the country, when the Fens were "like a great inland sea in the winter and a noxious bog in the summer." Even a road like the Aldreth Causeway would be subject to periodical inundations before the days of systematic embanking and drainage, and owing to the violence of the waters such visitations would make short work of any but the hardest and best of roads. It is this which leads me to the opinion that the Aldreth Causeway was until comparatively recent times an excellent road, and if I am not much mistaken it would prove on investigation to be of superior construction, and formed of good material, although its surface appearance and the neglect it has suffered may scarcely seem to be confirmatory of this impression. It is however highly probable that the somewhat narrow water course at Aldreth was kept well in bounds, and in a measure this natural advantage, strengthened by human appliances, may have led to its selection as a spot eminently fitted for the passage across the stream.

In the Fen country and other out-of-the-way spots, touched in former days by bridges that forded a stream, and causeways that led to convenient centres, the want is frequently felt of these old-time conveniences which have been allowed to fall away, and which the authorities (brought into existence by recent legislation for this very purpose of settling *inter alia* the particular question of roads and bridges) are negligently slow to re-instate. It was not always that landed proprietors and their subordinates responded to the call of duty, during troublous and trying times, in the matter of bridge maintenance and road repair, and it frequently happened, as in the case of the old Aldreth bridge, that for a long period, bridges were allowed to remain broken down or dilapidated. Or, as was often the case, it devolved upon tenants to carry out the repairs (in a superficial manner) in respect of a structure or way, which however essential to their well-being, was by reason of poverty and inefficient workmanship being irretrieveably ruined to the great loss of the neighbourhood. But generally speaking the oblig-

ation was respected. It seems to be most essential, as the twentieth century opens, supplying us with a network of parochial, district and county organization, that care should be taken to develop and open up the country which in numerous districts has been allowed to deteriorate in consequence of the lack of ready communication caused mainly by its worn-out and neglected bye-ways and broken down or completely destroyed bridges. While the main roads are generally in an excellent state, what are commonly designated 'private roads' or 'bridle-ways' and the like (often of the greatest convenience and importance), are allowed to remain in such a deplorable state, that under the most favourable circumstances they are well-nigh impassable, and sources of discomfort and danger. Yet very frequently these are ancient ways, at one time maintained in an efficient and becoming manner, supplying means of communication and transport, the restoration of which to their proper use and condition would exercise an influence, in every way good and salutary. If disused roads, in some cases once spanned by bridges that served to connect village and township to their mutual advantage, have become so many causes of strife and contention, either in regard to the authorities themselves or in respect of the question of the status and liability of supposed owners (thereby delaying most vexatiously the execution of necessary work), it is high time the obligation, wherever it may chance to rest should be recognized, and if need be, enforced.

The Fen district has peculiar needs in this direction, Cambridgeshire and the Isle of Ely specially so. The latter in former times was chiefly entered by the causeways at Aldreth and Stuntney, and seeing that the safety of the monks largely depended on the difficulty of getting to Ely across the fens, we can well understand the desire to maintain an isolation more or less complete and to preserve the Isle as a "Camp of Refuge." The other entrances into the Isle were at Littleport and Earhrith (or Earith) bridge respectively. Consequently little was done in those early days in the way of developing

uninterrupted intercourse with the County, and roads remained unformed and bridges were not placed. A commission issued as early as *temp.* Henry V., to view "the several causeys . . . Haddenham and Wyvelingham (Willingham) then broken and decayed, and to take order for their repair" * seem to point to a disposition to to allow these common ways to pass out of use.

We have passed (shall I say unfortunately?) out of the period when men vied with each other in the business of bridge-erection and road-making as a *religious duty*, when work of this character was esteemed a privilege that brought its own reward, when side by side with a well-directed effort to further and sustain the work of the Church, men would bequeath their worldly goods for the purpose of making or repairing a causeway or fashioning and mending a bridge. We have fallen upon times wholly different it is true to the days when facilities for travel were extremely few and hazardous, but it is mainly in the centres of large populations and business enterprize that opportunities exist for easy and convenient passage from one place to another.

I may mention, as affording some evidence of business communication being facilitated between such a village as Rampton and the Isle owing to the then existence of the High Bridge and a passable road, that on a quarry in one of the windows of the South Aisle of that Church there is scratched

William | *Brown* | *Glazier* | *haddenham* |
March 11 | '27†

Now that the bridge has wholly disappeared and the way neglected, I do not for a moment suppose that Rampton would go to Haddenham for a Glazier! It would mean a circuit of many miles.

The Isle of Ely afforded the security of a safe retreat being only accessible by water; consequently after the defeat of Harold and the exercise of William's tyranny

---

* Dugdale History of Embanking, 1st Ed., p. 360.

† 1827, Dec. 10. Pd. a Glazier's Bill for Church £1 13 8. *(Rampton Book of Church Accounts.)*

towards the English nobles, many fled to this harbour of refuge. A leader was found in the person of Hereward, to resist the King in his attempt to force a passage into the Isle where the people held out stoutly against him. To accomplish this end it became necessary to construct a bridge or causeway across the fen, some two miles in length, but the work was so far hindered that William's attempt again and again proved futile. Early in the following year (A.D. 1070) William took up the position at a point opposite to Aldreth, and formed a dam across the river, which however was soon broken down by the weight of water.

It has been assumed that the cause of such tardy movements on the part of William the Norman at the time of his invasion, when an army of sixty thousand were engaged for more than seven years in reducing the Isle of Ely, were owing to the Causeway having been partially destroyed by floods. But although periodical inundations may have caused considerable trouble it is far more likely that the road and its several approaches being very strongly garrisoned, the Conqueror's troops were kept at bay simply by strategetic means. Touching William's choice of Aldreth as the point of attack the *Liber Eliensis* (ii. 104) however has the following:—

"Nimium commotus, ad Alrehethe, ubi aque insulæ minus latæ sunt, per pontum quem pridie paraverat suum iterum adplicuit exercitum; tamen ad spatium quatuor stadiorum earum illic extenditur latitudo."

The Fenland stoutly resisted the Norman intrusion, and was the last to yield to the usurpation of the invaders of England. The natural features and peculiar conditions of life were such, that so far as the Isle of Ely was concerned the advance of an enemy had been hitherto effectually warded off. In fact the fen waters were veritable barriers, and constantly stayed the progress of a mighty force of armed and determined men. In the reign of Henry III the Isle was conjectured to be one of the strongest military positions in England, and this opinion had likely enough been formed long before as the result of practical experience.

The late Professor Babington in his *Ancient Cambridgeshire* (2nd Ed. 1883 p. 79), thus refers to the causeway, and his words will be sufficient to introduce the several points that will come before us in this paper :—

"Aldreth Causeway is an ancient road . . . . almost parallel with *Akeman Street*, and served like it, as a way from the drier lands near Cambridge to the islands in the fen . . . . the Mare Way is probably first seen about half way between Rampton and Willingham at a spot marked by a sort of square on the ordnance map . . . . . it may be faintly traced as a raised road (but with two singular breaks in its continuity . . . .) until it reaches Belsar's Hill. This is a large nearly circular Camp inclosing about six acres, the ramparts of which have been much lowered since the enclosure of the district, and seem to be gradually disappearing under the plough. This Camp is supposed to derive its name from Belisarius the Roman General, and to have been occupied by him in his War with the Vandals whom Probus had planted in Cambridgeshire. It seems improbable that he made it; and if Aldreth Causeway and the Mare Way are Roman as some reasonably believe, the Belsar's Hill was probably a British fort, altered and occupied by the Roman troops. From Belsar's Hill to Aldreth the Mare Way is more distinct. It crosses the Old Ouse River at High Bridge, which is now in a very dilapidated state, for I learn that it has not been repaired since I was there a few years since, when both abutments of the wooden bridge were gone, and it was with much difficulty that it could be crossed. I was informed by the late Mr. C. H. Cooper that a piece of land near the bridge is legally charged with its repair. . . . . It would be a misfortune if this ancient and valuable means of access to the Isle of Ely was totally destroyed, as seems not improbable. From the High Bridge the road is continued under the name of Aldreth Causeway. It need scarcely be added that the name is a corruption of Etheldreda, the foundress of the Abbey of Ely. The existence of this name adds, in my opinion, to the probability of William I. having found a road here, and not made it, as some have supposed. His chief attack upon the Isle in his war with Hereward seems to have been made there (see Freeman's *Norman Conquest*, IV. 472). This causeway, although now but little used, was once of such importance that various parishes in the Fens were liable for its repair. It is nearly certain that this line of communication was connected at its southern end with Cambridge along what is called Cuckoo Lane, and through the village of Histon."

Further on Mr. Babington refers to "the great wooden bridge upon the Audrey Causeway."

It is usually taken for granted that the name *Aldreth* is in some way a corruption of *Etheldreda*, and there can I think be very little doubt of this. But I am not so

confident that the *original* form of the word had any such close connection. 'Aldreth' is variously written, and in relation to the different forms it has assumed, I may suggest the following :—

(1) *Alre—hythe*=the Alder shore
(2) *Ald—reche*=the old 'reach' of the Ouse or West River, which run close by.
(3) *Ald—vidr*=old Wood.

The termination 'reth' appears in other place-names in the County viz. in Shep-reth, and Meld-reth, and again in the Huntingdonshire Ea-rith; in some way these *hithes* or *reths* (landing or fortified places), qualified for their particular endings but how, I must leave.* We are familiar also with the cognate term *Aldyr-Kyr (Aldercar)*, signifying a wood of alder or other trees in a moist boggy place. In the *Hundred Rolls*† the name is given as 'Aldreheth.' Another early form is 'Alherede' In A.D. 1272 one Geoffrey de Alderhethe was Incumbent of the Holy Sepulchre Church at Cambridge, his name appearing in this form in a deed at S. John's College, relating to property in the town. In the Chesterton *Inquisitiones Nonarum* we have the name of Joh'is de Alderheth. The following extract furnishes the only early instance I have found of the name rendered '*Etheldredæ*' or '*S. Audreyes*' "Eo sedente strata est illa via Etherdredæ quæ vulgo vocatur S. Audreyes causeye."‡ If we are to content ourselves with the one meaning, *Audrey's-hythe*, or landing place (near which in Haddenham parish there is I believe a 'Holy Well' known as 'St. Audrey's Well'), there is no reason why we may not associate the actual landing place in A.D. 673 of S. Ætheldrythe and her companions, with this spot. They travelled southward it would seem through lanes and bye-ways to avoid

* The position &c. of Erith and Greenhithe in Kent will occur to the reader's mind. An *earthen fort* or *mound* may be signified in the ending, or, (A.S.) *running water*.

† Exchequer Inquisitions (7 Ed. I.,) respecting rights of manor, warren, waters, pontage &c., forming a general survey of all such matters relating to Cambs., Hunts, etc.

‡ Br: Mus: *Vesp.* B. xv. f. 48.

pursuit, and perhaps directing their steps along the causeway, crossed the old channel of the Ouse, and landed in the fen that surrounded their island home, where on marshy ground the feet of the future Abbess at least stood firm in the faith of Christ. At all events we shall not be far wrong when we indulge the surmise that the Aldreth Way was a famous crossing to and from the stately shrine that commemorated the saintly Queen, the foundress of the magnificent Church and Convent of Ely.

The earliest mention I can find of the Aldreth bridge is in connection with the appointment of the first Bishop Hervey of Ely (A.D. 1109). In his care to maintain the rights and privileges of his See, the Bishop found that several estates and manors had fallen into the hands of tenants who held *(inter alia)* the custody of this bridge (the chief way of access into the Isle), and that, against his will and approval. By certain of the King's Charters subsequently granted, all such rights were restored to the Bishop and consequently we find the bridge and (it is reasonable to conjecture) its approaches, in the possession of the Bishop. Later on we see his successor, Nigellus (A.D. 1133), repairing the Castle at Aldreth wherein he had placed a garrison. The defences at Aldreth were repaired at the time when Ely was fortified consequent on the death of Henry I. (A.D. 1135) and the state of anarchy into which the Country was thrown:—

"Contra regem munitionem in Ely ex lapide et cæmento statuerat firmissimum quod virtute S. Etheldredæ crebro dissolvebatur. Unde ad aquam prope machinas construxit munitionem de lignis factam, aggere cinxit et Alderde nihilominus reparatum custodie mancipavit.*

Stephen marched his troops into the fen, and passing the river close to Aldreth by means of a bridge of boats and hurdles seized Aldreth (the Earl of Essex having charge of the Castle) and became master of the Isle. Nigel the Bishop, who sided with the disaffected nobles fled to Matilda at Gloucester, and the Bishop's soldiers were compelled to surrender Aldreth to the King.

* Ang. Sac. I. 620.

It seems that the Aldreth causeway was at this time the most convenient approach to the Isle, and here Nigel had an 'agger' which was doubtless in connection with the Castle at Ely, and known to have been adjacent to the river having a bridge called Castelbrigge.

It was in the year 1071 that William returned to carry on the seige, when the Causeway near Aldreth was skilfully laid down and all impeding causes removed. The army however had to contend with innumerable difficulties, mainly owing to the treacherous nature of the soil, but in no slight degree augmented by the valour of the fenmen, who used every means in their power to repel the attack. The end of the struggle was brought about, not so much by a failure on the part of the dauntless Hereward and his brave companions in arms, as by the yielding of the monks, who were at length induced, probably by sheer force of circumstances, to open a way of entrance to the invading army. A strong desire for peace is much more likely to have led to the monks' submission than the treachery that has been imputed to them. I am much inclined to think that the collapse of the once vigorous repulse of the Conqueror may be attributed less even to temerity and lack of resources than to a weariness born of an ardent desire to pursue the occupations of the cloister life.

We find the bridge at Aldreth (7 Hen. V.) in the charge of the Sacrist of Ely (*vide* Sacrist's Rolls) :—

"De piscaria iii partis in alta ripa in Strethamere et alti pontis de Alderheth voc' Almanywater :—nichil."

This entry is repeated (5 Hen. VI.) Possibly a Toll-keeper paid over to the Sacrist annually the tolls collected or paid a yearly rent in respect of the same. The repair of the bridges owing to heavy traffic must have required a considerable outlay. Bishop Northwold made over to the Sacrist of Ely a part of the revenues of Wentworth Church by way of provision for the repair of the bridges between Ely and Soham, and probably some such course may have been adopted in respect of other bridges, Aldreth among them. In this way, too, the burden of bridge maintenance, etc., got shifted.

To repair the bridges that appertained to the Convent of Ely, Henry III. gave oaks from his forest of Warboys, Hunts. This doubtless was some special gift. The Sacrist's Rolls are sufficient to show that Aldreth bridge and causeway were regularly repaired at the charge of the Church of Ely. In 1348, notwithstanding the necessities of the mother Church owing to the fall of the Great Tower money was set apart for the repair of all the bridges around Ely.

The *Hundred Rolls* (*temp.* Edw. I.), contain the following :—

"Dicūt q' calcet' & pons de *Alderhethe* est regal' via & fuit f'acta & dissolut' jam p' sexdecim annos elapsos & debet repari p' Ep'us Eliens' & p' tenentes suos & ibidem pasiag' suo ob' & homo sine Equo q^a' & aliqu' illa passag' fuit ad firma dimissa p ball'os Epi p' xx^s p. annū' & modo dca calcet' & pons repata est de novo p' Ep' Eliens.'

x x x x

"*Alderhethe Pons.* Dicu't sicut p' dixēnt Itm dicūt qd' mariscā de COTEHAM incipit ad CLAYBREGE & extend' usq' ad magnā ponte de HALDERHETH & de d'co ponte p' magnam ripam usq' ad CHAR' and de la CHAR' extend' usq' ad Tyllinge."*

It is here clearly stated that the Bishop, and his tenants were then answerable for the repair of both the causeway and the bridge and the sixteen years neglect was not held to relieve them of the responsibility. The bridge tolls presumably were paid to the farmer or his officers, who rendered to the Bishop's servants the annual payment or rent of twenty shillings.

In the *Abbreviatio Placitorum* (*temp.* Edw. I.), is the following :—

Lib'tas epi' Eliens' allocatur p' Aldreheth in insula Ely et dictum est ei q'd fac' p'tibus justiciam alioquin q'd redeant &c. et record testatur q'd idem conceditur (Term' Pasche Anno 33 Rol. 58).

In pli'to p' pace Reg' fracta in Aldrehith existen' infra libtatem *Epi* Eliens' senescall Epi' vend' & petit & ei allocatur quorisq' &c. (Rot. 56.)

---

* The Tyllinge (a broad and deep canal running through Waterbeach, Landbeach and Cottenham) really forms the southern extension of the Car Dyke and connects the Cam with the Old Ouse. (*Vide* the papers in this Vol. on *The recently discovered earthworks at Cottenham*, and *The Car-dyke*.)

Not only in respect of the maintenance of bridges and causeways, but in the actual cleansing of streams, the responsibility also rested with the Bishop or the Church officials. By an inquisition (21 Hen: viii.) the stream "from Earith Bridge to Parkhall Weare" was found "to be cleansed and scoured by the Bp. of Ely," and there can I think be little doubt but that in such a case the obligation carried with it the sustentation and repair of any bridge or bridges found in the course of the waters. Before the dissolution of the monasteries the passage of the water in the Fens was kept clear and the banks maintained at the cost and charge of the religious houses. It is interesting, if saddening, to note what has hitherto been unnoticed bv writers on the subject of the draining of the Fens, that in the great pillage during the short reign of Edward VI. drainage work was occasionally carried out by means of funds obtained on the confiscation and sale of the Church goods. The efforts of the privileged (!) laymen into whose hands so much Church property passed to maintain its rights inviolate was clearly of a very restricted character, and the Church of the Reformation in the person of its dignitaries had a poor conception of its responsibilities, leaving the cost of making a common way into the Fens and the reparation of banks and the restraint of waters as in the case of the parishes of Wilburton and Downham in the Isle of Ely to be borne out of a fund wickedly acquired from the sale of Church goods.* In the case of Wilburton, out of the net result of the Church plate (£14 15s. 10d.) the sum of £9 3s. 2d. was

"payd for the rep'acon of our banks to defende and kepe the wayter fro' surrowndyng of o^r ffenes."

At Downham £6 was expended

"for the cariage of viii. hundreth loods of gravell for making a com'on Way Into our ffennes called Westmore."

In the Diary of Celia Fiennes, (written in the time of William and Mary,)† she mentions the tediousness of the

---

* *Inventories of Church Goods, Temp.*, Ed. VI. (*East Anglian*, Vol. ix.)

† *Through England on a Side-saddle in the time of William and Mary.* (London, 1888.)

last eight miles of her journey to Ely "ye wayes being very deep, etc., etc. . . . . A mile distant from ye town etc. . . . a Bridge . . . a Causey . . . ye Bishop is at ye charge to repaire, etc., (pp. 127—131). In view of the great lapse of time, change in respect of property obligations and ownership, etc., the responsibility that at one time rested upon ecclesiastical dignitaries and Cathedral Chapters, has largely ceased; where such liability now remains it is with the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, but generally speaking it may be assumed that it has no longer any force of law, certainly not in respect of Aldreth, *vide* p. 16. The owners of a farm in Aldreth are or were supposed to be liable for the repair of this ancient public bridge, and the Lord of the Manor of Haddenham and occupiers of land copyhold of the Manor have also been accounted responsible, but amidst so much uncertainty and vain speculation it may be taken for granted that in the present state of things the duty now devolves upon the District and County Councils. It is at all events for these bodies, without adopting a do-nothing policy of delay, which is all too frequent, to proceed with the business of re-erecting a bridge in place of the one that has disappeared, and re-making the causeway rendering it passable on both sides of the river.

In Wells' *History of the Drainage of the Bedford Level* (1830) Vol. I. p. 27., we read concerning the liability to repair both bridge and causeway:—

"This river is crossed by a Bridge called Aldreth High Bridge, which connects the County of Cambridge and the Isle of Ely. The Bridge is repaired by the owner of lands in Haddenham Parish, which lands in the year 1766, were the property of Mr. Micah Coulson. In early times this was the only entrance into the Isle of Ely, and was much contested during the time William the Conqueror laid siege to that place. The bridge is approached by a celebrated Causeway, called Aldreth Causeway, which was heretofore repaired by certain parishes and individuals within the Isle, but is now wholly neglected."

The repair of the causeway it is said became in some way a charge upon the tenants of Downham and other Manors, but I can find no verification of this and similar assertions.

The following document preserved among Cole's MSS., in the British Museum is presumably authoritative. In it appears the name of Mr. Coulson probably the same mentioned in the extract taken from Mr. Wells' history, as possessed of the Haddenham property:—

"A coppy of the places and length, where towns, people, and places are oblidged to repair of Aldreth Causeway.

	Poles or Roods.	Feet.
Doddington Parish (begins at Aldreth End)	20	
Mr. Castle, now Mr. Gifford		20
March parish, with the heads and coffens of the team bridge	30	
Whittlesea bridge	30	
Mr. Castle, now Mr. Coulson, Cheesemonger of Peterborough	15	
Chatteris parish, deep whells, coffens and heads, and then part of causeway	7	
Thomas Castle, Esq., beyond deep wheel	15	
Tidd St Giles parish	7	
Leverington do.	12	
Wisbech do	12	
Elme parish, causeway with Mr. Coulson of Peterborough's pole-bridge, heads and coffens and other parts interfere, Elm Causeway, 33 feet	12	
Lord Hardwick for Hinton	40	
Newton Parish	9	
William Drury, Esq., now Farrin	2	
Stuntney Parish	11	
Haddenham End	8	
Ralph March, Esq., for the Manor of Gray's	2	
——— for Manor of Chewells	3	
Heads and Coffens of High Bridge to Mr. Coulson	5	
Chains 60	1	$3\frac{1}{2}$

I am unable to say from what source Mr. Cole acquired this information, but it is difficult to account for the liability resting upon the particular parishes and persons named. It was customary in many districts for persons receiving direct benefit from the convenience offered by a bridge to be charged with 'Pontage' in respect of their holding. This impost was usually payable by the Lord of the Manor and not by his tenants, but disagreement as to apportionment and the endeavour to lay part of the charge upon the tenantry, frequently led to pontage money remaining unpaid and various compli-

cations resulted. The maintenance and repair of causeways in like manner must have given rise to frequent disagreement.

The late Mr. E. A. Freeman* referring to the last bridge at Aldreth says "when I was there it looked very much as if it had been broken down by Hereward and not mended since" so dilapidated was its then condition. Ordinary wear and tear, accelerated by want of attention to the structure have done their work. It has now for several years been a thing of the past, and not a vestige of it remains in sight, the place however where it once and always since its existence as a bridge has stood, ought to be worth investigation. I shall be surprised, when the time comes for rebuilding, provided the work be carried through under qualified guidance, if discoveries then made do not more than compensate for all the trouble and expense involved in fitting up a new bridge. The ancient piles at any rate upon which the original bridge was built are in all probability there and may as likely as not be found in good condition. I have myself taken from the watery soil of the Lake Dwelling near Glastonbury, fragments of perfectly sound oak piles that had been driven in by the ancient British. Excavations in the neighbourhood of the Aldreth Bridge would most certainly result, sooner or later, in a rich harvest of archæological treasure. It is much to be hoped that these suggestions may not be forgotten.

A great cattle market which was formerly held at Aldreth had to be abandoned, in consequence it is said of the decay of the bridge. The inhabitants of the Isle petitioned Dr. Matthew Wren, Bishop of Ely, to lay the case before Charles I. Clearly the See of Ely was in no way held responsible at that time for the maintenance of the bridge for it was alleged in the petition that the Lord of the Manor of Haddenham (the Earl of Suffolk) was liable for the repair. Among those signing the petition to have the bridge mended and the market re-instated was Oliver Cromwell.

---

* *Norman Conquest*, Vol. iv., p. 465.

In the visitation of Archbishop Laud, A.D. 1638, the following presentment was made relating to

"The State of Ye Bishoprick of Elye concerning Audy and Erith Causeys.

"Ever since ye reigne of King William the Conqueror there hath bene a long causey over the Fenns and other low grounds, called Alderhec, vulgo Audy Causey, whereby ye King's highway for horses and foot from ye town and county of Cambridge into ye Isle of Ely hath been maintained. At ye East end of Audy Causey there was a great bridge over ye River Ouse with sundry smaller bridges in severall parts of ye said Causey over other deep places and passages for water. These Causies and Bridges were anciently all maintained by ye Bp. of Ely by right of sundry great manors belonging to ye said see; and the said bishoprick lying void Elizab. 23, for 20 years together, ye same were repaired by ye Queen's officers.

"Elizab. 40 The Queen had taken away 15 great Manors from ye same bprick, and upon a second alienation of 33 great Manors more, made Eliz. 43 under ye great seale of England, it was covenanted with Bp. Heaton to acquit and save harmless ye Bp. of Ely for ever from ye new making or repairing ye two great bridges of Audry Bridge and Erith Bridge, and of Audrey Causey and Erith Causey, and all ye smaller bridges in or upon either of ye said Causeys.

"Eliz. 44°: Thomas, then Lo. Howard, purchasing from ye Queen ye Manor of Haddenham, upon wch ye reparation of all those bridges of Audrey Causey was charged, had an abatement of £300 allowed on ye purchase, and so covenanted to discharge ye Crown from reparation of ye said bridges for ever. But about 25 years ago ye high bridge over ye River Ouse called Audry Bridge, for want of due reparations, fell down and there is yet no new bridge erected for his Ma'y's subjects to passe by."

This sufficiently explains why the Bishop of Ely is no longer liable for repairs either in respect of bridge or causeway. We are without information as to whether or no the Lord of the Manor has in any way rendered satisfaction in respect of his abatement, but we presume not.

In a report upon the condition of the highways of Haddenham, published recently, it is stated, in respect of the Aldreth road, that the repair is very bad, but that, many years back, this was a metalled public carriage road leading to the Old West River and to Aldreth Bridge, traces of Lakenheath shingle and Sutton gravel being still visible. Having been a public highway before

1835 the duty of repair devolves upon the Haddenham Highway Committee.

"Approaching danger" (the advance of a horde of "plunderers" from the North) led to a proclamation being issued in 1643 to fortify the castle and town of Cambridge "for preventing of ye enemies inroade" by making provision for securing all the passages (bridges) upon the river Ouse, and this was duly published with a view of raising £5,000, in the parish Churches in order to effect the desired object.* This "proclamation" gives some idea of the disturbances of the Commonwealth period and the stir that would be caused in guarding the approaches in this district, the Aldreth way among them.

In an old book of Church accounts in the custody of the Rector of Rampton mention is made (A.D. 1832) of the "Portway, Cam-end," the "Portway, Aldreth end," the "Isle end," and "Haddenham end," all lying in "Bellsier's Field;"† also "Sand Pond Haven Aldreth end" and the "Cam end." These several designations, which I cannot pretend to exactly identify (for they occur at a time previous to the Enclosure Award), give some indication of the recognition of prominent points in connection with the causeway. On the Ordnance Map the road leading S. from the Cottenham side of the river at the Aldreth Bridge site is called "The Causeway"; it runs in almost a straight line through Willingham parish, but now in its altered course completely dividing the site of Belsar's Hill Camp in two. From a point beyond, it passes in a twisted direction as far as the house on the Rampton road in that parish, known as "The Fox and Hounds," under the name of "The Haven Drove" through what is familiar as "Belsar's Fields," ‡ partly in Willingham and partly in Rampton Parish. At this second 'break in its continuity'

* *The East Anglian*, Vol. vii. 117.

† There are, as may be supposed, quite a number of ways in which 'Belsar's' is spelt in these accounts—'Bolcher's,' 'Bellsess,' 'Belcher's,' 'Bellers,' etc., etc. Several of the place-names occuring here are interesting.

‡ These fields are so called in a Manorial Survey of the time of Henry III. and would I imagine be included as appertaining to the Camp proper, the whole forming 'Belasisse.' *(Rot. Hund. Ed. I.)*

caused undoubtedly by the ramifications necessitated by the Enclosure Act) we have some difficulty in following its circuitous course, and the only thing that can be said with any degree of certainty is that a way passed through "Mill Field" along Cuckoo Lane' and what is known as the "Rampton Drift," as far as "Lamb's Cross"; from thence the line of communication went through the village of Histon to Cambridge. The difficulty of tracing ancient ways of this character, especially in the Fen country, as I have already intimated, is considerable, but in the case of this southern prolongation of the Aldreth Causeway we have sufficient data to guide us to approximate conclusions. We may at all events conclude that the road in question was a *direct* route, a military thoroughfare in fact even before the days of the Roman conquest, of which the British earthworks *(Belsar's Hill)* standing in the regular line, gives sufficient proof, if necessary, to establish the assertion. As to the antiquity of this causeway there can be no doubt, and possibly Britons, Romans and Normans, to say nothing of later military enterprize, down to the commonwealth disturbance, traversed the way and often made good an escape to the stronghold that was at hand, or found ready access to one of the several well-fortified positions or hiding places in the neighbourhood.

It is now time to take some notice of the hero of the fens, Hereward, whose remarkable exploits are largely associated with the Aldreth bridge and causeway. An eminently historical personage is Hereward, in himself most certainly no fictitious character, but surrounded with so much which is legendary that it is hopeless to disassociate the false from the true except as a mere matter of opinion.

The *Gesta Herewardi Saxonis*, a Latin MS. of the twelfth century* and the *Historia Eliensis*,† which furnish us with accounts of Hereward, have alike a mythical

* Printed in a Caxton Society volume by Mr. T. Wright, who has also given us in his *Essays on the Middle Ages* (Vol. ii.) something of a free translation.

† Edited by Rev. D. J. Stewart, (there is no English translation of this book.)

HEREWARD'S MOUND AT ELY, THE SUPPOSED SITE OF THE LAST STAND.

tendency. In conjunction with certain of the chroniclers we mainly owe to these several sources the information we possess relating to the leader of the gallant stand made against William in the defence of Ely. The *Gesta* (xxv.) introduces Aldreth to our notice in the following passage :—

"Rex autem . . . omnem suum exercitum conducens ad Alreheche; fecit quoque illo etiam advehi multam struem lignorum et lapidum, atque ex omni materia aggerationem et omnes piscatores provinciæ cum naviculis ad Cotingelade* adesse jussit ut illuc quæ adduxerant transfretarent unde globos et montanas eis Alreheche facerent, super quos bellare deberent. . . . . At illi qui ex insula erant antemuralia et propugnacula contra statuentes valde rebellabant."

The mounds thus thrown up on this side of Aldreth, on the heights of which William's men were to fight, and the resistance offered by the men of the Isle, is strong confirmation of what we know of the course of events, and history was but repeating itself. The mounds and bulwarks raised by the inhabitants of the Isle may now perhaps be only discerned in the solitary instance of the mound at Ely* where on the summit of Cherry-hill within the confines of the monastery, Hereward is supposed to have taken his last stand,† but the entire line through which the attack had to be met was more or less a garrisoned way, stoutly defended until the Norman gained complete mastery and possessed the Isle, although it was not until the reign of Henry I., that the invaders acquired undisturbed possession. There is not very much remaining in the way of relics of the past, but from the peat of the Fen at Aldreth, either in the vicinity of the bridge, or where some sharp encounter took place, a leaf-shaped bronze sword, 23½ inches in length, now in the Museum at Cambridge, was some time since taken. There may have been numerous finds of this character from time to time of which we have no exact account; ‡

* Cottenham.

† In all probability an earthwork of much earlier date. We are indebted for the illustrations in this paper to the kindness of Messrs. Constable.

‡ The Rev. J. G. Cheshire, Vicar of Witcham, tells me that he has been informed that a former Haddenham farmer had some such finds in his possession.

Kingsley's allusion to the find of weapons* and armour in the Old West River and parts adjacent as continuous to his own time is wanting in preciseness and can have no real bearing on Hereward's conflict, for such objects as the leaf-shaped sword would in all probability belong to the British period. However at Wilburton Fen, close to Haddenham and Aldreth, several interesting specimens of bronze swords, spear heads, etc., now in the possession of Mr. A. J. Pell, have been found; we may certainly conclude that the struggle between opposing forces for mastery in the Fens was at different periods of a fierce and sanguinary character. It was in this district that the powerful tribe of the Iceni dwelt, and being driven from the woodlands by the Romans under Ostorius they were at length defeated with immense slaughter; consequently we should expect to find indications of this early warfare.

Of Hereward's exploits little need be said here, they are at hand, in every variety of literary work, chronicled, not so much, it must be said, in the page of history as in that of story and song, but the incidents in which the bridge at Aldreth figures must not be allowed to pass unnoticed. At the time during which the English nobles held the Isle against the Conqueror two unsuccessful attempts were made, it is said, to carry a bridge or ford over the stream at a point where the Fen waters were half a mile in breadth. The bridge (or what I suppose we might call a fen passage) was formed of wood, stone and faggots, with great baulks of timber fastened by cowhides. As the soldiers were crossing, the entire structure gave way and a large number of men were drowned. This is recorded in the *Liber Eliensis* of the monk, Thomas, and it is further added "in testimonium hujus rei ex ipsis fundaminibus sæpius arma extrahi cernimus." A second bridge was afterwards constructed of material conveyed as we have seen in boats by fishermen, among whom was Hereward in disguise. When the erection was nearing completion Hereward set light to it

* *Hereward the Wake*, ("How they fought at Aldreth.")

CASTLE MOUND AT CAMBRIDGE. (I.)

and the men fired the reeds, with the result that the enemy's forts were destroyed and their assailants were completely awed and put to confusion. The King greatly disconcerted at this disaster, retired to the Castle at Cambridge. Much doubtless that has come down to us concerning Hereward is pure fiction, but the statements relating to bridge and causeway need give us little or no such concern. The myths of an age that delighted in recounting legend regardless of facts, developing mere shadows of truth into substantial fabrications, and encouraging flights of fancy, irrespective of the restrictions of surroundings, invariably leave a substratum of truth in the prominence given to localities in the mention of place names. Matthew Paris who lived in the reign of Henry III. informs us that a wooden fortress existed in the Fens at Aldreth which was in his time known as "Hereward's Castle." At all events a Castle as we have seen built by Nigellus, Bishop of Ely (who was attached to the cause of Matilda) at Aldreth, was sufficiently garrisoned to withstand King Stephen's assault. Stephen is known to have sailed with a fleet of small vessels to Aldreth, and having made a temporary bridge, passed over with his horses and obliged the Bishop's soldiers to leave Aldreth Castle which he garrisoned with his own men; thus he made his way to Ely. The Bishop escaped and for some two years or more the Isle was in a state of revolt and the vicinity of the bridge in no small commotion. Ultimately the Bishop returned, and with the help of his people once again possessed himself of Aldreth Castle.*

We have now to deal with another 'famous General,' but how far he had any real existence I must leave. For

* I cannot refrain, now that I am speaking of bridges and of Matilda, from referring to a note in the Life and Letters of Herbert Losinga first Bishop and Founder of the Cathedral at Norwich, (Vol. i., p. 300, 1.) The Queen was a great bridge-builder, and erected it is said *the first arched bridge ever known in England*, she directed special attention "to making new roads and repairing the ancient highways, and generally facilitating communication between different parts of the country, one great condition this" adds the writer of the note "of civilization." It is not unlikely that this spirit may have possessed the Bishop in an eminent degree and led to bridges and roads in the Fen district being specially cared for.

my own part I doubt if the 'Belsar' we commemorate in connection with the camp near Aldreth ever lived, at all events we have no historical or other reliable proof that such an individual was *ipso facto* ever among us in the flesh. Respecting 'Belsar,' or more properly 'Belisarius' very little is known, and as I have intimated much uncertainty surrounds his personality. While one writer says of him that he was "famous among the rebels in the Conqueror's time when he built Cambridge Castle," it is alleged of him that he was "an unknown person."* Thus Belisarius a conjectural Roman General becomes the Norman officer in the difficulty experienced in suitably placing him. I can find nothing that satisfies me on the point that such a person as our Belisarius ever existed. In the Hundred Rolls (*temp.* Ed. I.) I find the following :—

"Dicūt q' dns Rex h't warenn p'tinente ad Castell' Cantebr' in manu sua q' warenn Rex Johes p'mo p'cepit & incipit ad Castellu' Cantebrig' & extend' p'regale via' Huntingdon usq' Serebrige & de Serebrige usq' Westwychebrige & de Westwychebrige p' via' de Bompton (Rampton) usq' *Belasisse* & de *Belasisse* usq' ad magna ripam & rev'tit p' illa ripam usq' Squasselode & de Squasselode p magnā ripā usq' ad ponte Cantelbrig'."

This extract while introducing us to other localities of interest in connection with our investigation, mentions *Belasisse;* this reference is made not as I conceive to the bare six acres covered by the camp, but to the larger area. This spot presumably formed the *rendezvous* of the Conqueror's army at the time of the Norman intrusion, and up to this point, at any rate, the approach towards Ely had been unopposed and so far successful. What more natural at that time than the application of the no-meaningless epithet (*Bellasise*=de bello situ, the Norman character of the name is clear) to designate the place where the army rested so long, the Conqueror too, bent upon success, which however much delayed was regarded as eventually sure and certain? Here in all probability was the field of council, where after frequent attacks had been persistently made upon the Isle to no purpose, and all other means

* Carter *History of Cambridge.*

CASTLE MOUND AT CAMBRIDGE. (II.)

of access found unavailing, resource was had to a successful and unimpeded march from the castle at Cambridge to this fine situation *Bellassise*. I venture also, to think that the glowing description given to William of the country by one of his soldiers, as related in the *Liber Eliensis* ought to strengthen this contention as to the excellent impression made upon the not too impressionable minds of the Norman soldiery. I have somewhere seen it stated that the supposed Belisarius probably obtained the estate designated *Belsar's Fields &c.* as a reward from his royal master, but of course this is purely conjectural and in the then condition of things unlikely. Camden* thus refers to the name and place :—

"There is a rampart nigh Audre, not high, but very large, called Belsar's Hills from one Belisar; but what he was I know not."

Stukeley refers to the earthwork as "a Roman Camp, repaired by the Conqueror's soldiers," and the 'Audrey Causey' "aRoman way originally into the Isle of Ely." To this, says Bentham :—†

"I have nothing to object, but that no authority is cited to support it, I should rather think from the account given [of the Conqueror's invasion] that Aldrey causey was first made during the seige and that it has been from time to time occasionally repaired, and so continues a common way into the Isle to this day."

Neither Stukeley or Bentham weighed the best possible form of evidence in coming to a conclusion respecting the origin of the Camp, which is clearly a work of British construction. That it was utilized by the Romans is undoubtedly true, for in the immediate neighbourhood are traces of an extensive Roman settlement. If any doubt exists on this point, the discoveries in the district of Roman remains‡ should go far to obliterate any hesitancy to accept a pre-Norman origin. The ancient character of the causeway as an old British road is on all sides in evidence, and long before the great Roman roads

---

* Camden's *Brit.* Ed. Gibson, 409. † History of Ely, Vol. i., p. 104.

‡ *Vide* the writer's paper in this Vol. on "The supposed site of a Roman Encampment at Cottenham."

(Akeman Street and *via Devana)* were formed, this was the principal, if not the only land approach from Cambridge to the Isle. Even in the attack made by William, the Roman way to Ely through Stretham was for some cause or another inaccessible, and the old 'war path' with its military adjuncts, was deemed the better way. This may surprise us a little as we regard either the long neglected and somewhat circuitous and distorted passage today as it runs from, say, what is known as Gunn's Lane in the parish of Histon to Belsar's Camp in Willingham parish, or the line of direct advance along the Aldreth causeway* on the Haddenham side, now almost wholly disused and inaccessible from the county side. But it needs very little discrimination to understand the wisdom of following a way that offered among other advantages that of the security of cover, and the distinct gain found in traversing a kept and tried way that had before proved the path of military success. The way doubtless needed re-making, and the bridge possibly required to be newly constructed, for we must remember that between the period of the Romans leaving the country and the coming of the Normans, the fens became greatly neglected and this was followed by the overflowing of the waters, with its consequent results. The old fen roads where they exist will be generally found, on the removal of surface soil that has been allowed to accumulate, exceedingly well made. They were largely built up of alternate layers of clay and gravel forming a hard substance similar to concrete, beneath was a thick bed of brushwood, possibly not less than three feet in thickness. I cannot gather that the last Aldreth bridge was of any special interest, a mean wooden structure tottering to its fall is all that the memory of man can recall of its state and condition, but the foundations would undoubtedly disclose important features for upon the original and subsequent piers the later bridge had doubtless been raised.

---

* Causeway=*Chaussee* (Norman Fr.) a way constructed across a watery marsh. As the word (sometimes *Causey*) is now used, it means an extension from an highway.

Fuller* refers to Belasyus "one of the knights quartered in the monastery of Ely." This statement is of course founded on the famous *Tabula Eliensis* in the Palace at Ely (*said* to be a copy of the ancient one formerly in the monastery hall) which appears to commemorate the departure of the Norman knights who had been placed by William in the monastery after its surrender. In this *Tabula* the name, &c., of a Belisarius occurs, but it is not improbable, that this curious and interesting work of art (I trust I may be pardoned for adding, and legend) is founded upon monastic story as incorporated in the *Liber Eliensis*. The designation attached to the assumed arms, *Bellasius Preces Millitum versus Elye* may be thought at any rate to establish the existence of the Norman General and point to his particular achievement, but the painting which is probably not older than the early part of the 16th century is without doubt quite an original work and of no value as historical evidence. The Rev. Wm. Cole in his remarks on the *Tabula* appended to Bentham's *History and Antiquities of Ely Cathedral*,† says

"The arms sufficiently intimate that they belonged to the name of *Bellesis*, the famous General who gave his name to the works south of Aldreth Causey, still retaining the name of Belsar's Hills; though against every authority Dr. Stukeley‡ has given the honour of that achievement to a phantom of his own raising, a mere ideal or imaginary person, who never was heard of before in this manner '*Ursois, Master of the Conqueror's military Engines, bore Argent, a Cross Sable; (Ely Tablet;) he repaired the Roman Camp South of Audrey Causey.*' Why he chooses to call his hero, *Ursois*, instead of his true name *Opsal* or *Opsalus*, I know not: sure I am, that the family of Opsall bear the aforesaid arms."

In an inquisition of the manors of the see of Ely

* Church History, Cent. xi. p. 168. Bentham also quotes from the MS., referred to by Fuller, called the *Story found in the Isle of Ely* (Br. Mus.) It is of no historical value and only to be regarded as 'curious, ingenious and interesting!' The extract bearing on this is as follows:—"We endured the violent threats of the Normans 7 years together, untyll such tyme as Belasyus Generall of the King's Army in thys service, of whom certain Hylls, which at the South-end of Aldreth Causey were built for the Safety of the Armyes, took their names, which we nowe by corrupt speech call Belsars Hills, getting a great company of boats, passed the waters on a soddayn, and set us at our wit's end, &c." *MS. Tiberius*, Br. Mus. B. II.

† Vol. i. app. p. 8. ‡ Palœograph. Britan. *ut supra*. p. 38, 129.

made in the thirteenth century are the following references to Belsar's fields :—

"Dominicum hujus manerii distinguitur in tres partes ; scilicet in campo de belasise quarterviginti una acre mensur per parc' septendecim pedes et dimid * * *'

"Preterea sunt ibi sexdecim acre que qu' arantur et sec'antur qu' propter nimiam pluviam jacent in pratum et pasturam. Scilicet infra Belasise sex acras."

A few words remain to be said relating to the guardianship and care of bridges in these parts and of Aldreth bridge in particular. A bridge-reeve or guardian of the bridges was formerly appointed by the authorities at Ely, and if I have been correctly informed the organist of that Church still holds that office or rather I suppose receives the emoluments. Travelling in the Fens it must be remembered was in former days attended with many obstacles and dangers, and the neighbourhood of a bridge was frequently the scene of robbery and violence, and necessitated good government. To mitigate in some degree vicissitudes of this kind, hermitages were placed at spots likely to prove advantageous to the wayfaring man, and sometimes the tolls received at an adjacent bridge would go to the support of the hermit and the maintenance of his Chapel. Earith causeway had its hermitage, the site and name of which are familiar enough. An indulgence for Richard de Grymston, a poor hermit, and for repair of Earith causeway was granted in 1397 during the Bishop's pleasure. One Henry Bourne was hermit there in 1401. Aldreth had its hermitage under the care of John Spencer the "poor hermit of Haddenham" to whom a year's indulgence was granted in 1406, for all contributing towards "the repair of 'Herhith" causeway. The hermitages on Swavesey highway, at Roucehill (Ely), that between the two Shelford's ("for repairs of bridge and causeway"), were similarly benefitted, while for repairs of causeway between Howes and Cambridge Castle, for the repair of Hauxton bridge and causeway, for repair of Brandon ferry bridge, are a few other instances in which indulgences were granted with the object of benefitting directly

or indirectly those travelling in the neighbourhood of the fens. The tolls taken at the ancient bridge of Ballingdon hamlet in Sudbury in the diocese of Ely went to the adjacent hospital of the Order of S. John of Jerusalem.* The bridge was repaired at the cost of the town, the borough being responsible for one half and the County for the other. The piles of this old wooden bridge are still visible below the water level.

In closing these brief notices relating to the Aldreth way and its surroundings, I am conscious of having very imperfectly accomplished what I originally intended; I think however I have succeeded in bringing together a number of details of some interest and importance, and of having treated the subject for the first time in a connected form. Although in a paper of this character one is concerned more with the antiquarian side of the subject, yet I am not disposed to dismiss from my mind a broader view in face of the fact that the much needed bridge has disappeared and the ancient but convenient way of St. Audrey and its extension is a neglected waste. The authorities are lamentably slow in dealing energetically with the subject, which is being continually discussed in their councils to no useful purpose. Local prejudice and personal feeling are endangering the opportunity that presents itself of renewing the road and erecting the bridge. With an utter disregard for plain and historical facts it is urged that the roads on both sides of the river at the site of the Aldreth bridge are merely peat roads, but long neglect and disuse can scarcely reduce roads of this character to the consistency of a quagmire, certainly not at the behest of a few theorists. The roads are now in a bad condition, that on the Haddenham side (some fifty-nine chains in length) is I am told particularly so, but it is a well-established fact, whatever its present state, that it is really a thoroughly good road and only requires making

* This I doubt not was the case in regard to the very beautiful but sadly desecrated Chapel by Whittlesford bridge, now used as a barn and appendant to the "Red Lion" Inn, but, as a part of St. John's Hospital, of Sir William Colville's foundation, once apparently possessed by the Knights Templars.

up. The remark of a County councillor after having visited the spot, that it seemed "very little short of a scandal that there was such defective communication with the county from that part" should not be allowed to remain an utterance only. It is but too evident that repeated delays in dealing vigorously with the subject will prove disadvantageous to any scheme calculated to remedy this glaring defect in county government, and thereby further the ends of an hostile or indifferent opposition.

C. H. EVELYN-WHITE, F.S.A.

[Since this paper was written the *Cambridge Antiquarian Society* has issued the Rev. Dr. Skeat's "Place-Names of Cambridgeshire." I observe respecting the derivation of the name *Aldreth* that no allusion is made to any connection with St. Etheldreda, which omission is not without significance.]

SWAVESEY PRIORY.

The Priory of Swavesey was a Norman foundation. Before the Conquest the village had belonged to Edith the Fair, but was given by William the First to Alan, Earl of Britany. Between the year 1086 when the Conqueror died and 1089 when Alan died, the tithes of Swavesey with other property in the neighbourhood, were given by Alan to the Benedictine Abbey of SS. Sergius and Bacchus at Angiers in France. The deed of gift which is printed in full in Dugdale's *Monasticon** states that he gave the Church of Swavesey with all the burial fees and all offerings, free of episcopal exaction, service or custom, except sixpence at Easter for chrism.† Also that when the Archdeacon celebrated synodals, a monk should attend on one of the days, not according to custom, but for love of the Archdeacon and honour of the Bishop.† The gift also included the tithes of all things in Swavesey and the other villages belonging to the Earl, namely Barham, Papworth, Wimpole, Toft, and Beche (Waterbeach). The tithable things specified are the year's field produce, calves, lambs, pigs, wool, and cheese. But the priest of each village was to have one field each of wheat and oats. The gift also included the Earl's property in the village called Drayton (Fen-drayton) and the beasts belonging to the monks were to be allowed to feed with his own in the Swavesey pastures.

Alan was succeeded in the earldom by his brother Stephen, who confirmed these gifts, and also, at the request of Abbot Walter gave to the Abbey the tithes of

---

* Vol. vi. pt. 2, p. 1001, No. 1.

† These conditions, which are unusual, might be held to exempt the church from episcopal jurisdiction at the present day.

his fishery in Swavesey and of his mill at Newnham, and the piece of land before the Priory gate. In return for which, it was promised him, that when he died, he should be prayed for as if he was a professed monk.*

The estate thus granted to the French Abbey continued in its possession for three centuries. But it is by no means certain that there was ever a Priory at Swavesey, in the same sense as there was at Ely. For reasons stated elsewhere, it seems more probable that a monk of the French Abbey was instituted Rector of Swavesey and he administered the estate. However that may be, towards the end of the 14th century the monks of Angiers were willing to transfer or sell their Swavesey property. Perhaps it had not been of much value to them during the reign of Edward III., because whenever France and England were at war, it was usual for the King to seize all the revenues of property in England belonging to French religious houses. For instance in 1340, war having been declared between the two countries, all the alien priories in England were sequestered and receivers of their revenues appointed by the King. The Priory of Swavesey was given into the custody of William Fraunk, who was, out of the profits, to repay himself for a debt of £322 9s. 8d. due to him on bills of the wardrobe.† The King also had the possessions of the Priory surveyed, so that there might be no doubt, as to the amount Fraunk received.‡ In 1379, the countries being again at war, a pension of £33 6s. 8d. out of the Priory was granted to Thomas of Woodstock the King's Uncle 'to help him keep up his position.' And in 1384, the Priory was let to the Bishop of Durham and Henry Englyshe for 80 marks yearly, being £20 more than it had been let for before.§ In 1393, the Manors of Swavesey and Drydrayton, with the advowson of Swavesey Church, were with the King's licence transferred by the French Abbey to the Carthusian Priory of S. Anne, lately founded near Coventry.‖ The transfer was apparently a temporary one, while the

* *Monasticon ut supra.* † *Patent Roll.* ‡ See *infra. (Survey at the end of this paper).* § *Patent Roll.* ‖ *Patent Roll*, 17 Richard II.

war lasted, for in 1396, the licence was renewed 'while the war lasted.'* Meantime, in 1395, the Prior of Swavesey had leased his interest in the estate to S. Anne's.† In 1399 the new King, Henry IV., confirmed the right of the Coventry religious house to the custody of Swavesey Priory during the war, and gave them also licence to acquire it together.‡ Accordingly in 1401, Guy, Abbot of SS. Sergius and Bacchus, executed an instrument by which all the rights of his Abbey in Swavesey were sold to the Priory of S. Anne's, Coventry, for 2500 francs of gold, legal weight, French money. In the preamble the Abbot states that for fifty years and more this estate had been an expense to the Abbey rather than a profit, on account of wars and its great distance from the mother house.§ At the next change of dynasty in 1461, the Priory of S. Anne's got a further confirmation of their rights to Swavesey.‖ In 1534, this Priory fell with all the other religious houses in the kingdom, and its possessions including Swavesey, were seized by the King's servants. In 1539 the King granted the Swavesey and Drayton estates to Thomas, Bishop of Ely, in exchange for the Manor of Hatfield, Herts., which grant was confirmed by Elizabeth.¶

The advowson or right of presentation to the Prior of Swavesey was really exercised by the Abbey of Ss. Sergius and Bacchus and afterwards by St. Anne's, Coventry. But as a matter of fact, the Abbey nominated a brother for the post, and La Zouche presented him, except when the alien priories were in the King's hands, and then the King nominated him.

It was hardly to be expected that very voluminous records would be found about a Priory which never existed, nor was the titular Prior likely to have left much record, since he ceased to exist when the church was appropriated in 1411. And a prolonged search amongst

* *Patent Roll*, 20 Richard II. † *Additional MSS.*, 5849 p. 42. ‡ *Patent Roll*, Henry IV.

§ Bishop Fordham's Register, transcribed in Cole *Additional MS.* 5825, p. 248, &c., where are also the Royal Licences mentioned above. For an estate which was a loss to the owners the price seems a very good one.

‖ *Patent*, 1 Edward IV. ¶ *Patent*, 4 Elizabeth, Part I.

documents printed and unprinted has resulted in very few finds. No chartulary or register of the Priory of St. Anne exists. A register of Swavesey is quoted by Dugdale in the seventeenth century and from an entry in Francis Blomefield's collections in the Bodleian * he seems to have seen a 'Book of Swavesey Priory' in Caius College Library. But there is no mention of it in the present library catalogue. There was a chance that some records of the Prior or Rectory might have come with the estate into the hands of the Bishop of Ely, but only one rent roll is in existence now. Nor are there any court rolls or bailiff's accounts in the hands of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The most valuable records relating to our subject are to be found amongst the collections of Rev. William Cole (*facile princeps* of Cambridgeshire antiquaries, past, present or to come.) Certain documents were taken out of the archives of Ely and brought to Cole to be deciphered for use in a law suit. Before returning them he made careful transcripts and added notes, some of which are quoted in this paper.† Tanner also saw these deeds and made transcripts of them, they

---

* Gough, *Cambs. MS.* 2. p. 488.

† The following is Cole's account, in characteristic language, of how he came to see these documents. "The following original deeds taken by Dr. Warren from the archives of Ely were put in my hands, Sept. 9, 1776, in order to read them, they being in various old hands. They were taken out of the archives of Ely to be examined on account of a new claim of tithes by Mr. Palmer, steward to the Duke of Bedford, on the new purchased estate of Mr. Cockayne of Soham, who bought it as being tithe free. The case is, Mr. Berry Dobson and his family have rented this manor and another in the same town for these 60 or 70 years, but on Mr. Cockayne's purchase about 2 years ago he raised the rent of his manor and purchase over £100 per annum, which Mr. Dobson refusing to comply with, it is let now to Mr. Mason's son of Waterbeach and it is supposed that the late tenant, who never paid tythes himself as holding another manor, gave the information, and that he is expected to repair the chancel and church-yard fences." Additional MS., 5849. p. 36. In another volume 5825 p. 249, following a transcript from Bishop Fordham's Register, he has this note. "This I added April 19, 1777, having the Register to me, at Milton in order to copy the whole of this appropriation for Mr. Cockayne of Soham, who bought the manor of Swavesey about 1775 on a supposition that it was exempt from tithes, and he applying personally to Mr. Green of Hemingford, who told him his son had been registrar 16 years, but that neither he nor his son, nor Mr. Smith the deputy Registrar at Cambridge could read the writing, so he came to me, not being able to get anyone else to copy it for him, I undertook it very unwillingly, having a great deal of writing and especially as the master of Queen's College had just lent me a MS. containing the Statutes of the College, lists of Presidents, Fellows and Benefactors, &c., which I wanted to copy in order to return soon."

were then at the Episcopal Palace.* Some further particulars concerning Swavesey, Cole obtained from the MS. collection of the Rev. Brock Rand. He also had access to the Bishop's archives and has made abstracts of documents which were not produced to Cole, notably the twelfth century award concerning tithes of Benington and the convention of 1271 with the seal of Prior attached. The abstracts of the Episcopal Registers published by Rev. J. H. Crosby in the *Ely Diocesan Remembrancer* have been largely used. In Bishop Fordham's Register, fo. 130, there is an official return of all the Priors of Swavesey who had been admitted by the Bishop since 1272. In the quotations from Patent Rolls, when no particular reference is given, the printed calendars are referred to.

It seems, from a study of the documentary remains, that there never was a real Priory at Swavesey, that is, a community of monks living under the rule of a Prior. The earliest charters, it is true, speak of the Church of Swavesey and 'the monks serving God there,' but that may have been merely a formal phrase of the charter. For there is no evidence of the presence of monks there, although there are several points against the probability of a Priory. For instance, as early as 1340, we find the Prior getting a licence for non-residence. In 1369 he leases his church and other possessions for three years. In 1379, when a clerical poll tax was taken of which record remains, there is no mention of Swavesey Priory but the Rector, a monk, is on the list, as are also the name of all the monks at Ely, Thorney, Anglesey, &c.† In 1407, William Penreth was appointed Rector 'or Prior' of Swavesey, which looks as if the second title was more a matter of form than anything else. In the proceedings ending in the appropriation of the church to S. Anne's, Coventry, there is no mention of any monks at Swavesey.

It was called a Priory perhaps because a monk was

* *Notitia Monastica*. † Clerical Subsidy, 23/1.

rector.* The name Priory survived for a long time. As late as 1693, the estate was leased as the parsonage or priory of Swavesey.†

Since the existence of a Priory is doubtful, but of a Prior is certain, the best way of presenting the facts which have been gleaned concerning Swavesey, seems to be in a list of Priors.

The earliest mention of a Prior of Swavesey is in a charter of St. Bernard, Abbot of Citeaux dated 1150—3. There had been disputes between the Abbots of SS. Sergius and Bacchus Angiers, and the Abbot of Savigney, concerning the tithes of Benington, Lincolnshire. St. Bernard directs that the former Abbot, 'that is, the prior and church of Swavesey,' shall receive 32 shillings of English money every Michaelmas as their right for ever.‡ We have found no further notice of this payment, but it is to be noted that this document was in existence at the beginning of the 18th century, when Rand made an abstract of it.§

Before 1198, there was a Prior whose name began with R. He is mentioned in a record referred to under the next prior who held the office in 1198.

1198. In this year Benedict Prior of Swavesey and the monks of the same place, bought the advowson of Fendrayton, of a certain Ansell and Ingrith his wife, for 2 marks and a virgate and a half of land.|| In the year 1200, the Abbot of Sawtry and the Priors of S. Ives and Royston were arbitrators in a suit between this Benedict and Ivo of Cambridge and Simon his son, concerning the tithes of Wimpole and Toft. When it was decided that the latter were to have two tenths in the year 1200,

* The priory of Swavesey was what is usually called a 'cell' to the French Abbey.

† Cambridge University Library, *Additional MS.* 71, skin 5. ‡ Round's *French Documents*, p. 396.

§ *Additional MS.* 5846, p. 145. A complete transcript is also given in the *Cartulaire de la Basse Normandie*, Vol. iii., p. 67. This is a MS. in the Public Record Office.

|| Feet of Fines, 10, Richard I.

and at the same time quit claimed Benedict of all conventions which they said had been made between them and R. formerly Prior.* Two grants of land to the church during this Prior's time are recorded. Richard Olf of Swavesey gave a virgate of land in Ertemanelot and half a virgate in Oxendale, which Ivo his brother held, also he gave the homage of his nephew William son of Ambrose. These he gave for the good of the souls of Ingrith, his wife, &c.† And Gervase son of Robert Torgcanelle gave a croft. The Prior is called Benedict Rem in this deed of gift.‡ 1395415

1232. John was Prior. He is mentioned in the following charters. Simon of Wendy granted a messuage in Swavesey with a croft called Fissecroft to the church of St. Andrew and the monks serving God there, for the support of a lamp burning before the altar of S. Mary, wherever it should be in the church, at mass and all canonical hours, which messuage, John brother of Simon bound to the Church for the same purpose in the time of Prior Benedict.§ In another document dated 15th Aug. 16 Henry III., Roger la Zouch granted to John Prior of Swavesey half of the following holding;—a messuage and lands, three shillings rent, toll of Swavesey bridge and the meadow of Gosholme.‖

1257. Roger was Prior. Cole¶ has transcribed a letter from the Papal chancery approving of a composition made between him and Carlin Scriba, merchant of

---

* *Additional M.S.* 5849, p. 44. "The size of this parchment is 8 inches by 4, it had three pendent seals now stolen or lost, and has Bishop Tanner's mark on it."

† *Additional M.S.*, 5849, p. 40 Cole calls this a curious deed for its antiquity, writing and contents. It had a flesh colured seal attached with the figure of a man on horseback holding a bird in his left fist, on it.

‡ *Additional M.S.*, 5846, p. 145.

§ *Additional M.S.*, 5849, p. 40. ". . . . 7 inches by 4. It hath 5 pendent seals, the 3 middle ones cut off. The first oval of green wax has an imperfect figure in profile of a naked person in an oblong form and the legend round it is utterly defaced, the last also is of green wax, round and small and has an obliterated device in the middle and the letters round it imperfect."

‖ *Additional MS.*, 5846, p. 154. Transcript of Brock Rand's notes. The document had attached to it in his time 'a very fair seal' of la Zouch.

¶ *Additional MS.* 5849, p. 43.

Florence, dated 3 Alexander IV. In 1249 he had special authority from the Pope to deal with the privileges of crusaders in England, of whom Stephen, rector of Cottenham was one.* During the Barons' war, the Prior of Swavesey, following his patron Alan la Zouch, would probably be a royalist, in which case he must have found his nearness to the rebel fastness of the fenland very disagreeable. There is indeed, on record, a complaint that Richard de Argentine and other rebels broke open a chest in Swavesey Church, and took therefrom thirty marks, four gold rings, and various rolls tallies and writs belonging to Alan la Zouch. The Prior however is not mentioned.†

1272, December 10th. Geoffrey de Brynkeley, monk of SS. Sergius and Bacchus was appointed on the resignation of Roger.‡ He granted a corrody to his man Andrew Scot, in return for a messuage and two roods of land. Scot was to have for life food and drink at the servant's table and six shillings yearly for clothes.§ In the *Hundred Roll*, Scott is stated to have held 10 acres of land of the Prior, paying four shillings yearly and doing three days' work. In 1285 this Prior got into trouble for overstocking his farm at Dry Drayton. It was complained to the justices itinerant at Cambridge that, whereas, this village contained 15 hides, each of seven score acres, of which the Prior owned one hide, and whereas, according to the custom of the village, the tenant of each hide was allowed to have pasturage for 6 oxen, 2 horses, 6 cows, 80 sheep and 13 geese, the Prior had much exceeded this number, and had a herd of 120 cattle of various kinds and a flock of 600 sheep. The justices ordered the land to be measured, with what result is not recorded.||

---

* Matt. Paris *Chron. Major*, Vol. VI., p. 170. † *Assize Roll* 83 m. 8. ‡ *Bishop Fordham's Register.*

§ *Additional MS.* 5846, p. 146. Collections of Rev. Brock Rand. The record is dated by him 1271. It had attached to it 'part of the seal of the Priory, pretty fair.'

|| *Assize Roll* 86 m. 12. From another suit on the same roll, it appears that Cottenham contained 18 hides, each of six score acres, the custom with regard to the pasturage of a hide being the same as in Drayton.

1286. John de Seys or Ponteseye. There is no record of his appointment in the Ely Register, but this date is given in Brown Willis's collections in the Bodleian.* The earliest mention of him otherwise is in a tithe suit between him and John de la Haye, Rector of Papworth Everard, 1301. The Prior claimed half the tithe, but the case was decided against him.† Alan la Zouch gave to this Prior ('Brother John de Punteseie') an acre of land in the Brokhaveden in Swavesey field in exchange for 2½ roods of land which had been converted into a new ditch at Hale.‡ In 1306 he obtained from Alan a rood of land for the enlargment of the churchyard, but as this was against the statute of Mortmain, he had to obtain the king's pardon for so doing.§ In 1310 the Prior of Swavesey was asked for a loan of victuals for the use of the army in the Scotch expedition.‖ He resigned in 1311.

1311 March. Oliver Britonis de Fulgeriis, a monk of S. Sergius was appointed.¶ In 1313 he appeared in a suit at the King's Bench. That Court was called upon to decide whether three messuages in Swavesey were the sole property of the church, whereof the Prior was parson, or were the lay fee of Pellagia daughter of William Legg, Roger Vicar of Swavesey and others. The prior's attorney stated that a certain Geoffrey, formerly prior was seized of this property during the reign of the King's father in time of peace.** He died before August, 1314.

1314, August. Richard Burgeris monk of S. Sergius was appointed. In 1325 when the possessions of alien priories were seized and their revenues confiscated by the King, the Prior of Swavesey was excepted.†† In 1339 we learn from the Patent Roll that two men abducted the Prior and some silver vessels belonging to him, but they brought a pardon from the King for the outrage. Next year he obtained from the Bishop, licence of absence

---

* *MS. Willis*, 46, p. 128. † *Additional MS.* 5849, p. 41. ‡ *Additional MS.* 5849, p. 41. "Seal of arms of Zouch, of white wax." § *Patent Roll.* ‖ *Close Roll.* ¶ *Fordham's Register.* ** *De Banco Roll*, 201, m. 293. †† *Ministers Account*, 1125/2.

from his rectory for two years.* Whether he died or resigned is not stated in the appointment of his successor.

1344, Jan. Stephen Guyntrand, monk of S. Sergius appointed. He is so styled in the Ely Register, but in a petition to the Pope dated 1343 he is described as of Conques in the diocese of Rhodes. This petition states that he had for 25 years, in the monastery of S. Faith's at Horsham, in the diocese of Norwich, which is subject to the monastery of Conques, discharged the office of Custos in the cloister, and at personal risk defended the rights of the monastery. But as no benefice can be assigned to him by the monks, he prays that provision may be made to him of the priory of Swavesey, void by the death of Oliver Britonis de Faugeriis.† Whereupon in December 1343, the Pope issues from Avignon a mandate to the Prior of Horsham and another, to make the said provision. The mandate mentions that Oliver died at Carpentras, two days journey from the Papal Court, and that the Priory of Swavesey was at present held by Richard Bozionis.‡ It is not stated how or why Richard was to be deposed. In 1347 Stephen obtained leave of absenee for two years.§

1362, Augt. 31. John Walkelyn, a Benedictine monk of Westminster was collated by the Bishop through lapse.‖ In 1363 he successfully petitioned the Pope to be allowed to keep it although non-resident.¶ In 1369 he leased the Priory and all its possessions to Almaric, parson of Boxworth, for three years at £100 a year.**

1369, Jan. 22. John Goldale, monk of Selby, presented by the attornies of Hugh la Zouch.††

1370, December 6th. Laurence Russell, monk of St. George Hulse, presented by la Zouch. In 1374 he refused with many other Cambridgeshire clergy to pay the tenth lately granted to the King. On March

---

* *De Montecute's Register.* † *Calender Papal Petitions*, I. 30. ‡ *Calendar Papal Registers*, II., p. 124. § *Ely Register.* ‖ *Fordham's Register.* ¶ *Calendar Papal Petitions*, I. p. 422. ** *Close Roll*, 43 Ed. III. m. 32. †† *Fordham's Register.*

12th, 137$\frac{4}{5}$ he had been excommunicated for sixty days and was still obdurate. In July, 1377, the Priory was ordered to be sequestered because the Prior, having been appointed by Papal provision, had not yet paid the customary 'provision' fees. In 1386 he is called the 'possessor' of Swavesey and is ordered to be sequestered for not having paid the provision due to John Walkelyn.* He was prior when the Poll Tax was levied. He was evidently non-resident, for the tax collector was unable to give his name in the roll,† but returned his benefice as being worth 100 marks. He resigned in 1389.

1389, September 6th. John de Thorndon, a monk of Ely, was presented by la Zouch, on nomination of the King as holder of the possessions of aliens.‡ But amongst Rand's Collections is an abstract of a letter from Guy, Abbot of SS. Sergius and Bacchus, to la Zouche, nominating Thorndon. It is dated 24 June, 1390, Rand had seen the original for he adds "The seal is very fair."§ In 1309-1 he was threatened with sequestration for not having paid his first fruits due by reason of the provision made to John Walkelyn.‡ The first fruits were still unpaid in March, 1401, but the sequestration was released on May 14th. In 1395 Thorndon leased the Priory to the Carthusian Priory of S. Anne, Coventry. He was to receive a pension of £10 annually, and was to renew the lease every five years during his life. The Coventry Priory was to pay £43 6s. 8d. into the Royal Exchequer annually and were to keep up repairs.¶

1401, May 28th. John Judde D.D., presented by John Knightly and others "said to be patrons of the church."‡ The Prior of S. Anne's Coventry had now become possessor of Swavesey, Judde was an official of the Bishop and a pluralist, and seems to have dealt with matters at Swavesey with a very high hand. On the Parliament Roll for the sixth year of Henry IV., there is a long petition from the Prior of S. Anne, first setting forth the

---

* *Bp. Arundel's Register.* † *Clerical Subsidy*, 23/1. ‡ *Fordham's Register.* § *Additional MS.* 5846, p. 146, No. 6. ¶ *Additional MS.* 5849 p. 42 "The parchment is 17 inches by 12."

conditions under which they became possessed of the Swavesey estate and then going on to complain that one Master John Judde, nothing regarding their privileges, had forcibly taken away their goods and accounts therefrom. Parliament ordered them to be put in possession again.* Cole found a reference to this affair amongst the documents lent to him from Ely, "on a long slip of parchment 11 inches by 3." It has no date or title. The following is a translation 'The aforesaid John came with armed force, to wit with bows and arrows, swords and small poinards and daggers, clubs and choppers and with a great multitude of men in a warlike manner, to to the village of Swavesey and Dry Drayton and the Priory aforesaid entered and seized the goods and chattels of the said Prior, to wit, 40 quarters of wheat, 40 quarters of flour, 200 quarters of beans and peas, 5 large chairs, 6 brass pans, 2 'lavacra' and basins of macelyn, a dozen vessels of pewter, and woollen clothes and all the utensils of the Priory house to the value of £200, and certain records of agreements and grants made by the Abbot and Convent of SS. Sergius and Bacchus to the late Prior of Coventry, predecessor to to the present prior and touching the prior of of Swavesey.'† This seems like a slip cut off a transcript of some proceedings in the Court of Common Bench. But as the De Banco rolls of Henry IV. are quite unindexed, it would involve great labour to find it.

1407, March 2nd. William Penreth, presented to the Rectory or Priory by the Prior and convent of S. Anne. It was afterwards alleged that the presentation was fraudulently and surreptitiously obtained, and that when the brethren knew of it, they all exclaimed against it. The case was tried before the chancellor of the diocese, 27 May, 1411, John Judde, official of the Archdeacon being present. The presentation was annulled and the church declared vacant.‡ Penreth was the last Prior, for on the same day, the Priory or Church of Swavesey was united or appropriated to the Priory of Coventry.

* *Rolls of Parliament*, Vol. III., p. 551. † *Additional MS.* 5849, p. 44.
‡ *Fordham's Register.*

They were to pay the ordinary and extraordinary services and to provide a portion for the vicar according to the custom of old.*

The church of Swavesey is a fine one for a village, but not finer than many others found in or on the borders of the fenland. There is nothing in its construction to show that it was ever anything more than a parish church. A full architectural description of it will be found in Hill's "*Churches of Cambridgeshire.*" The inventory of church goods in the Archdeacon's Book in Caius College Library shows that it contained no more than the ordinary furniture of a village church. This inventory is of various dates from 1300 to 1350. It contains a portiforium given by Dominus Walter vicar, and a missal given by Dominus Luke vicar, but no gift of Dominus Prior. In the last edition of the *Monasticon* it is stated that there were some small remains of the Priory on the north side of the church. There are still some irregularities of the meadow in that situation, where the Rectory buildings probably stood. Not many notices of Swavesey church during the time of the Priors have been met with. In 1285 there is a record of its having been used as a sanctuary. The Crown Plea Roll states that Patrick (Patricius) of Galewey struck Roger the Parker of Colchester in the belly with a certain 'Knyplo,' Roger straitway died, Patrick took refuge in Swavesey Church until the coroner came, before whom be acknowledged the deed and abjured the realm.† In 1352 and 1353 the Bishop held ordinations in the church.‡

The value of the Swavesey estate varied very much at different periods. We have been fortunate enough to find two surveys and valuations dated 1325 and 1340, the existence of both of which we owe to the fact that it belonged to a foreign religious house. Two rent rolls are also forthcoming, namely, the Hundred Roll of 1278, and a roll dated 1467, when the estate belonged

* Ibid. † *Assize Roll*, 86 m 48 ‡ *Ely Register.*

to S. Anne's, Coventry. Besides these, there are the usual sources for value of the tithe, namely the taxation rolls of 1255 and 1291, the 'nonae' roll of 1341, and the valor ecclesiasticus of 1534. To take the tithe first. In 1255 the Rectory was worth £13 6s. 8d., the Vicarage £5. In 1291 they were worth £33 6s. 8d. and £8 13s. 4d. In 1341 the tithe had sunk to half its value in 1291, the chief reason given being that the Lenten seed *(semen quadragesimale)* had perished. From which we may understand that the floods had been very bad that winter. In 1534 the farm of the Rectory was worth £30. It is not easy to separate the value of the tithe from the profits of land owned by the Rector. In 1369, Prior John Walkelyn leased the whole estate for a rent of £100 a year, which seems excessive, considering that in 1456 the same was leased for £32 a year.*

The Records called *Hundred Rolls*, are full surveys of all the landed estates in the county. They were made by order of Edward I in 1279. They give the name of every tenant on each estate, his condition, the amount of land he held, and the rent he paid. Some of these records were printed by order of the Government in 1818, in two large folio volumes. The following is an abstract of the Swavesey Priory portion. The Prior held the Rectory on his own account, and 2 virgates (about 60 acres) of land of Lady Eleanor la Zouch, paying her eight shillings yearly for holding his own Court and having the survey of the gallon and bushel measures of his tenants, who neverthelesss had to take their measures for examination twice a year at the Lady Eleanor's Court. The Prior also had a fishery in the River Use (Ouse), a weir and fishhouse. There were 22 tenants, of whom 12 were freeholders, renting from 5 to 25 acres at money rents, 6 were serfs, with a 5 or 10 acres holding, for which they paid a small money rent, and also did several days' work for the mistress without wages, and the remaining 4 were cottars, who held a 'cotestede,' for which they paid in labour and

* *Additional MS.* 5846, p. 147.

money. The total money rent received from the tenants was £2 1s. 10d., and between them they worked 37 days without payment.*

The other rental is amongst the Episcopal Records at Ely. In the printed catalogue it is dated 16 Edward I., a mistake due to the roll being wrongly so indorsed in a modern hand. The roll is headed "The Rental of John Norton, Prior of the house of S. Anne, of the Carthusian Order, near Coventry . . . in the 16th year of the reign of King Edward." Now the only Edward who reigned whilst Swavesey belonged to Coventry was Edward IV., so the date of the roll is 1467, and the character of the handwriting shows this also. The roll contains the names of 50 tenants and particulars of 97 holdings. A few paid part of their rent in labour, but the majority wholly in money or kind. Some suggestive names occur amongst the holdings such as Market Lode, St. Mary holme, Castell Croft, Le Market place, Chapellane, Le Row sub montem, Swyneslake, John Skinner chaplain of the Chantry of B.V.M., John Bellett late vicar. The document is not legible enough to estimate the value of the rental.†

A yearly payment by the possessors of the Swavesey estate is several times mentioned during the 14th century, which we are unable to explain. On April 10th, 1353, the Prior of Swavesey appeared before the barons of the exchequer, and exhibited letters patent dated 1351, by which he was ordered to pay to Thomas Powys, Keeper of King's Hall, Cambridge, the 65 marks which he had hitherto paid the King annually for the firm of his priory.‡ There is no mention of this payment in the lease granted by John Walkelyn in 1369, but in 1393, when the first transfer to Coventry took place, the Priory there is directed to pay it as usual after the end of five years, at the end of which time it was

* *Hundred Roll*, Vol. II., p. 469. † *Ely Episcopal Records*, D5 1.
‡ Exchequer of Pleas, Plea Roll 78, m 72.

commuted on the Prior of S. Anne's agreeing to keep twelve poor clerks in his house, from the age of 7 to 17.*

The two surveys of the so-called Priory of Swavesey which follow give a very good idea of the extent and value of the prior's property. The originals are in Latin, the translation has been slightly condensed. In the survey of 1325 it will be noted that the Prior had been unable to get his dues from outside villages, a trouble which crops up several times. After a list of the 'spiritual' property (i.e. tithes) of the Prior in Simon de Montecute's Register under the date 1339, it is remarked that the portions in outside villages hardly reach the value of their assessment in 1291, and in two cases Papworth Everard (£1 6s. 8d.) and Arrington (£1) it is stated that these sums had not not been received for 20 years. As late as 1468, we find Robert Prior of S. Anne's Coventry, recovering, as possessor of Swavesey Rectory, the sum of fifteen pounds as arrears due from John Grobham, rector of Toft.† In 1466 a peremptory letter was sent by the King himself to Robert Kirkham parson of Wimpole, ordering him to pay the arrears due to the possessors of Swavesey.‡ The last mention of this payment is in a receipt given by Thomas Prior of S. Anne's to William Fincham, rector of Wimpole, for £1 6s. 8d., dated 1504.§

I. Survey of 1325.

Extent of the lands and tenements temporal as well as spiritual of the Prior of Swaveseye in the County of Cambridge made the 20th of November in the 18th year of the reign of King Edward son of King Edward, 1325. Before John de Crek Kt. and Master Thomas de Garton keepers of the lands and tenements of alien

---

* *Patent Roll*, printed in Dugdale.

† *De Banco Roll*, No. 823 m. 331. The case is an interesting one because it gives an account of the transactions by which Swavesey passed into the possession of an English Priory.

‡ *Additional MS.* 5849, p. 43. § *Additional MS.* 5846, p. 147.

religious houses taken into the King's hands in the Counties of Cambridge and Huntingdon, on the oath of honest and legal men of the neighbourhood of Swaveseye, namely; William Beneyt, John de Conyngton, John de Boleygne senior, John Grett, William Dorant, John de Eure, John Maryot, Thomas de Fevre, Henry Waryn, Henry Kyng, John Asser and John de Stanton, who being sworn say that the said Prior has in the village of Swaveseye five acres of ecclesiastical glebe, mowable and each acre is worth yearly 12d. and not more on account of the floods. There are also in the same fixed annual rents of freeholders and villein tenants worth 16s., and the fees and perquisites of the manor courts are worth yearly beyond the expense of the Steward 10s. There is also a separable fishery worth £20 yearly according to its true value. They say also that the Prior receives an annual payment of 12s. from the Church of Arnyngton, and another of 18s. from the Church of Lynton. They say also that he receives 20s. annually from a watermill at Newenham near Cambridge, and that he used to receive 33s. 4d. annually from the Church of Waterbeach, but has been deprived thereof by the Prior of Barnwell. He used also to receive 20s. yearly from the tithe of Wympol, but has been deprived thereof by the Rector. He used also to receive tithes of four acres and four roods of meadows in Fendrayton, which is now wholly under water so is worth nothing. They say also that the Prior has in Woldrayton in the said County, a capital messuage, which is worth nothing beyond the repair of the buildings. And there are with the same messuage six score acres of arable land of which four score acres can be sown yearly, and the true value of each acre is 4d. Total 40s. There is also a windmill, worth beyond expenses 26s. 8d. a year, and fixed rents of tenants worth 18s. a year. Total £29 3s. 8d., of which the prior pays 8s. to William de la Zouch according to ancient custom to his manor of Swavesey. And so the sum of this extent is according to its real value 27li. 5s. 8d. clear yearly. In witness of

which thing the aforesaid jury have affixed their seals. Dated at Swavesey, the day and year aforesaid.*

II. Survey of 1340.

Appraisments of the goods and chattels and extent of the lands and tenements of the Priory of Swavesey in Swavesey, made there before John de Lascy sheriff of Cambridgeshire, on Sunday, Christmas eve, 14th year of Edward III., (1340,) on the oath of Nicholas atte Brigge, John Prikke, Thomas Osbern, John Andrew, Thomas le Smyth, William Duraunt, Robert de Wycham, John Goky, John de Rokesham, Simon Gernet, Reginald le Fisshere, and John Cutbright, jurymen, who say that the Prior has the following goods and chattels; two hundred and twenty quarters of wheat by the greater † hundred, worth 3s. per quarter, 39li; two hundred and sixty quarters of barley by the greater hundred, worth at 2s. 8d. per quarter, 40li.; 11 score quarters of peas worth at 2s. per quarter, 22li.; eight acres of land sown with wheat and now growing up worth at 2s. an acre, 16s. There are 5 horses *(affri)* worth 8s. each, 4 oxen *(boves)* worth 12s. each, 4 calves *(boviculi)* worth 40s. each, 4 calves *(boviculi superannati)* worth 20s. each, 8 heiffers *(juvenc)* worth 6s. each, 19 pigs worth 13s. each, 18 geese worth 2½d. each, 4 capons worth 2d. each, 10 hens worth 2d. each. Also hay, forage, straw and *pallcum* worth 53s. 4d. And they say that the above corn is for the last three years. Total value of the above goods 113li. 11s. 7d. Also they say that the Priory of Swavesey is worth nothing beyond expenses, and there are in the same 40 acres of arable land, worth 4d. an acre, and 3 acres of meadow worth 3d. an acre, and no more because it is watery *(acosum est.)* And fixed rents worth 36s. yearly, and Courts worth 2s. yearly. Total 54s. 4d. And they say that the tithe of corn and hay

---

* *Additional MS.* 6164, p. 228. The original is in the Public Record Office amongst the Miscellanea of the Exchequer.

† The greater hundred means 120, so that two hundred and twenty by greater hundred equals 260.

belong to the Priory and are worth 20 marks yearly. In witness whereof the jury have affixed their seals to this appraisment and extent.

Extent of the lands and tenements of the Prior of Swavesey in Dryedrayton and appraisement of the goods and chattels of the same, made before John de Lascy at Dryedrayton on Sunday Christmas Eve 14 Edward III. by virtue of a King's writ, on the oath of Reginald le Taillour, Thomas Warlok, John le Smith, Ralph Cokerel, John le Porter, William Goky, John le Ber, John Reynold, Thomas atte Pond, Geoffrey of Trumpington, William Colman and Robert Campion jurymen, who say that the said Prior has in Dryedrayton a messuage with a farmhouse and sheepyard, which are worth nothing beyond expenses. There are also one hundred acres of arable land, by the greater hundred, worth per acre 4d.; and an old windmill worth 40d. a year beyond expenses; fixed rents of free and native tenants 29s. 9d.; a rent of 13 capons worth 2d. each, of 13 hens worth 1½d. each. The Prior has also from Michaelmas to the first of August 609 works *(opera)* done by the hands of his native tenants, worth of each work a halfpenny *(obolus)*. Also he has autumnal works called 'Bedrepes,' namely five score and one works worth for the time annually 12s. 7d. each work being worth 1½d.; and also of the same native tenants he has autumnal works called 'Daywerkes,' one hundred and thirty in number by the greater hundred, worth each 2d., total 25s. Sum total of lands and tenements 7li. 4s. 10½d. The Prior also has 4 horses worth 9s. 6d. each, 4 oxen worth 8s. 6d. each, 8 geese worth 2¼d. each, one cock worth 1d., 6 hens worth 1¼d. each, 45 quarters of wheat worth 3s. a quarter, 33 quarters of barley worth 2s. 8d. a quarter, 20 quarters of peas worth 2s. a quarter, 5 quarters of oats worth 20d. a quarter, 40 acres sown with wheat and now growing up, worth 12d. an acre, hay worth 40d., forage, straw and *palleum* worth 33s. 4d. There are also two ploughs with fittings worth 3s., and two old carts not iron bound, worth

3s. Sum total of goods and chattels 21li. 8s. 6d. In witness whereof, &c.

On the back of the King's writ, ordering the survey to be made, is this note. "I have delivered over to John de Pappeworth, attorney of William Fraunkes, all the goods and chattels of the Prior of Swavesey in my bailliwick, by a reasonable appraisement of the same in the absence of the said Prior, because he was sufficiently forewarned of the same by Roger de Jakele and Robert Goky and did not appear. And also the Priory, possessions of land and tenements for the debt in this writ contained, according to the tenors of the said writ, &c."* The debt was £322 9s. 8d., due on bills of the wardrobe (see supra, p. 30).

W. M. Palmer.

Catherine Parsons.

* *Inquisition P.M.*, 14 Edward III., first numbers, No. 44.

THE CARDYKE.

I cannot better introduce this subject than by quoting from Professor Babington's "*Ancient Cambridgeshire.*" He says, p. 105, 2nd ed., "indeed it may be doubted if any antiquary, except Stukeley, has felt convinced that it (the Cardyke) really did extend into Cambridgeshire" and perhaps he might have added "or Huntingdonshire." While I cannot pretend to treat the subject from the standpoint of an antiquary I am glad of an opportunity of calling attention to a few facts and some suggestions connected with the question.

Professor Babington says—"any persons who have carefully examined the country will I am convinced agree with me in believing that Dugdale was here depending upon incorrect information. Stukeley remarks that the country people had a notion that the Ouse originally ran by this course into the Cam, but adds that it has not the least appearance of a natural river, and I quite agree with him." No doubt Dugdale's information is correct, *viz.*, that the Cam originally ran "from Beche to Chare fen in Cottenham and so into Ouse"; and it is difficult for anyone acquainted with the country to hold the notion that the Ouse ever ran into the Cam by this route, at any rate in Stukeley's time, seeing that the watercourse in question, for nearly the whole distance from the Cam to the Old West river did, and still does, convey its waters in the direction here indicated.

Perhaps this is the best place to clear up the difficulty Babington felt as to the local names in Cottenham fen; of course he is referring to the "Old Survey" when he

speaks of the Ordnance Map, and this for many reasons is the most convenient to use in considering this subject. Starting from the south boundary of the sheet in question ($\frac{1}{4}$ sheet having "DGES" in "Cambridgeshire," the county name) the "supposed south part of the Cardyke" runs along the right hand side of the road leading from Cambridge to Ely (about one mile west of the letter S) to a place marked "Goose Farm," where the road turns to the north-east. The Cardyke continues in a more or less direct line through Cottenham Common to Lockspit Hall on the Old West river. The Chare fen of Stukeley and Dugdale is marked on the map "Chaff fen," which latter name, though sometimes locally used, is wrong, both as to spelling and to its position on the map. Chere, Chare, or Chaff fen is the N.E. part of the parish of Cottenham, and is bounded on the N. by the Old West River; on the E. by the Ely road; S. by "Hundred acres" (Undertakers' or Adventurers' land); and extends W. as far as Twentypence ferry, on the same river. To any one acquainted with old maps and descriptions it need scarcely be said that although very interesting and useful, they are not to be relied upon to the same extent as the modern Ordnance maps. To take a case in point, can Hayward's *Survey* of 1636 and the map of the fens belonging to it be made to fit into the parishes to which the descriptions refer? More than that, does not the New Survey Ordnance Map, with all the skill and care bestowed in its preparation need the revision that is now taking place?

The object of this paper will have been attained if antiquaries are induced to look into the question, and as a small contribution I would venture to suggest, may it not have been possible, or probable, that at some time in the distant past, perhaps before the depression of the surface over the large area now known as the Bedford level took place, that the waters of south Cambridgeshire found their way to the sea from Cambridge *via* Cottenham, Aldreth High bridge, Earith and Benwick, &c., &c.? The following is an attempt by one, who (to vary Babington's term) "is intimately acquainted

with the (drainage) of the country in question" to consider (1) some local facts and (2) to offer some general suggestions.

(I). *Local.* Lodes, that is, channels for the conveyance of the local upland waters through the adjacent fens to the rivers, it may be assumed, were included among the works undertaken by the Bedford Level Corporation, though in some cases probably already existing watercourses were used and improved. Details on this point are scanty in the usual sources of information, for instance, Dugdale, Cole, Wells, Watson, and others, as distinct from historians and archæologists generally.

Cottenham Lode receives the waters from the highland parishes of Rampton, Westwick, Oakington, Girton, Madingley and Dry Drayton; the greater part from Stanton St. Michæl, Histon, and Impington; with a small quantity from Hardwick and Caldecote. That is to say the "hinterland" from the old west river to the Watershed south of the road leading from Cambridge to St. Neots. These waters are all collected in the Oakington brook, and, when they took their natural course, formed the boundary between Cottenham (on the E), and Rampton and Willingham (on the W), and joined the old west river near Aldreth High Bridge. This course was diverted early in the last Century, at a point near what is known as "Giants Hill" in Rampton, and was turned into its present course, east, past Cottenham Church and into the "New Cut" and Cottenham Lode, along which its waters join the Old West river near Twenty-pence ferry. Cottenham Lode, as part of the South level drainage system, ends at a bridge over it, between "n" and "e" in the word 'new' on the map. The origin of the term "New Cut" is obvious. This course for the waters of Oakington brook, by the new cut and Cottenham lode, runs through highland, land that drains by gravitation viz:—the part marked on the map as Smithey fen, with which is connected a track through part of Cottenham Common to the village.

Similarly, it appears to the ordinary observer that the highland waters of the Willingham "New Cut" at one time took a more westward course (at the word "Cut"), formed the boundary between Willingham and Over, and joined the Ouse in Crane fen. The same term "New Cut" lends authority to this.

Before the formation of the Cottenham Lode the natural outlet for the small part of the highland waters of the parish that drain this way, for about nine-tenths of these fall into Beach-ditch, which forms the boundary between Landbeach and Cottenham, was by a drain opposite the Church, running in N.W. direction to Mow fen in Rampton.

(II). *General.* It seems to me on reading the old authorities on the state of the country in the north part of Cambridgeshire, the "surrounded lands" as they are usually called, that it is all relating to the district between the highlands of the Isle of Ely and those of the country about Northamptonshire and Lincolnshire. It appears that the Ouse, Nen, and sometimes the Welland, poured their waters into the large district containing Whittlesea, Ramsey, and Ugg Meres, and which extended eastward to below Littleport, from whence it made its way to the sea, as best it could, either by Lynn or Wisbech, or even Spalding: although which is the more "ancient" outlet is not so clear. The district south of the highlands of the Isle of Ely to the highlands of Bottisham, Waterbeach, Cottenham, Willingham, and Over do not seem to be so much in question. The waters of the Ouse are in the earlier accounts described as falling by the West Water to Benwick and so joining the Nen and taking the same course to the sea. If it is only in comparatively later times that references to the Old West river and the Cam joining their waters at Harrimere are made, is it too much to infer that this part of the great level was the last to be depressed? Further, if the "Akeman Street" was a Roman Road what had become of it at the time of the Norman Conquest, that it did not afford a passage to Ely? The distance from

the highlands on each side of the fen in the lines of the two routes, Akeman Street and Aldreth Causeway, is altogether in favour of the former, this being less than half of the latter.

The sea overflowed the fens many ages before the Roman occupation, in times which are outside the field of this enquiry; but, is it possible that the depression of this outer edge of the level, which is farthest from the sea, may have occurred after the construction of the "Roman Way" which, again, may have been one of the first of those formed in Britain, being near the south-east of England, the seat of their earliest occupation.

In the "*Fenland Past and Present*" a law is referred to which treats of the angles at which tributaries enter rivers. This paper does not profess to deal with the scientific part of the subject, nor does the writer claim to have any opinion on the question dealt with in Chap. VII. of that work, but certainly the angle at which Oakington brook formerly entered the Old West river is a very unusual one, if the river always ran in the same direction as at present. The same remarks apply in the case of the Willingham "Cut." This latter drains the village and part of the land beyond, to the shaded contour south of it on the map, only.

It may further be noticed that the irregular triangles formed by the diversion of these three streams, the Willingham Cut, the Oakington brook or Cottenham Cut, and the river Cam bear a remarkable proportion to the area drained by the respective streams.

The suggestions made in this paper briefly are:—

(1). The Cam took the course described by Dugdale* "The river of Grant by a fair channel passing from Beche to Chare fen in Cottenham and so to Ouse, was diverted, and by a straighter course turned down by another branch of the same to Harrimere, where it loseth the name."

---

* *History of Embanking*, chap. liv.

(2). The Cam, Oakington brook, and Willingham "New Cut" formerly *all* took a more westwardly direction, and their united waters were then passed by the West Water to Benwick.

(3). When the West Water had decayed to such an extent that one authority states that the waters ran *to* Earith, instead of from Earith to Benwick, the whole upland waters of the Ouse were forced *up* the Cam on to the lowlands of Haddenham, Cottenham and Stretham, and the depression of this part of the level being more recent they soon cut a regular course to Harrimere, where they met the newly diverted Cam.

(4). The area included in the angle of diversion (if that is an allowable term to use) corresponds to the area drained by the respective streams.

The Cardyke, with the earthworks at Cottenham, to which our attention is elsewhere directed, would together with the earthworks in the neighbourhood of Denny Abbey be well worth a visit. Perhaps at no very distant time the Society may find an opportunity for investigating a subject that leaves much room for speculation and is full of interest.

ARTHUR BULL.

EARTHWORKS AT COTTENHAM, CAMBRIDGESHIRE, THE SUPPOSED SITE OF A ROMAN CAMP OR SETTLEMENT.

Immediately to the north of the parish Church of Cottenham is what is known as the Cottenham 'Lode,' a word used to signify a watercourse (A.S. lād, a way). This channel running in a N.E. direction joins the Old West river at what is familiar to the neighbourhood as "Twentypence Ferry." Alongside this 'lode,' or rather abutting upon it to the N.W., is an unploughed field, in which there are some remarkable earthworks, spread over a large area. Although of slight proportions so far as their present appearance is concerned, these raised ridges were doubtless at one time much more pretentious in regard to their formation and character. In this locality, from a point in the adjoining parish of Waterbeach known as Mason's farm, and within a hundred yards or so of the river Cam, there rises so as to skirt the fen above its level the ancient artificial waterway or canal, the Car-dyke, the extent and character of which has been differently viewed, and even the existence of the southern portion below Earith questioned. In the one inch Ordnance Survey Map of 1895 the Car-dyke is represented as commencing a short distance above Waterbeach where it is made to join the river Cam. A little to the S.E. of the Church, near the railway, its depressed bed crosses a field. It again appears by the "Old Tillage," a deep artificial cut, then it takes a course by the village Street, on to "Akeman Street" (the road from Cambridge to Ely), along which it runs for about a mile. After turning to the right it continues in a more or less direct course through a part

of Landbeach and Chayre Fen until it crosses the Cottenham Lode where all trace of it is lost, although as a matter of fact it continues its way until it joins the Old Ouse or West River. The latter part of its course follows a modern fen engine drain, which by somewhat altering the contour of the land has led to the omission of this part of the course on the Ordnance Survey Map. The course of the channel here seems to be identical with the Old West River, certainly as far as Earith and Benwick. Separating the County of Hunts. from Cambridgeshire it takes its way from Bodsey going on to Horsey near Peterborough skirting the high land bordering on the fens.

At the outset the particular name of the Car-dyke demands attention. It is a matter of no slight importance in regard to our investigation of the site in question. *Caer* is I imagine a corruption, or perhaps it would be more correct to say a modification of the Latin *Castra* which among the Saxons appears as *Caster* or *Chester*. It is not a little singular that we have a confirmation of this diversity of place-name in our own neighbourhood, *e. g.* the *Caer*-(dyke), *Chester*-ton (village), and the *Cair-graunth* of Nennius *i.e.* the walled city standing on high ground at Castle End, N. of the river Cam, known as Cambridge a corruption from Granta-bridge, *Graunth* being presumably a Celtic river name. Or, it may possibly be the case that the word *Caer* is purely Celtic and finds its true meaning in regard to a 'fortification' theory. There are quite a large number of related words chiefly place-names. Indeed I think we may find an explanation of the Celtic form in the adjacent *Chare* (or Caer) fen, where the Car Dyke after passing through a part of Landbeach and Cottenham, joins the ancient channel of the Old Ouse or West River. Chare fen is possibly so called from the distant Caer or town of *Caer-graunt* known to us in the modernized place-name Cambridge. *Car* is ordinarily understood to mean fen, marsh or hollow place, and there is an abundance of illustration to substantiate this. *Car* (Sansc:)=to move, implying both rapidity and circuitousness, associated in

this latter sense with Gaelic *Car* or *Char*=tortuous and A.S. *Cérran*=to turn or bend are interesting as affording some insight into probable explanations. It is also curious to mark the Gaelic and Welsh Cam=*to bend*, although no importance need to be attached to this as in any way explanatory of the quite modern *Cam* in Cambridge. It is also interesting to observe that in the name "Grunty Fen," an expanse of ground at no great distance from the Car Dyke, the '*Graunth*' of "Cair Graunth" reappears, receiving its designation in a similar way, as I conceive to be the case in respect of the Car Dyke and Chare Fen. Dr. Stukeley who particularly describes the Car Dyke, imagined that *Car* was a contraction of the name of Carausius, the Roman Emperor of Britain, (A.D. 291) to whom he traces the origin, or it may be the recovery from an inefficient condition of this ancient ditch, which is generally esteemed the work of the Romans. We are indisposed to accept the somewhat strange idea that the Car Dyke received its name from the first syllable of the cognomen of the Roman governor. Dr. Stukeley* in attributing the construction of the Car Dyke to Carausius according to his custom in respect to most works of this kind, was not adverse to acknowledge the plausibility at all events of an earlier origin than that commonly suggested. It is not unlikely that the Car Dyke may be older than the ancient road (Akeman Street) which passed this way, indeed where it meets it, the Car Dyke is not found to have cut through the old Roman road, which may therefore be taken as plain evidence of pre-Roman date. It has been regarded by some as the last of the Roman military works. There is perhaps a tendency to overlook the earlier and less frequented ways that were traversed by the Romans when they first entered Britain, in the effort to investigate the particular line followed by the great military roads, and the vexed question of stations and distances. There are numerous indications in Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire, as elsewhere, of the existence of byeways and waterways in connection with the

**Medallic History of Carausius.*

encampments that were widely formed by the Roman legionaries; these have been very slightly investigated or even noticed, and scarcely anything done in the way of elaboration. It is a matter for congratulation that so far as tabulation is concerned, excellent archæological Surveys now being compiled under the auspices of the Society of Antiquaries will go far to remedy this, but what is greatly needed is distinct treatment by specialists who would undertake to cover a district, with the desirable end in view of laying bare the testimony of what is now hidden from view, and gathering up all the traces we can find of military advance which appears to have been actively pursued during long occupation. For my own part I very much question whether the Roman occupation was primarily any other but a military one—agriculture together with so-called drainage work being throughout subservient to the one ruling passion for conquest. Respecting the word Dyke (A.S. *dic*) it appears to be used alike of the mound, and the excavation or hollow. It is probably this latter use of the word 'dyke' which is here followed, although the embankment being originally of sufficient breadth and height throughout its entire course to resist the pressure of the water may have been the prominent cause of the designation. The dyke must of necessity have been so constructed as to allow for the gradual and unimpeded rise of the current. We probably owe to the successful engineering skill of the first Roman settlers an effective system of embanking which, perhaps without any leading aim in the way of restraining the waters, served the admirable purpose of preventing inundation to a greater or less extent. In this way the uplands would as a rule be secured from any overflow of water, and consequently by some the Car dyke is regarded first and foremost as a Roman drain.

The gigantic character of the Car Dyke may be understood from the fact that it was apparently no less than sixty feet wide and doubtless on either side, there were broad ways for land traffic. Villages appear to have taken their names from proximity to such dykes, *e.g.*

Ditton, (Ditch-town) is present with us in the names of at least two Cambridgeshire villages, viz., Fen Ditton and Wood-Ditton, (where there are Roman remains), which stand on the Fleam Dyke, and the Devil's Dyke. It may fairly be assumed that the comparative late use of the word 'dyke' does not prevent the assumption that this class of work was of Roman construction *e.g.*, we have in connection with the wall of Antoninus *Grimes Dyke*. Stukeley has made the bold suggestion that *Granta* (Cambridge) was founded by Carausius at the southern end of the Car Dyke, and I am not disposed, while marvelling at that antiquary's ingenuity, to question the probability of the assertion. Indeed, I am strongly inclined to think from all that we know of the actual condition of affairs in the time of the Romans, Stukeley was not far wrong (the opinion of eminent antiquaries to the contrary notwithstanding), and that from the point named, the Car Dyke had its commencement*. Stukeley says, "Just below Cambridge, the artificial cut opens into the river, runs along the side of it, taking the benefit of higher water, for half a mile," but elsewhere † he says "a little above Waterbeche begins our famous *Car Dyke*. The bed of this artificial cut is very plain from hence, quite across the Fen, through Cottenham parish until it enters the Old Ouse"; passing on to Earith by Lockspit Hall, it proceeds according to Stukeley "by Ramsey to Suard's Dyke . . . then the boats passed by Benwick, where Roman coins have been found; so by Whittlesey Mere, or some cut by the side of it, to Horsey bridge, where Roman coins too are found, and so to Peterborough river." In the second part of his *Medallic History*, Stukeley further says, "At Waterbech . . . it begins with a fair and large artificial channel proceeding Northwestward." He also remarks on a prevalent notion that the Ouse originally ran by this course into the Cam. ‡ Dugdale also regarded the Car Dyke as a branch of the Cam. It is

---

* *Medallic History* Pt. I. (pp. 199, 200). Pt. II. (p. 137.) † *Paleographia* II. p. 38. ‡ *History of Embanking*, pp. 373.

right to state that the late Professor Babington * (I think without sufficient reason) demurs to this conclusion. I must however quote from the last named writer some remarks which I deem important. "Near Waterbeche the channel of the supposed Car Dyke is still very apparent, and, after leaving the fenny land by the Cam, consists of an enormously broad and deep artificial cut, having not the least resemblance to a natural watercourse. It seems undoubtedly to be a very ancient and magnificent work." Stukeley further says that the Car Dyke "runs by Chare fen in the parish of Cottenham . . . and passes into the present river called the Old Ouse, going to the great wooden bridge upon Audrey causeway, whence it goes along the present channel of the river westwards to Earith."† Stukeley may be right in assuming that this was a navigable canal along which corn was conveyed to the great military district of York, but it can hardly have been as he suggests, formed for that express purpose. The Car dyke runs even now from Peterborough, along the edge of the upland passing the Northamptonshire and Lincolnshire fens to Lincoln, and may be traced up to Torksey on the River Trent while the more southern portion here and there furnishes much more slight indications, being in parts well nigh obliterated. This latter, while keeping the upland waters in bounds, may be regarded as only a part of a complete system of defence. It was no uncommon occurence in former days for a vast line of communication to be adopted, having at stated distances military outposts. It is difficult to say precisely what the defensive works were, but the raised earthen lines to which I have referred, and which we are well able to distinguish, will convey to our minds some idea of the character of such an enclosure or camp as would probably be repeated throughout the entire length of the course, affording a regular chain or network of fortified places each of considerable importance.

The site to which I desire to draw attention is one of much interest, for however difficult it may be to describe

---

* *Ancient Cambridgeshire*, p. 108. † *Carausius*, i. 133.

the peculiar formation of the slight elevations to be seen in the raised earthlines, there can I think be little doubt but that they are indications of warlike contention marking an entrenched position designed for the protection of the fen district against invaders.* Along the line of this wisely planned dyke having on the one side the impassable fen and on the other the thick woodland which effectually controlled access and restrained the foe that endeavoured to advance, were earthen fortifications calculated to frustrate the designs of an enemy. The ditch and the rampart formed the means of defence alongside of the thickly wooded district. "The Britons" writes Julius Cæsar "call it a town *(Caer)* when they have defended their intricate woods with a rampart and ditch whither they congregate in order to avoid an incursion of their enemies."† The proximity of the forest must not be lost sight of in our view of the stretch of fenland beyond; this will serve to clear up much misconception that prevails relating to the proportion of forest to fen.

In the work of fortification and clearing such woodland as stood in the way of successful military enterprise, the Romans employed such of the Britons who were brought into subjection, as the passage in Tacitus, quoted by Dugdale, seems to imply. "The Britains complained that the Romans wore out and consumed their bodies

---

*The covering of a line of country by a long extended vallum and ditch appears to have been a tactical device with the Romans. The hills known as the Gog-magog hills, show traces of a triple entrenchment, with a lofty, vallum and two circular ditches, enclosing 13½ acres. It is called 'Vandlebury' (on the authority it would seem of Gervase) and Dr. Stukeley was of opinion that it was so named on account of the Vandals and Burgundians, who when the Emperor Probus transferred them from the Continent into Britain (A.D. 277) formed a Camp here. Roman antiquities have been unearthed on this site. Mr. Gough believed *Vandlebury* to have been "the fourth of the chain of forts which begins at the large camp on the hill where the hunting-tower stood, opposite to Audley Inn; *Littlebury* Church stands in another; the walled town of *Chesterford* is a third. To Vandlebury succeeded Grantacaster; then Arbury; and last *Belsar's Hills;* all within sight of one another, reaching from the woodland of Essex to the fens, and crossed by several parallel ditches quite to the Devil's ditch."

† Oppidum autem Britanni vocant cum silvas impeditas vallo atque fossa munierunt quo incursionis hostium vitandae causa convenire consuerunt. Caesar, *Bell, Gal.* v. 21.

and hands in clearing woods and in banking the fens."* The population of Roman Britain was of a very mixed kind formed from various races, but the adoption of the Roman language, manners and customs rendered the country essentially Roman in character. After the so-called departure of the Romans in the middle of the fifth century, that people were doubtless for generations co-existent with the Teutonic settlers. Severus, one of the Roman Emperors, is said to have visited Britain as others had done, and was the first to make causeways over the fens to enable warfare to be successfully waged. It is indeed highly probable that all embanking work even to the making of causeways such as we generally attribute to the Romans was carried out mainly with the object of defence and for strategic purposes. Much that is apt to be associated with drainage and such like work is undoubtedly to be put down to the period when the waning power of the Romans led to the raising of artificial defences or earth works, calculated to withstand the refractory hordes that poured forth from places of retreat. In order to garrison so large a number of stations, an enormous army must have been employed. The site in question at Cottenham, supposing it to have extended over, say, eight acres of ground probably had accomodation for between three and four thousand legionaries (twelve hundred being the complement of a legion) who would be occasionally relieved from the principal station at Cambridge, with which the Cottenham contingent would be in close communication. An instance of what we may I think regard as the prevailing conditions then observable may be seen in other localities that were brought under Roman influence. When Gaul in the first half of the fourth Century became a Roman province, it was necessary to defend it against the barbarians who were ever intent on crossing the boundary line that divided Rome from Germany. Consequently an immense army of Roman legionaries was told off to

*Bona fortunasque in tributum egerunt, annum in frumentum. Corpora ipsa ac manus silvis ac paludibus emuniendis verbera inter ac contumelias conterunt. *Agricola xxxi.*

occupy the left bank of the Rhine from Mayence to Cologne. They possessed no less than fifty fortified camps while two fleets were continually passing, bent upon taking advantage of any movement on the part of the adversary.

Although outside the Car dyke range, traces of entrenchments are not wanting at several neighbouring places in Huntingdonshire on the Ouse, *e.g.*, Godmanchester (Durolipons), Eynesbury, Holywell, and elsewhere, all at fairly equal distances,* these I imagine would be similar to the "chain of forts" in Cambridgeshire along the course of the Car dyke, following the lines of continuous fortification, until the southern limit is reached just below the Castle Hill at Cambridge in the garden of Magdalene College, where a terrace walk is formed upon the vallum and near the undoubted head of the fens.

It was in this locality in the days when Rome was practically supreme that the ancient Britons withstood the advancing legions of the empire, failing to hold their own save only in a partial way. Extensive military operations on the part of the Romans were necessary on the one hand to maintain a position that was at all times held none too strongly, and on the other hand to resist the subtle approach of an ever wakeful people intent upon regaining undisturbed possession.

The lapse of seventeen hundred years is sufficient to obliterate traces of such military occupation, as would be seen in earthworks and the like. Many important stations indeed, have disappeared which were mighty erections, and this fact in itself is sufficient to invest the recent discovery of the Cottenham earthworks, with more than ordinary interest and importance. It is strange that the settlement of Roman legions at Cottenham should have been so entirely lost to sight. The late Rev. W. K. Clay † in dealing with the question of a

* Along the banks of the Nen (which separated the Iceni Cenimagni from the Iceni Coritani are remains of the fortifications thrown up by Ostorius, when he found the plan of separating these two great and powerful clans. (Gorham *History of S. Neots,* on the authority of Hutchinson's MS).

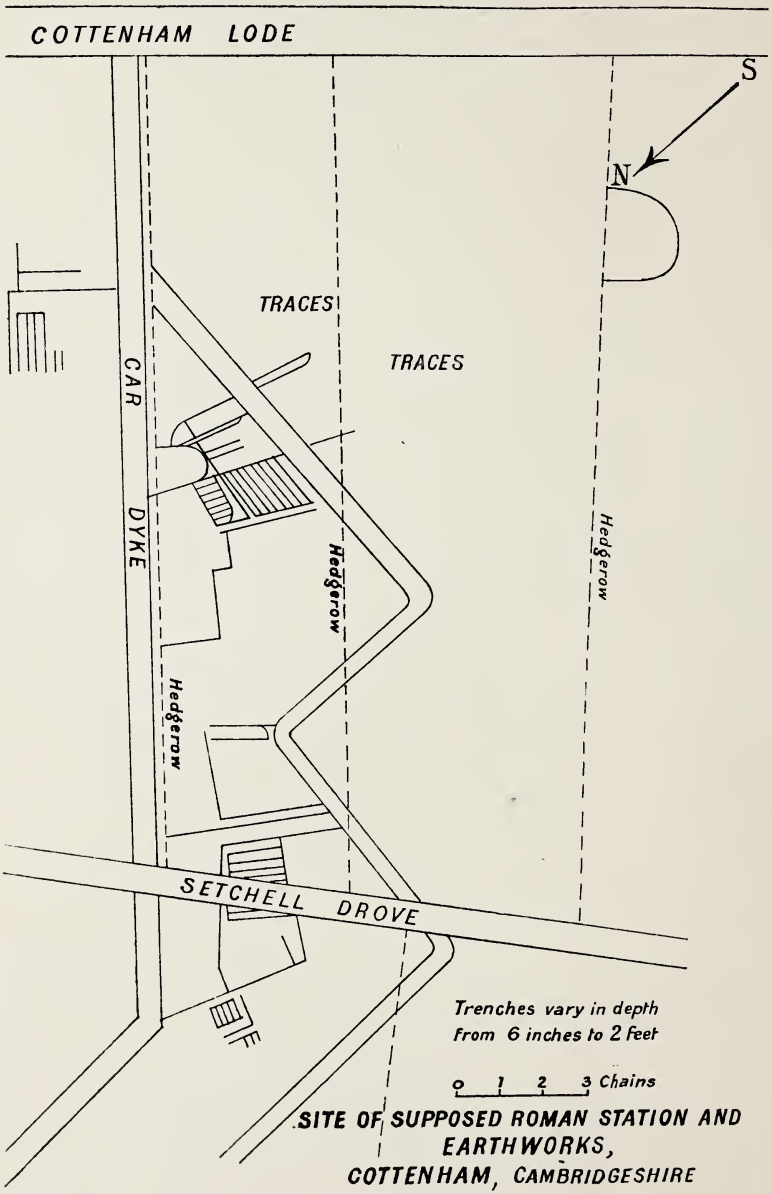
† History of Landbeach Parish. *(Camb. Antiq. Soc).*

Roman settlement in this neighbourhood, says, "Roman antiquities of any kind do not often occur, so as to furnish their testimony upon the point." A former Rector of Cottenham, the late Rev. S. Banks, was possessed of several Roman vases, &c., found near the spot where our interest now centres; the site of these former discoveries is alluded to by Babington * as "some gravel pits, rich in Roman pottery, in the parish of Cottenham, near to the borders of Landbeach parish, adjoining the supposed line of the Car dyke." Unless the site in question is identical with the place where these earthworks are found, which is improbable, seeing that there are certainly no 'gravel-pits' here, (and it is not easy to understand the earthworks being overlooked), the statement would point to the fact of a considerable extension of the settlement to the site of our present inquiry.

It has not, I believe, been sufficiently recognized that the Romans maintained considerable stations or fortified camps at various points along the borders of the Fens, least of all along the Car dyke which served the purpose of an effectual barrier. It appears to me that this was one of several such stations that existed along the entire southern boundary of the fens, for no other purpose than to keep in check the bands of Britons who lurked in the fastnessses and to protect the line of communication that extended with more or less regularity from Cambridge to Earith and of course northwards to its extreme limit by Ramsey, Worlick, Bodsey, &c. The fen district afforded opportunities of shelter and the Britons for a considerable time were consequently able to withstand their foe and in common with the outlaws of a later period, to give much trouble in attacking these exposed military outposts. This continued, more or less, long after the Romans had practically withdrawn.† Wood, thicket and marsh doubtless covered the face of the fen borderland and enabled lawless bands to congregate until

* *Ancient Cambridgeshire*, p. 82.

† The Romans quitted Britain about A.D. 425, (they arrived under Julius Cæsar, B.C. 44), and constant turmoil between Briton and Saxon ensued.



SITE OF SUPPOSED ROMAN STATION AND EARTHWORKS, COTTENHAM, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

such time as they found opportunity to sally forth with a view to plunder and harass the enemy.

It may, I think be taken for granted that among the many fortified posts scientifically placed at strategetic points, e.g., Colne and Earith, the Cottenham site formed no insignificant station. It would be difficult to establish any theory of Roman occupation at Cottenham were it not for very considerable finds of Roman pottery, which without any particular search or excavation work have been brought to light. The earthworks in question furnish no precise clue as to the character of the fortified place. As far as can be ascertained from their formation and surroundings they seem to be unique, and it is difficult to express an opinion concerning them. The field containing the principal portion is known as part of "Bullock's Haste Common," and if, as I imagine, the word *haste* is identical with '*hurst*' (signifying a thick wood) it would point to the former condition of what is now a bare tract of country. The sketch plan that serves to illustrate this paper (the preparation of which I owe to our friend, Mr. Arthur Bull of Cottenham, who has evinced a lively interest in this investigation, and to whom I am indebted not only for first directing my attention to the subject, but for numerous details he has furnished and much personal attention), shews the 'Cottenham Lode' on the south-east, and the Car Dyke on the north-east, with the hitherto unploughed field of about eight and a half acres, lying between these two boundaries, and a wide road-way known as 'Setchell Drove,' (which is the way of approach from the village), running almost parallel with 'Cottenham Lode.' The large rectangular zigzag rampart which appears to have enclosed what I may designate a camp, or, if the rampart be of the nature of a community stockade (which I scarcely think likely), the homestead, extends into another field of about the same size in a southern direction, cutting the dividing hedge in several places. It also extends across the above-mentioned road, enclosing between the Car dyke and the rampart about three and a half acres of a field of about thirteen acres and a half. Outside the area of this plan in the several mentioned

fields, and also in one north of the Car Dyke, which lies beside the 'Lode,' there are traces of exact geometrically formed parallel entrenchments, terrace within terrace, in what, to some of us, appears nothing less than a vast angular outline of military defence, covering an area of over twenty acres. Thus a very extensive tract of land furnishes incontestable evidence of some very particular undertaking, and is without doubt at the very least an indication of early occupation, either for defensive purposes, for navigation or trading enterprize, or for habitation. If we assume the trenches to have some connection with a settlement formed on British lines then we have in one way or another to account for the zig-zag character of the rampart which seems specially to be intended for military occupation or it may be navigation purposes. Such a rampart may have been thrown up within an outer stockade on an emergency for defensive purposes, but there is not, as far as I am aware, evidence of any such construction. The sketch plan it must be remembered has no pretension to completeness of detail and furnishes no exact survey of *all* the ground which is more or less covered with indications of these unaccountable and strangely diverging marks of maze-like entrenchment lines, which may be said to resemble the bars of a grid-iron more than anything else. The outer rampart may be regarded as enclosing a definite portion, while that outside the zig-zag, whether parts of the same work, of more or less ancient origin, offer no definite plan. What seems to be a continuation, or at all events to bear a strong resemblance to these particular earthworks, may be found in a field near "Causeway End" Farm in the adjoining parish of Waterbeach and close to Denney Abbey. There are clear indications of an external ditch of irregular form and a well defined square camp with external ditch and inner bank. On its west side there runs a long narrow band of 'grid-iron' trenches parallel to and joining the bank on that side. On the south side of the camp and contained within the angles formed by the south and west in one case, and the south and east sides in the other, are two rectangular 'forts' surrounded by a single ditch. The remaining angle of

a chevron-shaped entrenchment, or what seems very much like one, cuts through the northern side of the field.† This is confirmatory of the assumption that similar defensive works were repeated at stated points throughout the entire line of communication. The irregularity of British earthworks is fully recognized, such entrenchments, forming convenient means of shelter in an emergency are by no means unlikely as an expedient. The Britons indeed made use of no particular system of fortification, and as a rule would content themselves with tribal fastnesses. The Iceni in their flat country had however many resources in regard to fortification, in which the narrow entrance to hinder the approach of cavalry was conspicuous. The Romans at the first formed all their camps as exact squares, later however, they assumed other forms. If the chevron form is as I believe unrecognized in the construction of ancient camps, it is clear enough that battles were fought on this plan and it would be difficult to devise a better method of attack. In the Chronicle of Crowland, attributed to Ingulf, we read that the few Christians who withstood the desperate onslaught of the Danes, formed themselves into one troop "*in shape like unto a wedge*, and all day long they stood firm and still, holding their wall of shields against the foeman's arrow-flight, and the dense line of the enemy." Michael Drayton in one of his *Heroical Epistles* describing the battle of Bosworth field, writes:

> "Into two several fights the king contrived his strength,
> And his first battle cast into a wondrous length
> *In fashion like unto a wedge.*"

It is quite possible that the Cottenham earth-works formed an outpost to the adjacent camp (originally British) at Belsar's Hill. An earth-work of a somewhat similar character was found in the parish of Hartford near Huntingdon, where some interesting discoveries of British and Roman antiquities were made a few years since, (prominent among which were earthworks never I believe properly

† At Denny Abbey, what might at first sight appear to be the remains of earthworks surrounded by a deep and broad moat, undoubtedly form part of the foundations of the Abbey buildings, and the embankments are probably those thrown up to control the incursion of fen waters.

investigated). In character it would appear not unlike those at Cottenham, they are described as but little above the ordinary level of the pasture, yet similarly retaining a very distinct outline. A particular formation there is said to have resembled "a turtle flattened and elongated," reminding one of the curious mounds of the valley of the Mississippi.* There can be very little doubt but that from the North bank of the Ouse at Hartford, where there is reason to think a conflict between the Britons and Romans had been waged, a way was opened into the Fens by means of a ford.

The irregular and labyrinthine character of these earth works would be very effective in the event of an attack; if made from corresponding points in one direction and a like resistance offered from an opposite quarter, the assult would be vigorously repulsed. The trenches as far as I can make out, would seem to be well above the old water-level of the Car Dyke, and consequently if such be the case, we ought perhaps to dismiss from our minds any thought of their use as wharves or for such like employment, not to mention the apparently unsuitable nature of any such formation. Yet if I am not greatly mistaken, it was at this very point (Cotinglade) that the material for the construction of the Aldreth Causeway was brought at the time of the Conqueror's assault upon the Isle of Ely.†

A correspondent, Mr. R. M. Ivatt who resides at Cottenham, from a cursory examination of the entrenchments has expressed to me his opinion that they owe their origin to some form of commercial undertaking and that they were not defensive works. The reasons advanced for this view are as follows:

I. No weapon beyond a sling or bow and arrow was in use during the early period, and against weapons of this description, a barrier of reeds or something similar would have been just as effective as a trench, in fact more

* *Proc. Soc. Ant.* 2nd Ser. Vol. V. pp. 34-5.

† What is known as "The Tyllinge" is a southern extension of the Cardyke, and may possibly indicate a place of lading (Twilade). It was known as "the Tyllinge" so far back as the time of Henry V.

so, inasmuch as a soldier with a spear in the bottom of a trench, would be placed at a disadvantage as against an enemy on the bank.

II. As defensive embarassments, the trenches of so small a breadth could be easily traversed by an active man.

III. No system of defence can be devised from the plan of trenches as appearing at the present times.

IV. If the level of the bottom or floor of the trenches be taken it would be some foot or two below the normal level of the water of the Car Dyke (at that time) and therefore unsuitable for trenches as understood in our present profession of warfare.

My correspondent inclines to the opinion, that this 'encampment' was actually what might be called a 'port' on the marshland shore, by which boats of, say, two to four tons burden, could deliver the produce or merchandise of the Isle of Ely, Crowland, &c., to a point of convenience for further overland travel to Belsar's Camp, North Road, and other places. After having docked here, the boats would then continue the journey by the Car Dyke to Denny Abbey, then on to Cambridge, &c., &c. To establish this theory it would of course be necessary to ascertain the precise depth of the excavations as originally formed, and if possible the normal height of the water in the Car-Dyke. The boats, being probably flat-bottomed, would hardly draw more than eighteen inches of water. If this 'dock' theory be deemed probable we are still left in doubt as to the particular period when these earthworks or trenches were constructed. That the site was at one time a place of lading, etc., I think there can be no manner of doubt, but this in no way militates against a British or Roman, occupation for defensive purposes, seeing that although the discovery of pottery has up to the present been mainly confined to that part of the locality not actually covered by the earth-work formation, viz. to the bed of the Car Dyke, yet signs of such occupation are very much in evidence, although of course it would completely upset the idea of the trenches, &c., having

been constructed with a military end in view. In favour of the works, having been made in Roman times, even if originally carried out for commercial purposes, we have very significant testimony, I think, in the use of such terms as *e.g. Port-Way*, and *Short-port-way*, not to mention '*haven*,' &c., still used to designate localities in the adjoining parish of Rampton, that led through the southern prolongation of the Aldreth Causeway, by Belsar's fields, either to or close by the site of these earthworks. And, as I have already stated there can be no question as to the use of the site, in ever so limited a way, for wharfing and such like use, at the time of the Norman Conquest, if, as I conjecture we may identify the place in question with the 'Cotinglade' of former days. This at any rate is sufficient to establish the importance of the site as a convenient spot for military and other like purposes.

In endeavouring to decide the question as to which people we owe the origin of these singular earth works,—whether to Britons, Romans, or Normans, or to any joint enterprise—we must necessarily defer to the judgment of experts. Earthworks of a similar character cannot be altogether unknown in other localities, and it would be well if we could pass beyond the region of conjecture in our estimate of these singular remains. This much may be broadly stated; we have here extensive remains of what we may safely characterize as earthworks hitherto unnoticed; on all sides there is being continually discovered Romano-British pottery of various descriptions, some pieces, which are nearly perfect, being very fine. An ancient waterway that forms the boundary separating the site from the fens, was flanked by a range of strongly entrenched fortifications. It is sufficient for our purpose to regard only such as may have occured in the course from Cambridge (Magdalene College), to the 'Bulwarks' at Earith, a strongly entrenched bastioned fort doubtless of Roman origin, that unquestionably was in close connection with the Cottenham outpost. It occupies a portion of land thrown up for defensive purposes and close by there seems to have been a projection on the

bank of the river Ouse that may have served the purpose of a landing stage. At Earith considerable remains of Roman pottery and other objects of antiquity have been found, including a remarkable bronze statuette, now in the British Museum. Singularly enough a very fine Roman bust, perhaps representing Marcus Aurelius (together with other lesser Roman antiquities) was discovered some years ago at Cottenham (a parish be it remembered that joins Akeman Street). The helmet has a human face, possibly representing an ancient Briton, with other characteristic ornamentation wrought upon it, in itself an interesting feature when it is remembered that the site where this object was found was closely related to British and Roman life as seen in conflict. The discovery of two such objects at these two connected points is remarkable and corroborative. Between Earith and Cottenham similar art work from Roman hands, consisting of beautiful bronze objects, chief among which may be named a fine military *baton*, have been found at Willingham, an adjoining parish. Roman coin in vessels, and pottery in abundance have also been unearthed at this last named place.

Extensive and continuous finds of pottery of well-nigh endless variety, in and about the dry bed of the Car-dyke, adjacent to the site where the earthworks occur, form an indisputable evidence of Roman occupation. Within the ground covered by the trenches no considerable discovery of pottery or other remains worth mentioning have been made. There has however been only a very slight disturbance of the soil made in a recent examination by Mr. Arthur Bull, with the object of exposing anything in the nature of foundations, &c. With the exception of establishing the dimensions, &c., of the trenches nothing occurred to reward the enterprise of the workers. The trenches on being opened to their original depth were found to be from two feet in the 'grid-iron' trenches to three and a half feet in the larger ones, viz., below the present level, the breadth at the bottom being about one foot and a half. This would afford ample shelter and security for men in an emergency.

Probably the smaller trenches would have been from five to five and a half feet deep, when first thrown up and the larger ones six to eight feet deep. The trench marks are discernible all over the upper parts of both fields. They are mostly single, but mainly follow the same lines and angles as the marks inside the rampart. The construction of the entrenchments would be such, that the men could issue forth from the resourceful shelter at any fitting occasion, acquiring a well-nigh unassailable position. An efficiently garrisoned camp at this point would command the passage into the Isle of Ely and guard all approaches within a considerable area. It may be that this entrenched position was originally constructed as a British shelter, and subsequently appropriated, as we have good grounds for thinking, in regard to the British hill fort known as 'Belsar's' in the immediate neighbourhood, by the Romans. At one time I was a little disposed to view the site in question as a possible example of something in the nature of what we know as the Common Field system, but the conditions of the locality are unfavourable to the adoption of any such theory. We have moreover, not the narrow and regularly planned strips alone, methodically divided into several portions, but an intricate pattern worked out with apparent foresight and ingenuity. The surrounding rampart or fosse is of so severe and angular a form that it is difficult to imagine it was ever designed for any other use and purpose, than that of attack or defence, unless we regard it as a part of some kind of dock construction. It is noticeable that a raised mound exists close up to the bed of the Car-dyke, which while it may indicate some kind of fortress or stronghold into which men might pass from any point along the trenches unobserved,may point to some feature of interest in connection with a dock arrangement.

The officials of the Ordnance Survey department, have in the preparation of their new Map, very suitably indicated the characteristic outline of the earthworks, and have at my request, distinguished the ground thus covered, by the words "*Supposed site of Roman Station or Earthworks*," a sufficiently broad description to allow of

Romano-British Pottery found in or near the Supposed Bed of the Car-Dyke, Cottenham, Cambridgeshire.

any slight difference of opinion respecting their character and purpose. There need then be no apprehension lest the subject of our investigation should altogether pass out of mind. It is to be hoped that additional evidence in the way of further discovery may enable us soon to arrive at some more complete and satisfactory solution of what is at present involved in considerable doubt and obscurity. Since the first preparation of these notes the site has been visited by several distinguished antiquaries, but they confess their inability to throw any light upon the subject, and content themselves with regarding the remarkable features to which I have alluded as unaccountable and very singular.

Some of the pottery already found here seems to indicate a certain measure of refinement in the daily life of the settlers. The elegance of the Durobrivian ware is seen in certain fragments, ornamented in relief with what may represent either the hind legs of an animal *courant*, or those of a large bird, dolphin or snake, and scroll work, or it may be a mythological subject. Several pieces of the lustrous Samian ware have indications of the name of the potter. Three mutilated bottoms of such vases have the potter's stamp, wholly or in part. Upon the largest piece (diameter four inches) within an oblong (one inch) appears 'IVINVMI.M' on a base that rises slightly to the centre.* Another has the oblong stamp within a circle, but the only remaining letter that is at all distinct is a single 'S.,' a further portion has the concluding letters 'NIM' in part of an oblong. Other fragments of Samian ware have marks of ornamentation and are of varying degrees in point of quality, the lesser pieces probably being portions of Durobrivian imitations.

The illustration that accompanies this paper will serve to explain the character of much of the pottery that has been found. Two or three of the pieces are very nearly perfect, but for the most part the pottery is

* *Vide* Potter's marks upon Samian ware in the collection of Hon. R. C. Neville in Wright's "Celt, Roman and Saxon." Similar fragments have been found at Comberton and Foxton, Cambs.

very fragmentary. Sufficient however has come to light to make it clear how very diverse the ware is both in material and character, ranging from the large coarse *amphoræ* of dull yellow-grey colour with heavy overhanging rims, occasionally ornamented with bands of vertical lines, or wide-mouthed, full-bodied vessels of slate-grey and unglazed, sometimes decorated with a diamond pattern formed by the intersection of lines, below which is a single band of indented holes, to the fine and delicate ware, both black and white, the latter with a dark grey coating. In one or two specimens the ornamentation is of a ribbed or fluted description with horizontal varied by oblique lines. One fragment of an amphora has an unusual type of ornament in the form of a series of straight lines going up from the collar. Then there is another example in the small wide-mouthed vessel of light or dark grey (*Query*, Upchurch) ware, from three to four inches high, the base being small and the body of the vase of considerable dimension, with a small round rim. This class of vessel standing on a flat and perfectly plain bottom with wide mouth and plain circular rim is also found of thick black ware. Other examples include vases from which the body springing from a neat base gradually swells into globular form, the sides receding, forming a short neck with overlapping rim. Such ware is usually of a dark slate hue or cream colour. One all but perfect specimen of a handsome vase of elegant form, is seven and a half inches in height and three and a half inches across the mouth. The base is about one and a half inches high and greater in diameter at the bottom than where it joins the body of the vessel. The hexagonal body itself is some five inches high, each of the six sides being deeply indented by the hand of the potter. Around these indentations there runs a band of two parallel and lightly marked lines. The upper part of the body falls in a little, in order to receive the collar or rim and is ornamented with two sharply cut lines. The colour is dull brown. The lower part of a similar vessel is of white ware coated with dark pigment. Portions of *pateræ* and other like

articles have been found, one of which is of a bright yellow colour with broad flat rim. A single fragment of an "unguentarium" of dark red colour has been found; this is ornamented with broad raised rings, having a plain and small mouth. One large portion of a colander is of dark grey ware and the holes, which apparently were made by a punch, radiate from a common centre. I venture to think that the discovery of pottery of this character affords undoubted evidence of extended occupation at a time which we may regard as the flourishing period of Roman ascendancy in Britain.

It may be worth while mentioning that at some little distance from the Cottenham site in a direct line leading on to Earith, (on land known as "Hempsall's" in Willingham parish, which has long been under the plough), we have found a large quantity of small fragments of pottery. Except so far as this mere surface yield is concerned, there are here no other traces of occupation of any kind, unless it be a kind of coarse gritstone or conglomerate also found on the surface, that would almost appear to have been at one time used for building purposes. This material is found in small broken pieces. I must confess I do not attach much importance to the matter, only that the discovery here of various Roman antiquities, to which reference has already been made, lends colour to the idea that a settlement of some importance was continuous from the position by the side of the Car-dyke at Cottenham. In a field of original pasture at Hempsall farm there is also a bank running completely through it (lost however on the cultivated land on either side), which in all probability was the work of the Roman settlers. This site is within a short distance of the Aldreth Causeway and Belsar's Encampment.

I may mention that we found a portion of what appears to be either a bone "stylus" (such as would have been used for writing on the wax tablets which the Romans carried with them) or a hair pin, that has been broken

off in the upper part where a series of notches commence. With the exception of a Roman hand-mill found in this neighbourhood some years ago, this is really the only object (barring of course the pottery) of personal or domestic use that has been found. Some pieces of Roman money have also come to light in the character of brass coins, but the only specimen in our hands is hardly decipherable.

During the progress of this paper through the press, I have visited Somersham, Hunts., which is within two miles of the Cambridgeshire boundary and on a line with the Cottenham site, and found there undoubted indications of the course of the Car Dyke in its passage towards Ramsey and onwards, together with such a continuation of the earthworks as I had all along anticipated. The peculiar angular form and "grid-iron" trenches are however wanting. Some good specimens of Roman pottery and other antiquities have been found there; indeed both in slight excavations on hitherto undisturbed pasture and on adjacent ploughed land, fragments of pottery of all kinds are plentiful.* It is quite probable that considerable discoveries at this site await the industrious antiquary intent upon the unravelling of what is certainly something of an enigma. It would above all else be interesting to trace the continuous line of Roman occupation, and this ought now to be possible.

The entire subject must be regarded as still under investigation. It is quite possible that ere long further discoveries may lead to the elucidation if not the clearing up of some of the more difficult matters now brought forward, and it is much to be hoped that an explanation of the peculiarities of the earthworks may not remain for any length of time so completely hidden from view as at present appears to be the case.

C. H. Evelyn White, F.S.A.

---

* The particular spot is adjacent to a small stream known as the 'Cranbrook' near the road leading from Somersham to Chatteris, close by which Dr. Stukeley made some interesting discoveries in 1757, (vide *Gentleman's Magazine*, Vol. xxxvi., pp. 118—121,) and subsequent important 'finds' have been made in the same locality.

THE BRIDGE AND BRIDGE CHAPEL OF ST. IVES, HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

The bridges constructed wholly or in part by conventual houses and corporate towns have a history peculiarly their own, not the least interesting aspect of which is the connection and inter-relationship that frequently serve to distinguish them in respect of many features that touch the social life of the people. Controversy and litigation in regard to certain bridge rights, privileges and responsibilities, were rife in the middle ages, and formed no unimportant element in the spirit of discord that too frequently prevailed.

It may however be taken for granted that the Church was foremost in the great work of bridge building. The religious order of bridge builders that existed on the continent of Europe* in very early times undoubtedly gave an impetus to similar undertakings in England. Although we have no trace of the existence here of any such particular brotherhood, yet there is abundant proof that the religious houses scattered all over the country, largely engaged in the work of bridge building, not only as a religious work but with a view to the public good and general convenience. In former days when the blending of the religious and social life centred in the monastic bodies, and pilgrimages to places of reputed sanctity were frequent, it was specially necessary that the several approaches to the particular neighbourhood should be interrupted as little as possible and an easy passage through difficult ways facilitated.

There is no record as far as I am aware of any early construction of a bridge at St. Ives, but it may be fairly assumed that at some very remote period a bridge of wood existed, a mere horizontal roadway of timber supported on piers.

---

* The Order of bridge-builders at Avignon with a proneness for punning that characterised mediæval scholars were not only distinguished as *fratres pontis* and *factores pontium* but *fratres pontificales!*

From the *Placita de Quo Warranto* Rolls (43 Henry III. A.D. 1259) I extract the following, giving in place of the abbreviated Latin, an extended version together with a translation. It serves to show the nature of the structure of the then "great bridge of Saint Ives," from which a way-faring man would be probably precipitated with the greatest ease. It is interesting also as showing the jurisdiction of the Abbot of Ramsey, as well as furnishing other particulars of the locality.*

Presentatum est ecclesia per eosdem quod Ricardus filias Lucie Sancto Edmundo cecidit de ponte Sancti Ivonis et submersit—Et testatum est quod predictus Willelmus de Stowe ballifus Abbatis de Ramesey fecit officium coronae et ultra pontem Sancti Ivonis in quodam prato quod est in villa de Stauntonis ubi corpus defuncti inventus (sic) fuit in terra praefati Abbatis, scilicet in quodam hulmo qui est usque austrum magni [pontis] Sancti Ivonis inter ipsum pontem et pontellum quemdam quod apud Staunton et dicitur quod quidam rivulus transit sub pontello praedicto et circumrigat hulmum illum et desuper cadit in magna ripa de Use, et quia sanctum istud principalitatem tangit praedicti Abbatis, praeceptum est quod facit venire Abbatem ad praedictos diem et locum, &c. Idem dies datus est eidem Willelmo, &c. Willelmas de Stowe obiit.

It was presented in the church by the same persons that Richard son of Lucy of St Edmund's, fell from the bridge of St. Ives and was drowned. And witness was given to the effect that the aforesaid William of Stowe, bailiff of the Abbot of Ramsey performed the office of Coroner, and further, that the bridge of St. Ives is in a certain meadow which is in the town of Staunton where the body of the deceased was found on the land of the aforesaid Abbot of Ramsey, that is to say in a certain island which is to the South of the great bridge of St. Ives between the bridge itself and a certain small bridge which is at Staunton, and it is said that a certain rivulet passes beneath the aforesaid small bridge and flows round that island and falls down on the great bank of the Ouse, and because that touches the sacred principality of the aforesaid Abbot, it was ordered that the Abbot be made to come at the aforesaid day and place, &c. The same day was appointed to the same William &c., William of Stowe died.

* The St. Ives Priory was but a cell to Ramsey, (founded A.D. 1017,) and remained subordinate until the dissolution.

It is highly probable that an improved bridge was made towards the close of the same century when the Charter for a Market was granted (*temp.* Ed. i.) about A.D. 1290, and subsequently assumed its present form.

It is not unlikely that "the great bridge of St. Ives" as it existed early in the thirteenth century was erected by the Ramsey monks on land which they possessed in their own right, being mainly designed by them in order to facilitate the progress of such as desired to perform religious obligations or had business relations with the Abbey at Ramsey or its dependencies. In due course the old bridge work would give place to improved construction, the timber frame work would disappear before the solid masonry, and elegance would mark a structure that hitherto had nothing but bare utility to commend it. Possibly new conditions created new interests, and the town may have thus acquired certain rights and responsibilities that previously were solely enjoyed by the religious house. There were doubtless occasions when the township vied with the opulence of a powerful monastery, not only in the actual construction of a bridge, but also in its adornment. Conflicting interests, for example, are apparently seen in the particular ornamentation which marks that side of the fine bridge over the Ouse at Huntingdon (probably erected in the reign of Edward I.) for which the Prior of Huntingdon was responsible. It connects Huntingdon with Godmanchester, and it would seem that frequent disputes arose between the County and the burgesses of Huntingdon, and between the Prior of Huntingdon, the Abbot of Ramsey, and the men of Godmanchester, as to where the responsibility for bridge repair and protection rested, with respect both to the large and certain smaller bridges, and led to much litigation. Contentions as to territorial rights often resulted in the display on the part of the stronger party of petty tyranny, which in turn found expression in the very character of the bridge itself. In some such way we may doubtless trace the development of the St. Ives and many another similar bridge.

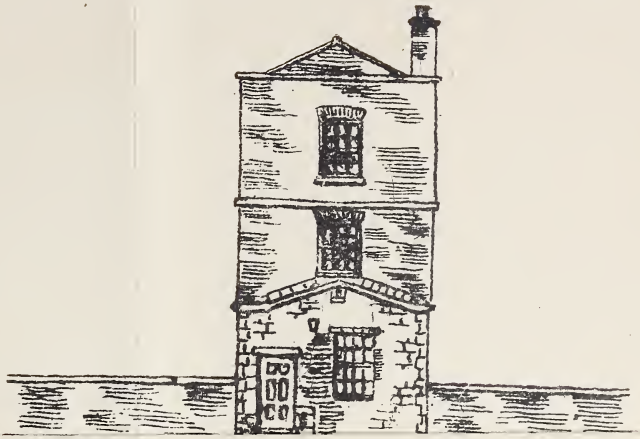
The meadows by the channel of the Ouse adjacent to the bridge, forming part of the estate of 'Slepe' (as St. Ives was formerly called)*, together with the connected causeway and the bridge itself, including the manorial rights, were evidently possessed by the Prior and brethren of Ramsey. With the ownership was the obligation presumably, to maintain the bridge and its approaches. This duty may have been shared either as a matter of mutual understanding, or for some consideration, with the burgesses of St. Ives. In due time, differences, too often the outcome of joint possession, and the waning power of one of the parties (not always resulting in the survival of the fittest), may have arisen. Pontage and other like dues would in course of time be sure to engender strife and lead to aggression and violence, which even the influence of the Church could scarcely restrain. But presumably the Church maintained a general hold, in one form and another, upon the revenues whatever they may have been, until the dissolution, when the town it may be conjectured would assume full responsibility.

When bridges were subject to the individual jurisdiction of some private landed proprietor or Lord of the Manor, the obligation to repair or reinstate was frequently disregarded, and the religious duty ignored, but certainly in the best days of the mediæval Church the good condition and support of bridges, where the claim existed, was recognized as a religious duty second only to the maintenance of Church fabrics.

It is impossible to say with respect to the S. Ives' bridge what provision was anciently made in regard to the payment of toll, &c., by passengers, but in all probability voluntary offerings made in a religious spirit were received, either by the Prior and Convent of St. Ives, or the Abbot of Ramsey, who as a matter of course undertook the work of maintenance.

---

* It was near the channel of the river that the supposed relics of St. Ivo, the Persian Archbishop, were discovered.



The meadows by the channel of the Ouse adjacent to the bridge, forming part of the estate of 'Slepe' (as St. Ives was formerly called)*, together with the connected causeway and the bridge itself, including the manorial rights, were evidently possessed by the Prior and brethren of Ramsey. With the ownership was the obligation presumably, to maintain the bridge and its approaches. This duty may have been shared either as a matter of mutual understanding, or for some consideration, with the burgesses of St. Ives. In due time, differences, too often the outcome of joint possession, and the waning power of one of the parties (not always resulting in the survival of the fittest), may have arisen. Pontage and other like dues would in course of time be sure to engender strife and lead to aggression and violence, which even the influence of the Church could scarcely restrain. But presumably the Church maintained a general hold, in one form and another, upon the revenues whatever they may have been, until the dissolution, when the town it may be conjectured would assume full responsibility.

When bridges were subject to the individual jurisdiction of some private landed proprietor or Lord of the Manor, the obligation to repair or reinstate was frequently disregarded, and the religious duty ignored, but certainly in the best days of the mediæval Church the good condition and support of bridges, where the claim existed, was recognized as a religious duty second only to the maintenance of Church fabrics.

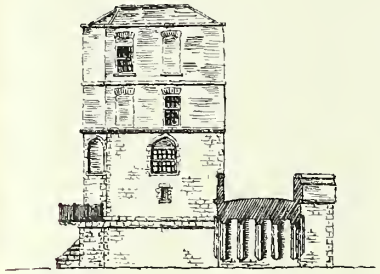
It is impossible to say with respect to the S. Ives' bridge what provision was anciently made in regard to the payment of toll, &c., by passengers, but in all probability voluntary offerings made in a religious spirit were received, either by the Prior and Convent of St. Ives, or the Abbot of Ramsey, who as a matter of course undertook the work of maintenance.

---

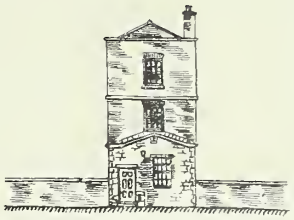
* It was near the channel of the river that the supposed relics of St. Ivo, the Persian Archbishop, were discovered.

St. Ive's Bridge. Hunts

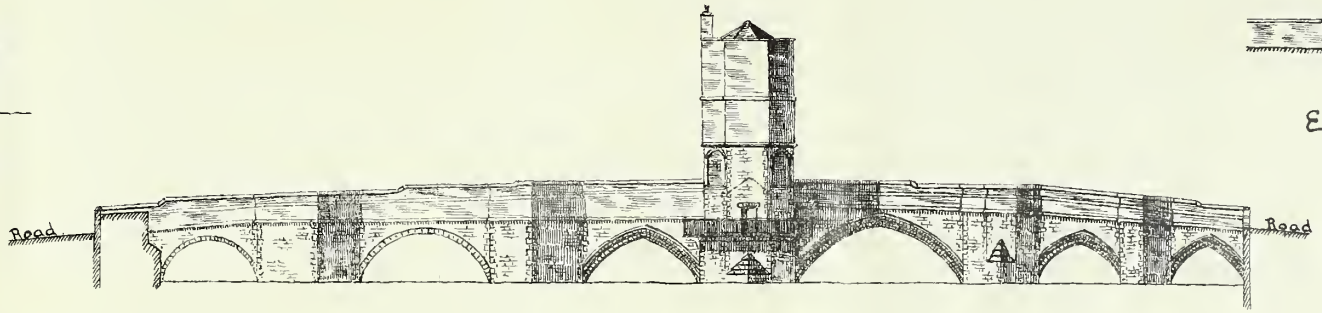
Scale, 16 Feet to 1 Inch.



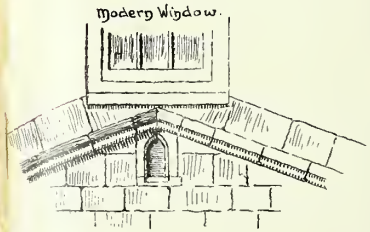
Elevation & Section. A.A.



Elevation. B.B.



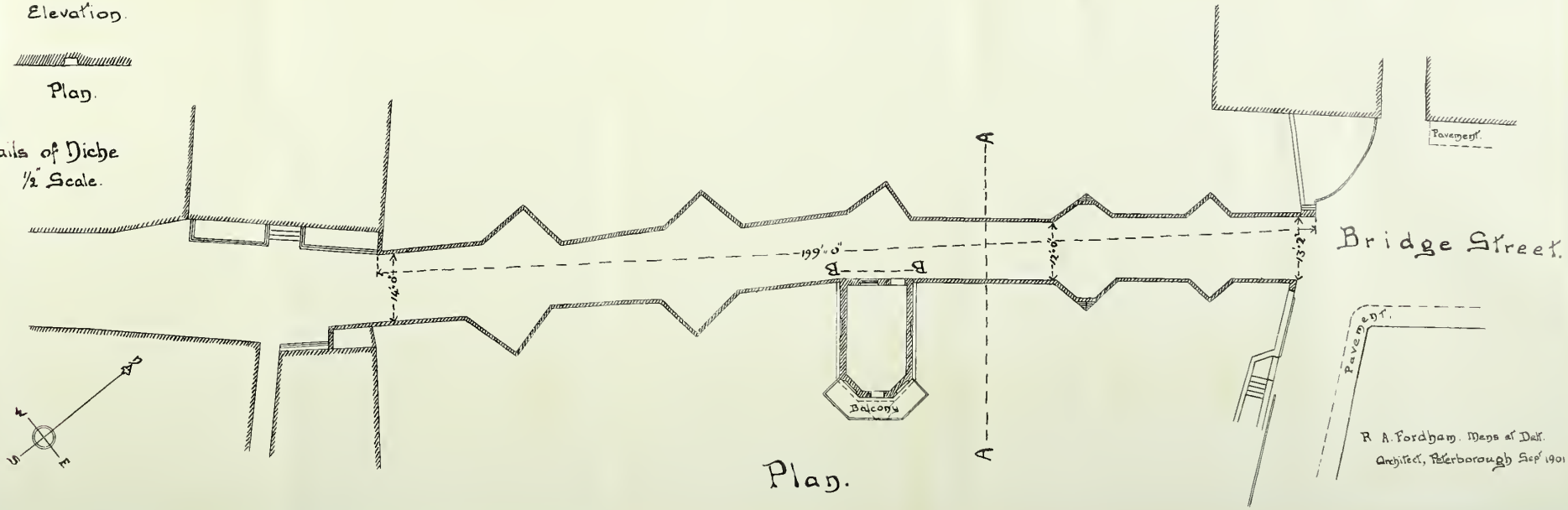
East Elevation.



Elevation.

Plan.

Details of Niche
1/2" Scale.



Plan.

R. A. Fordham. Mens et Dall.
Architect, Peterborough Sept. 1901

The St. Ives bridge is mainly built of Barnack stone* and is supposed to be the work of the monks of Ramsay, having been erected early in the fifteenth century, at a time when the art of bridge-building was in a high state of perfection. Together with the bridge at Huntingdon it may be regarded as one of the oldest and most interesting bridges in the district.

Of the six arches of which the St. Ives bridge is formed, the two semi-circular arches next the "Dolphin Inn" are modern having been rebuilt from the foundation in the year 1716. The remaining four are pointed and of varying dimensions; the irregularity may perhaps be attributed either to the fact that the piers are buttressed against the stream and formed so as to be in a direct line with the current, or as possessing an element of additional strength. Anyhow the diversity gives a quaint touch to the structure. The brick parapets of the bridge are modern. The bridge is 199 feet in length, with an average width of 13 feet, the narrowest part being but 12 feet wide, but an ingenious contrivance for the convenience and safety of passengers is found in the nine curious irregular recesses of angular form, on either side. No central recess exists on the South-east side of the bridge owing to the fact that the space over the pier is occupied by a building, now a three-storied dwelling house with a balcony on the three projecting sides facing the river, and cellars in the thickness of the piers below. The lower portion, previous to the dissolution, was the ancient bridge Chapel of St. Leger or Leodgarius.† At Wilburton Church, Cambs., the Saint is commemorated in a fresco on the North wall. The rood-screen of St. Mary's Church, Woodbridge (Suffolk), has a representation of St. Leger, who is generally seen in sacred art with eyes or tongue plucked out, a bodkin, hook or

* The Abbey of Ramsey had a right in the Barnack quarries, subject to the Church of Peterborough in whom the actual ownership rested.

† I am indebted to the Rev. W. M. Noble for this dedication to this little known Saint. The information is derived from the Will of one, James Fuller of St. Ives (11th Sept., 1479), who directed that a priest should celebrate for his soul and the souls of his parents and relatives in the Chapel of Leodgarius on the bridge of St. Ives.

pickaxe being in his hand. The recognition of St. Leger in this locality, seems to point to some foreign influence and a connection with marshy surroundings. I am at a loss fully to understand the connection, unless we are to regard St. Leger as a travellers' patron Saint; the Chapel would thus be suitably placed under his particular protection.

The bridge Chapel of St. Ives is the only like structure remaining in eastern England. Formerly there were bridge Chapels in this immediate neighbourhood, on Huntingdon bridge (St. Thomas of Canterbury) and on Earith bridge (St. Mary), and probably others. The actual remains of the St. Ives Chapel are of no particular importance, but enough remains to establish the interesting character of the main structure. On the three several sides a bricked-up arch may be seen, and I am told by Mr. R. A. Fordham of Peterborough, that the apsidal end of the Chapel is towards the east, so that the position of the altar may be conjectured. The basement below the road level, has also traces of mediæval work. Over the present entrance to the house is a small niche, and a trefoil-headed opening of Barnack stone which may have originally served a like purpose, is now relegated to the mean position of a door-scraper opening. There are traces of former windows, and indications of the pitch of a previous roof appear at the west elevation where the slope of the original roof is shown by the inclination of the stone string course. A stone bearing the initials T. D., and the date 1735, may indicate the time when the modern additions were made.*

The bridge of mediæval days, especially when found at or near the entrance to a town, frequently had a Chapel and sometimes the addition of a tower either for the purpose of defence or to carry a beacon light. I think it extremely likely that the upper part of the

* An engraving of S. Thomas the Martyr's Chapel on the great pier of London Bridge, facing the Tower of London, (*Gent. Mag.* xxiii., 482, A D. 1753,) affords an excellent example of what the St. Ives Bridge Chapel may have been. It consists of (1) a lower Chapel (converted into a paper warehouse), (2) a Chapel above (subsequently chambers) and (3) additions above, dating from A D. 1209.

building which was destroyed by fire in the year 1639, was originally devoted to this latter purpose.* The present structure in its modernized form offers no clue to any such definite object, but the advantage of a friendly light to assist travellers across the marshes, and navigators in following the river course, is sufficiently evident to make some such arrangement probable. Offerings in recognition of mercies received would be presented at the altar of the Chapel by the grateful. Occasionally the bridge Chapel would assume the character and importance of a Chantry with one or more Chaplains whose special office would include intercession for benefactors and others. Such chaplains receiving revenue from the bridge, may, under the supervision of the religious house, have incurred the responsibility of providing all things necessary for Divine Service.†

The following petition entered on the Rolls of Parliament (A.D. 1334,) may serve to explain the position in which a bridge Chaplain was sometimes placed, both with respect to the bridge and the Chapel.

"*To our lord the King and his Council, Showeth,* their poor Chaplain Robert le Fenere, parson of the Church of St. Clement of Huntingdon, of the diocese of Lincoln, that there is a little Chapel lately built in his parish on the bridge of Huntingdon, the keeping of which Chapel our lord the king has granted and delivered during pleasure to one Sir Adam, Warden of the house of St. John of Huntingdon, who receives and takes away all manner of offerings and alms without doing anything for the repair of the bridge or of the said Chapel, as he is bound to do. On the other hand it seems hurtful to God and Holy Church that offerings should be appropriated to anyone except to the parson within whose parish the Chapel is founded. Wherefore the said Robert prays, for God and Holy Church and for the Souls of our lord the king's father and his ancestors that he may have the keeping of the said chapel annexed to his Church, together with the charge of the bridge, and he will take heed

* In *Rot. Parl.*, Henry vi., 6, 7, 8, reference is made to a tower, kept by a hermit in a similar exposed situation, having a beacon light.

† Plutarch derives the word *Pontifex* from sacrifices made upon bridges. An indispensable part of the priest's office in Roman times was keeping the bridges in repair. The later annexation of Chapels to bridges (under Christian influence) may be traced back to this remnant of antiquity. But both such customary observances were the outgrowth of a religious spirit that recognized the obligation of bridge provision, and the advantages and benefits likely to accrue.

with all care to maintain them well, with better will than any stranger, for the profit and honour of Holy Chureh, to please God and all people passing that way."

Bequests in old wills, and other forms of religious beneficence to aid the work of bridge maintenance and the like are frequent. The entire revenues (possibly merged in the priory of St. Ives) were confiscated upon the dissolution (36 Henry viii) when the last prior of St. Ives (Robert Hutchinson) had a yearly premium of £12 per annum assigned to him "over and besyde the Chappel and Chamber standing on the brygge of St. Ives during his lyffe." This would seem to indicate that one story only (the Chamber) surmounted the Chapel proper, but of course a lantern, or hold for a beacon light for use as already indicated, may have been placed above this.

Mr. R. A. Fordham, to whom we are greatly indebted for the excellent plan drawn to scale (copies of which he has generously furnished for the illustration of this paper) has bestowed much attention upon the structure in its present condition, and has made some excellent suggestions with the object of a probable widening of this narrow and (in view of the necessities of the times) inconvenient bridge.* He proposes to extend the arches river wards, so that they impinge on the piers, thereby making the recesses shallower; the arches would in fact work out on the piers exactly as the inside arch of a church window does when there is a wide splayed jamb. This would of course necessitate setting back the front wall of the dwellinghouse; then it is proposed to take off the two upper stories and restore the roof to what may have been its former state, but my own conviction is that originally there was not only the story above the Chapel but surmounting it the lantern for a beacon light. While meeting the difficulties with respect to the requirements of the present day the suggested plan offers the distinct

* Accidents, occasionally fatal, have not been infrequent on this bridge owing to its narrowness. Visiting the bridge some time since a man told me how his father who was accustomed to bring goods from Kettering to St. Ives by waggon, and return with other produce, met his death, as did not a few others, owing to the limited space available for a waggoner.

advantage found in the retention of the old landmarks and the conservation of the structure in the beauty and entirety of architectural features as well as antiquarian interest, matters of the greatest importance.

The St. Ives bridge is a structure of which the county may well be proud, and its historical associations and importance alike call for that careful and discreet handling which while mindful of the wants of the present generation shall do no violence to past traditions.

C. H. Evelyn White, F.S.A.

The Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire Archæological Society.

PARTICULARS RESPECTING THE FORMATION AND EARLY WORK OF THE SOCIETY, WITH NOTES RELATING TO THE PLACES VISITED, PAPERS READ, ETC., 1900—1901.

With the object of meeting a long-felt want and to satisfy a general desire on the part of many actively interested in local Archæology, a movement for the establishment of a Society for the promotion of antiquarian study and research in connection with Cambridgeshire (including the Isle of Ely) and Huntingdonshire, to be called "The Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire Archæological Society," was initiated towards the close of the year 1899. A sufficient response to a circular letter encouraged the promoters to take counsel with others, and it was arranged that the Society should be formed as from January 1st, 1900, that as far as practicable there should be two excursions yearly, one in each county, and an issue of "Transactions" at convenient periods, the annual subscription of 10s. 6d. (due January 1st of each year) entitling members to all privileges. In accordance with this resolution the first General Meeting of members and their friends took place on Thursday, July 5th, 1900, when both counties were visited, the following being the programme:—

a.m.

10.45—SWAVESEY CHURCH—*(St. Andrew)*.—[Fine E.E. Structure with D. and P. work. Chantries. Stone Altar Slab. Piscina (remarkable low example. Low-side Window. Early Coffin Slabs. Good Carved Work and benches.] PRIORY REMAINS.

11.40—OVER CHURCH—*(St. Mary)*—[Very fine D. Nave Piers with stone corbels and canopied niches carrying figures. Low-side Windows. Rood Screen. Good P. Font. Gurgoyles, remarkably bold and curious. Carving of Assumption over W. door.]

Thence by Over-Court (cross-Ferry) to

12.15—HOLYWELL CHURCH—*(St. John the Baptist)*—[Good E.E. features, particularly Chancel. Flowered Corbels in Nave and within Tower. Roof Carvings. Unique Font]. The Holy Well in Churchyard claims special attention.

1.30—St. Ives—*(anciently SLEPE.)*—Lunch at *Golden Lion*, followed by a short meeting for transaction of the Society's business.

2.40.—St. Ives Parish Church—*(All Saints).*—[Chiefly Perpendicular. E.E. window in S. Aisle and old remains in Tower Pier. Cromwell's signature appears in the Vestry book.]

The Bridge and Bridge Chapel (St. Leger). The Priory Remains.

3.50—Bluntisham—*(St. Mary)*—[Apsidal (semi-hexagonal) Chancel with Pointed Windows of an uncommon character. Remains of painted screen. Piscina with Niche above].

4.30—Aldreth Causeway (Scene of Hereward's valour in resistance offered to the Conqueror) and Belsar's Camp (Circular Earthworks).

5.30—Rampton Church—(*All Saints.*)—[Ancient building. Norman Piers of Chancel Arch. Thatched Nave. De Lisle effigy, *temp.* Hen. iii. Coffin Slab with *Cross-fleury* to Sir Nicholas de Huntingdune. Wall paintings. Font (two) and Commonwealth pewter Baptismal Basin. Low-Side Window. Remains of Coffin Slabs and other ancient stone fragments. Jacobean Pulpit.]

Tea in the Rectory Garden.

At the various places visited, brief papers and notes were read and at the several churches, the Incumbents gave facilities for the inspection of the Bells, Church Plate, Registers, etc.

The Programme which was drawn up subject to such variation as might be found necessary, was much too long and consequently the visit to Aldreth and Rampton had reluctantly to be abandoned. The programme was issued by and in the names of the Rev. W. M. Noble, B.A., Wistow Rectory, Huntingdon (Hon. Sec. for Hunts.), W. M. Palmer, M.R.C.S., Meldreth, Cambs., (Hon. Sec. for Cambs.), Rev. C. H. Evelyn White, F.S.A., Rampton Rectory, Cambridge (Hon. Sec. and Treasurer).

With the Programme there was issued an Ad Rerum Paper relating to the proposed constitution, objects and aims of the Society, of which the following account may be given :—

The need that exists for the formation of a County Archæological Society, for Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire, concerning which something more may be said later on, is self-evident. Even though there may be a reluctance to join such a newly constituted body on the part of some who might reasonably be regarded as interested in the matter, yet even an attitude of this kind only tends to strengthen the conviction that it is at least necessary to awaken, if not to create an interest in the special work which the Society seeks to further.

In addition to the collection and publication of matters of ordinary antiquarian interest, it is hoped that special attention will be paid to parochial and other records. The old Wills of County people, containing all the facts and quaint sayings, without redundant verbiage, may well be taken in hand. The local Lay Subsidies, which form so many directories of various dates relating to the inhabitants of each parish, are so important that systematic attention ought to be paid to these and similar documents. Considerable way has been made with the Church Inventories, *temp.* Edward VI., for Cambs.,* and it is proposed in like manner to issue under the auspices of this Society any such connected with Huntingdonshire. Then again various MS., Collections offer a large field of interest which ought not to remain practically unexplored: these MSS., the Society will endeavour at least to utilize. The records of Religious houses are not yet exhausted. This is specially the case in regard to the Preceptories of the Knights Hospitallers and various Hospitals of mediæval times. It seems specially important to investigate the antecedents of byegone ecclesiastical parishes, wayside chapels, hermitages, &c., and to gather information respecting features of interest in ancient ecclesiastical buildings which at the hands of the iconoclast or Church spoiler have been allowed well nigh to pass away. The Earthworks of the district have been very insufficiently explored, and in the absence of proper oversight and intelligent interest, much levelling and breaking up of the soil, which frequently means destruction, goes on apace. It will be one of the aims of the Society to pay special attention to any such defective or injudicious procedure as far as it may be possible. Then again the ancient roads, ditches, causeways, meres and bridges offer ample scope for further investigation, while the ethnology of the Fenmen of old time, traces of their ancient dialect, customs, and even their reiglious and domestic life, ought not to be beyond the power of the diligent student to elucidate. The results of a careful investigation of the mediæval village guilds will, it is hoped, be embodied in an early paper in the Society's *Transactions*. Attention will also be paid to Liturgical subjects so far as they may have any bearing on local or diocesan use. It is proposed to issue as soon as possible a first list of members, together with the names of officers, as may be arranged at the meeting to be held at an early date. At the same meeting the draft of rules will be submitted, to be referred for final settlement to the Elected Council. It is further proposed to ask the Lord Bishop of the Diocese to become Patron, and the Earl of Sandwich, to be President. It is also suggested that Vice-Presidents, not exceeding twelve in number, shall from time to time be elected, and that a Council, shall be elected from the general body of members. Ladies shall be eligible as members of the Council. Also that there shall be three Honorary Secretaries,

* Published in the *East Anglian* (Vols. v., vi., vii., viii., ix.) and shortly to be issued, with considerable additions, in a separate form.

one for each of the two Counties, and an Honorary Secretary and Treasurer who shall act generally and take special oversight of the Society's affairs, and edit the Society's *Transactions*, etc. Also an Hon. Librarian, who will take charge of the surplus copies of printed *Transactions* and of such stock as the Society may in future possess (under the direction of the Secretaries), the publications received from Societies in Union, and other books, etc., when added to the Library The Library will be accessible to members. It is proposed that the Society should avail itself of the kind readiness of Mr. G. H. Tyndall, Minster Place, Ely, to act as Hon. Librarian and Curator. Mr. Tyndall will also allow the members the use of one of his rooms for the general purposes of the Society.

The Second Meeting of the Society which formed the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Members was held at ELY, by the courtesy of the Honorary Curator, Mr. G. H Tyndall, at Minster Place, on TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16th (*Eve of S. Etheldreda*), at 2 30 p.m., when the suggested rules as adopted by the Council were submitted for approval, together with a report of the Society's work. Plans for future operations, excursion arrangements, &c. were discussed. At the conclusion of the Meeting short papers were read on

(I.) *A Norman Church in the Isle of Ely and its work of 'restoration.'*

(II.) *The term 'Galilee' as applied to the Western portion of a Church building, and its possible connection with Sanctuary use.*

(III.) *The investigation of ancient Earthworks in Cambs. and Hunts., particularly some hitherto unnoticed in Cottenham and the neighbourhood.*

The following are particular and summary accounts of the several meetings to which allusion has been already made.

(I). At the stately Parish Church of Swavesey, a party of about thirty members and friends were welcomed by the Vicar (Rev. A. C. Vidler) and at once proceeded to inspect the building under the guidance of the Rev. C. H. Evelyn White, F S.A. After a few brief allusions to the manorial history, Mr. Evelyn White said that Alan de la Zouch who held the principal Manor, gave the Church of Swavesey to the Abbey of SS. Sergius and Bacchus in Normandy, and this donation led to the establishment of an allied monastic house, which about A.D. 1393 was given to the Carthusian monks of St. Anne near Coventry. Dr. Palmer would enlighten them in some subsequent remarks on matters connected with the Priory, which have in large part hitherto been unnoticed.

The Church is one of several in the neighbourhood dedicated to St. Andrew, and its architectural features no less than its size render it one of the most interesting and important in the County. Commencing at the west end, where a very striking view is

obtained, one is impressed with a leading characteristic in the Early English arches In the tower the arches are remarkably good and the work is very massive. Specially noticeable are the three tower arches opening into the Nave and Aisles, prolonged as these Aisles are to the western wall limit. The piers are octagonal having deeply moulded caps, the mouldings of the abaci so formed as to make a very effective ornamental string.

The double lancet window in the N. Aisle shows up in contrast to the other two perpendicular insertions. The Nave is of six bays; the piers of the arches (Perpendicular) are formed of two small shafts. The piers have divisional mouldings, each spandril formed of two equal parts, with a small ascending shaft. The piers are without bases in the jambs. The caps which cut the string course of the Clerestory at right angles are formed by the corbels above. The high-pitched open Perpendicular roof having tiers, is without ornament. The Chancel arch is Early English with a hood moulding. The floor of the Chancel has been considerably raised, so as greatly to interfere with the original design, *e.g.* placing the interesting doorway on the north side that anciently communicated with the Priory buildings (the foundations of which may still be traced), at a strange elevation. Another door leads into the Vestry. The Chancel windows are Perpendicular insertions, but the original Early English string course remains. There were Chantry Chapels north and south of the Chancel, that on the north side communicating with the Chancel through an arch, the north chantry being a prolongation of the Aisle. Above the site of the altar are two late canopied niches. The south Chantry Chapel is considerably elevated and is even larger than the Chancel. It is mainly Early English; the east window is composed of five lancets within an outer arch, which has jamb shafts. This window was restored in 1852. The Sedilia are late perpendicular having four centred arches with profuse cusping. The Piscina reveals some ancient work, which marks the vicinity of the old altar steps. There is a very singular square opening low down in the south wall at the extreme east, probably a low-side window, opening to the habitation of an anchorite or recluse. The outer wall has been re-built, so that no traces remain of any external buildings. An examination of the opening within discloses on one side a pair of iron hooks upon which the wooden shutter was formerly hung, and on the other side is an iron staple for a bolt. Curiously enough the socket, &c., are on the reverse side making it evident that in the rebuilding of the wall the several stones were turned. The floor of the Chapel having been considerably raised causes this low-side aperture to have a very much lower appearance than it originally presented.* The windows in this

* Dr. Palmer read a memorandum made by Cole when he visited the Church in 1742 calling attention to this "square hole in the wall." Although Cole must frequently have noticed in the neighbourhood this interesting feature of a low-side window, yet of this Swavesey example he candidly confessed that he had never seen the like before and for what purpose it was intended he could not possibly say.

Chapel have Early English jambs with Perpendicular tracery. Lower down in the thickness of the wall are some remains of choice Early English work, possibly a part of the arch of a monument to a member of the de la Zouch family who may have endowed the Chantry. The lancet window at the east end of the Aisle, having perpendicular tracery, is a noticeable object. It may be regarded as of the nature of a low-side window at an uncommon elevation. There is an adjacent Early English piscina. The position is remarkable. The north Aisle is separated from the Chancel Aisle by the low wall which doubtless originally carried a screen of wood, against which stood a Chantry or other altar. Between the altar and the piscina was the low-side opening where the officiating priest would take his station. The window has a trefoiled head, and without, a square dripstone. The two light windows lower down the Aisle were originally Early English lancets but afterwards filled with Perpendicular tracery. The Early English string beneath the windows follows the entire course of these several lights. The Perpendicular windows have transoms near the heads. The timber roof of this Aisle is a good feature.

Returning to the Chancel the *mensa Domini* claims special attention. It is formed of an inlaid altar stone, apparently of Purbeck marble. It has two crosses roughly and unskilfully cut upon its face, at one of the angles and in the centre of its western side. These marks have not the appearance of ancient workmanship. The stone is said to have been found beneath the altar and I should not be surprised to learn that it was originally a monumental slab. It has a central incision other than a cross mark. An aumbry at the extreme end of the Chancel has the unusual feature of a modern locked door which has not been opened for a considerable time. The piscina and sedilia are very rich Decorated having quatrefoil arches and clustered shafts, the arcading in four compartments terminating in so many carved finials. The south Chantry is approached by two Early English arches the central pier being circular with large moulded cap. The responds are octagonal. The very beautiful modern reredos is truly a work of art. The carved work is good throughout. The carved heads of the benches at the upper end of the north aisle are original, the remainder are excellent copies. The Font which stands upon a modern base is very good perpendicular. The basin which is octangular and displays shields sunk into panels, rests upon a bold shaft with prominent ribs. At the west end of the north Aisle is a very large stone coffin with the double Omega emblem on its lid. Similar covers, one very small for a coffin that must have enclosed a young child are laid by the wall on the south side near the Font. Probably these were disinterred at the time of the restoration work. The early monuments of all kinds, whether of stone, glass, or brass, have disappeared. There is however in the south aisle a monument to the Cutts family (A.D. 1631), principal owners in Swavesey for many years. It has a long inscription and is characteristic of the

period. The south Porch (Early English) has a richly moulded inner door (Early Decorated), with a number of small bases to the main jamb moulding. The hood of the outer door terminates in the ornamental marks peculiar to work of this character. The Early English arches of the South Aisle windows have the mask dripstone terminations The Tower is a noble structure but its Early English character is well nigh lost in the later Perpendicular. The uppermost two-light windows and the well carved gargoyles are noticeable. The buttresses on the south side deserve attention as good Early English work. The present ring of six bells was cast at St. Neots' Foundry some time between 1770 and 1825. Of course the ancient inscriptions have disappeared, but one of the bells is said to have had an Arabic inscription. The period indicated is answerable for much bell desecration. Inscriptions of historical importance and value have thus slipped away, together with much superior bell metal. At the Churches of the adjoining parishes of Willingham and Over, other peals of five and six bells are to be found, cast at the St. Neots' Foundry, and consequently similarly treated. Speaking of inscriptions, Mr. Evelyn White said that his notes on this Church had been to some extent derived from Hill's *Architectural and Historical Notices of the Churches of Cambridgeshire*, where he found mentioned a 17th century Chalice belonging to this Church "which" says Mr. Hill, "seems to have come from Sawston by the inscription on it, HONOR GOD SAUCE TOWNE." Mr. Hill possibly copied this piece of information, neither wisely nor too well, from some questionable source for although nothing is now to be heard of this inscribed Chalice there can be but little doubt that the inscription should read "HONOR GOD, SUAVE TOWNE," in other words, *Honor God Swavesey Towne*, which was a very ordinary form and distinguished this vessel as the property of Swavesey Church with which Sawston had nothing to do either one way or another. The Register dates from 1576.

From the Churchyard the site of the old Priory (now intersected by the G.E.R. line) was pointed out, the foundations of the former buildings being plainly discernible. Dr. Palmer gave some interesting information respecting this religious house which will be found embodied in the paper, "Swavesey Priory," compiled by Miss Parsons and himself.

There was anciently a more important building in the village than the Priory, and that was the Castle of the Zouches, who came into possession of the estate here by marriage. The site of their Castle is still called Castle Hill, and there are traces of large earthworks in the neighbourhood. The Zouches had very extensive privileges, such as whipping and hanging criminals, and there is still a tradition that people were hanged on the Castle Hill. There was formerly a market at Swavesey every Tuesday, and a fair for eight days at Michaelmas.

Dr. Palmer contributed the following notes:—

In Swavesey there were in mediæval times *four Gilds, i.e.* (1) *Our Lady*, (2) *St. Andrew*, (3) *St. Katherine*, (4) *Holy Cross.*

In 1547 six *obils* were being celebrated in the church at an annual charge of 17s. 5d., and there were two *lamp rents* of 5s. and 22s. 10d. [*Ministers' accounts in P.R.O*]. In 1548 William Ward and Richard Venables of London, gentlemen, bought of the King, land, bakery and stables, in Swavesey and Dry Drayton value £3 11s. 6d. a year, left for obits, and 29½ acres of arable land, and meadows containing 3 acres and 2 acres, and 2 sections of land belonging to the *Chantry* of Swavesey, [*Pat. 2, Edw. VI., pt* 5]. And in the same year, Ward and Venables sold 60 acres of land and meadow in Enesbury, Hunts., (belonging lately to Swavesey Chantry) to Stephen Bull, yeoman of Enesbury. [*Bodleian Miscell. Chart. ii, No.* 62]. The value of the Chantry in the King's Books was £4 16s. In 1571 a piece of land called the Churche Hoult lying near the Middle fen and the Mowe fen containing one acre, in the tenure of the church-wardens, was sold by the Crown to Richd. Hill and Wm. James. [*Pat. Roll* 14, *Eliz*, *pt.* 2].

The following are comprised in Layer's *Church Notes*, taken before the year 1635:—

"In Ecclesia de Swavesey. This is a very faire and large county church as any is, and standeth upon an ascent to the Fenward. In the windows of this church are no arms saving in a faire side chappell, is the coate of Zouche, *viz.* G. 10 Bezants, who were lords in former tymes of the manor. In the same chappell are also cut in wood upon the roof the arms of Zouche, and of Zouche paled with Spencer, and also with Hastings: Spencer, qrtie; Hastings a Maunche. This chappell is of late beautified by Sr. Jo. Cutts, Kt. now lord of the said manor having raised a curious monument of black and white marble after the Forme of a faire table or frame with leaves held open by two Angels, under this chappell is a faire large vault sunck, intended for a burial place for the family of Cutts. Under the porch is a vault arched, upon the roof of it is seen the arms of Zouche, seemeth to have been their burying place." [*Addl. MSS.* 5819 *f.* 31-2.]

(11). Leaving Swavesey the members proceeded to the adjoining parish of Over (*Ofer* A.S. a shore, indicating that when the Fens were inundated Over was on the shore). The principal Manor in this village, said Mr. Evelyn White, was given to Ramsey Abbey by Ednothus, Bishop of Dorchester. There are several Surveys of the Manor of Over amongst the Exchequer records. After the suppression of the Monasteries it remained for some time in the Crown, and it was during this period that the surveys took place. They give much information about the fenland. Certain Exchequer depositions taken by Commission (17. and 18. Elizabeth) give the name of every tenant and describes his holding. Over or Willingham Mere, consisting of eighty acres, and 16½ ft. deep by pole, is mentioned. There is also allusion to an officer

called " the fenne Clerk who is commonlie the Clerk of the parish Churche and his office is to keepe the booke whereby the inhabitants make division of their forder fennes and at such tyme as he is commanded to bringe the book to the fenne greaves for the tyme beinge, to goe with them till they have divided the fenne".* James I. gave the Manor to his favourite George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, since which time it has been in the possession of several families.

The Church is dedicated to S. Mary and is certainly one of the best Decorated examples of ecclesiastical architecture in the County. The Nave has six arches somewhat small but well moulded, all of the Decorated period. The piers are a principal feature in the building being formed of four octagonal shafts separated by a section of the arch moulding which descends to the base of the pier. The caps are of a very uncommon character being octagonal and the principal hollow is occupied with grotesque heads. The abaci are enriched with a battlemented moulding. The arches are richly moulded having hoods and good label heads. The Decorated clerestory windows, six on each side, are of two lights and have moulded jambs. It may be observed that these windows do not, as in the Perpendicular style pass quite into the head. It is the same with the Chancel windows. The Nave roof is high pitched and of six bays, forming a good and well-preserved example of Decorated work. The corbels have each a canopied niche containing a figure. The parapets are embattled, the bases being formed of cleverly designed figures of a grotesque character, The Chancel arch is Early English. The shafts were apparently cut away when the screen was erected in the fifteenth century. This screen is an excellent piece of work still possessing the groined loft, but it has been seriously injured by indiscreet painting and graining. It was doubtless at one time resplendent in gold and colours, and formerly had a cove towards the west as well as towards the east. The roof is in design similar to that of the nave and appears to have been originally painted. The Chancel itself is chiefly Perpendicular but is rather a severe mixture of different styles. The Perpendicular insertions somewhat mar the earlier work. The east window supplies an instance of the insertion of good Perpendicular tracery in the old Decorated arch and jambs. There is a modern string running under the sill, a number of angels holding scrolls, but this feature is not altogether pleasing for it affects the proportion of the east window. The north wall has three arched recesses, divided by singular shafts with partial band mouldings. In these several arches is a three light perpendicular window. The south side is similarly treated, but has two windows only. There is an Early English piscina, trefoiled, with a square head built into a projecting portion of the wall, and surmounted by an embattled crown. There is also an aumbry. On either side is a small priest's door. There are two

* We are indebted for this reference to Dr. Palmer.

early Decorated low-side windows north and south, facing each other, of the form known as the 'Carnarvon' or square-headed trefoil window. These are probably not later than the time of Edward I.* There are stalls on the east side with carvings beneath the seats. The pulpit is very good Jacobean, standing upon a fourteenth century pedestal, and there are traces of original colour. The sounding board renders the pulpit a very imposing object The north aisle has an arcade of semi-circular headed arches on single Early English shafts with circular moulded caps and bands. In the arcades are three Decorated windows of three lights of different design. These are early examples. The tracery of the windows is simple and graceful, notably the easternmost segment headed windows. At the west end of the north aisle the wall presents an appearance indicative of the remains of a narrow aisled Church with long sloping roof earlier than the present Perpendicular roof or the Decorated roof marked on the outside of the tower. The south aisle is similarly treated, the westernmost windows being especially good, with deeply moulded tracery and Early English banded shafts, There is a piscina—twelve-foiled bason—in the usual position. This was connected with a Chantry of Our Lady, founded in the year 1391, "*divina celebraturi* for the universal Church, for the whole realm, for the departed, and in particular for Robert Muskham and others departed of this place." The order of this direction is worth attention. There is a list of the Chaplains officiating at this Chantry and bequests are found in old wills. The endowments have become secularized. At the west end is a very fine Perpendicular Font, octagonal, with shields sunk in the side panels, not unlike the example at Swavesey, only the corbelling of the bason is formed of angels with open wings, the base being enriched with panelling. The stone wall seat round the Church—as at Sutton in the Isle of Ely—should be observed.

Dr. Palmer informs us that there were formerly three gilds here: (1). In 1523 Rose Cock left 3s. 4d. to the making of the tabernacle of *Our Lady* and half a dozen pewter plates and a table cloth to the gild. In 1524 Thomas Worceter left 6s. 8d. to the painting of the Assumption of Our Lady and 10s. to Our Lady's gild. (2). In 1523 Robert Loder left 6s. 8d. to the Corpus Christi gild. (3). In 1552 rents as well as the gild hall appertaining to the Holy Trinity gild were granted to John and William Doddington (*Pat. Roll.* 5, Edw. vi., pt. 6.)

Passing to the grand exterior of Over Church, one of the finest examples of a Decorated porch is on the south side. The outer door has deep mouldings and jamb shafts. The two side buttresses form a group of engaged shafts with an embattled cresting above, from which rises an octagonal pinnacle with small shafts at the angles. The gable over the outer door is embattled and ornamented by a string profuse with the ball flower, and this

* An engraving appears in the *Archæological Journal*, Vol. iv.

pattern is continued along the wall plate round the sides. There are side lights formed of two light open windows with central shafts and good tracery. The arches above these windows, seen from the inside, are of excellent design. The Nave and Aisles have battlemented parapets of fourteenth century date, with a profusion of ball-flower and leaf ornament. The buttresses are chamfered and have gable tops. The south aisle has a number of bold and cleverly designed gargoyles, notably a lion walking on the sharp gable of a buttress, a monkey with a club, etc.

The tower which is in three stages with fine buttresses, is surmounted by a lofty early Decorated spire with dormer windows, the whole rising to a height of 156 feet. The four curious little buttresses at the angles where the spire joins the parapet are noticeable. They are attached to the masonry by their whole length unlike most flying buttresses. The west doorway is very good Perpendicular. It has a series of canopies in the jambs. Above is a mutilated representation carved in stone of the Assumption, showing the Virgin Mother of our Lord surrounded by angels. The door and hinges are original work. On either side are the defaced arms of Ramsey Abbey, patrons and probably builders of the Church, and what seem to be the arms of the Drapers Company, viz : three tiaras. The Decorated cot for the sanctus bell (and bell) remains and is an interesting example. The six bells to which reference has been already made were cast out of a peal of five. The Church was restored in 1864, at a cost of £600 derived from the Town Lands Charity. The Register dates from A.D. 1577.

Before leaving Over, Mr. Evelyn White said, that as their thoughts were turned to Hereward in reference to Aldreth and the immediate locality, it would interest the members to learn that a pitched battle is said to have taken place at Over between the valiant hero of the fens and William the Norman, Hereward having found on his return to England that the invaders had taken his father's possessions at Bourne in Lincolnshire. Traces of these military operations are alleged to be found in a field near the Church (the "Bury Close") and in another field at some distance known as the "Mill Pits." Also at the "Bridge Causeway" about twenty rods from the Church, on the way to Overcourt, various objects of antiquarian interest were found some years since, including human remains of men of large stature. Mr. White mentioned that he was not acquainted with these several places, but he had a suspicion that these would be found on investigation to be really Roman outposts or some like ancient sites. At all events a locality is traversed that is full of interest.

Passing to Over Court (*Over*, on the opposite side, and *Cote* a cottage or habitation), after a pleasant drive the party was ferried over the Ouse (Kingsley in his *Hereward* refers to to this picturesque ferry), through the village of Needingworth to

(III). HOLYWELL, a place that derives its name from a spring of soft water that rises near the bottom of the hill on which the Church stands. Tradition says, that here formerly stood a beacon ligth to enable navigators to find their way across the fens. Such lights were doubtless of frequent occurence in the fen district at the more elevated points. To this felt want we probably owe the origin of the lanterns that distinguish Ely Cathedral (not by any means to be solely associated with giving light to the interior) and Sutton Church tower, also the beacon that burned from the height of the bridge chapel at St. Ivés. At a short distance to the south-east of the Church, a field adjoining the river has the name of Flag-holme. It is a stretch of flat land that abounds with flag plants and the like, being occasionally flooded. The river is known to have altered its course in recent years.

The Rev. W. M. Noble contributed the notes in the two following paragraphs on Needingworth and Holywell:

"NEEDINGWORTH.—Oswald, Abp. of York bought Needingworth of King Edgar, exchanged it for Wistow, and then presented Wistow to Ramsey Abbey. The Abbey by an exchange secured the Church of Needingworth. William de Gomecestre, Abbot of Ramsey, 1268-85, bought the Manor of Needingworth. Many bequests were made to the Chapel of Needingworth, that of William Freeman who left 5/- to it in 1554 being one of the latest. This proves that the Chapel was then standing, but it has long been destroyed. The font was a few years ago in a carpenter's shop."

"HOLYWELL.—Richard James of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, who died in 1638 mentions the gift of the patronage of Holiwell as remarkable. Goda the priest of the parish had apparently built and endowed the church himself, and he bequeathed it and all the land he held with it to the Monastery of Ramsey. Land at Holiwell had also been given by Alfwara, a noble lady. It is noteworthy that to this day the endowment of the living consists mainly of land. In 1542, Robert Newman left to the repairs of the Church at Holiwell, 3/4, and Thomas Scott in 1544 left 4/- towards the making of the steeple of Holiwell; John Fyley left ten quarters of wheat in 1554 towards building the steeple. In 1546 Bernard Harbrigh left towards making of the steeple of Holiwell 6/8., indicating the date of the building of the steeple, i.e. the upper part of the tower."

The Church of Holywell, dedicated to St. John Baptist, is an interesting structure, possessing features of some importance. Within the Church, the tower (Early Decorated) has arches now filled in, that are supported on flowered corbels of considerable beauty. The whole is suggestive of some sort of arrangement which seems to characterize certain Churches in the neighbourhood; e.g. Swavesey, where the prolongation of either Aisle is indicative it may be supposed, of the existence of western Chapels or some such object as we are accustomed to associate with what may be termed 'Galilee use,' of which further may be learned when there is opportunity to speak more at length of the latter aspect of this feature. The flowered corbels occur also in the

clerestoried Nave, where the roof carvings of figure and foliage claim attention. The nave piers are octagonal, having moulded caps and bases. The E.E. Chancel has several attractive and beautiful features, notably the piscina and two-light lancet windows which have central inter-twining columns. The aisles have E.E. windows and the roofs spring from fanciful corbels. The middle arch of the south aisle is much wider than the rest. There are remains of the rood staircase on the north side. The Norman Font is singularly interesting, and in its present condition certainly unique. The bason is of octagon form and it stands upon legs (restored), and there is a curious drain arrangement. The west doorway is Perpendicular with good tracery. The embattled tower has pinnacles, and in the upper stage good two-light windows, and contains four bells. The Church is much disfigured by yellow wash applied to the walls throughout. Beneath this wash on the west wall of the south aisle, a black letter inscription was espied, which would doubtless have been deciphered had not time been pressing. The early Registers are wanting; those remaining date from 1667, and some of the entries therein were made by Thomas Tenison, a (former Rector), (1667-1680. Tenison, who was born at Cottenham, where his father was Curate, after filling many important positions in the Church, was made Bishop of Lincoln in 1691, and afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury. An earlier Rector (A.D. 1512-17), was Walter Huke or Hewke, Master of Trinity Hall in the University of Cambridge, in the reign of Henry VIII. In the Chapel of the College is the Master's very fine monumental brass. The Rev. W. M. Noble and the Rev. Kenelm H. Smith furnished some notes and interesting reminiscences of former incumbents, among whom in the last century (A.D. 1788—1804) was Benjamin Hutchinson, F.R.S., whose MSS., of a *Collection for the history of Huntingdonshire* (the work of thirty years or more) have unfortunately disappeared, and more recently the Rev. R. I. McGhee, who sought to improve the occasion of a very disastrous fire in 1847 by an account of the conflagration* bearing the ominous title "The Needingworth Fire, or Are you insured?" Special attention was directed to the "Holy Well," which has over it an archway of brick erected by a former Rector (Rev. S. B. Beckwith) in 1845.†

(IV). From Holywell the drive was continued to ST. IVES, where at the conclusion of the lunch held at the *Golden Lion* Hotel, a general meeting of the members was held under the presidency of the Rev. J. P. Sharp, M.A., Vicar of Long Stow, Cambs., and Rural Dean. Those present included the Rev. L. F. Clarkson, Rural Dean (Molesworth) and Mrs. Clarkson, Rev. A. C. Vidler (Swavesey), Rev. Alfred Peskett (Long Stanton St. Michael), Rev. W. M. Noble, Hon. Sec., for Hunts (Wistow), Rev. Kenelm

* Published by Seeley and Co., London, 1848.

† *Vide a Short Account of Holywell-cum-Needingworth*, by Herbert E. Norris, which contains interesting particulars.

H. Smith (Ely), Rev. C. H. Evelyn White, F.S.A., Hon. Sec. and Treasurer (Rampton) and Mrs. Evelyn White, Miss Parsons, Miss Nixson, Mr. M. Sheard (Sutton), Mr. Arthur Hope, Mr. Arthur Bull (Cottenham), Mr. C. B. Tebbutt (Bluntisham), Mr. Andrew Howard (Meldreth), Mr. A. J. Palmer (Whaddon), Dr. W. M. Palmer, Hon. Sec. for Cambs., Mr. Mark Palmer, &c., &c. The Chairman having called upon the Honorary Secretary to say something in reference to the formation of the Society and the occasion that had brought them together, Mr. Evelyn White in reply referred to the wide spread feeling that prevailed in both counties, as to the apparent lack of interest in matters archæological, which was largely due to the fact that while in Huntingdonshire there was no kind of Antiquarian Society, the Society which existed in Cambridge concerned itself too much with general archæology to the neglect, as it seemed to some, of matters affecting the County. Moreover the subscription was too large in these trying days, and the Cambridge Antiquarian Society was so closely bound up with the University that the members generally had no practical share in its management and work. It seemed to him that the Cambridge Antiquarian Society was in danger of overlooking the fact that it existed for the County as well as the University. The antiquities of remote places ought not to be allowed to usurp the functions that strictly speaking belonged specially to a local Society. It was not the object of the promoters of the Cambs. and Hunts. Archæological Society in any way to come into conflict with the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, but to work harmoniously side by side in the endeavour to promote archæological study and research. It was in this spirit and with this desire that he (Mr. Evelyn White) had taken counsel chiefly with Dr. Palmer (to whom Cambridgeshire was greatly indebted for much patient investigation into the history, etc., of the County), and together they had been jointly concerned in the endeavour, that appeared likely to prove successful, to found this Society. Its constitution had of necessity been left very much in his (Mr. Evelyn White's) hands, and if it should be thought that anything unconstitutional had been done, the members were in a position to set matters right. He was glad to say that the Bishop of Ely had consented to become Patron of the Society, and it only remained to secure an influential President with a body of Vice-Presidents. He was asking a number of gentlemen to act on the Council of twelve, and in response to his particular request, Miss Catherine Parsons, of Horseheath, who had done much useful antiquarian work, had consented to join that body. This Council would be subject year by year to such change in respect to its composition as the members generally might desire. In forming the Council his object was to secure interested and representative members from the several localities in the two Counties. He was himself willing to act as Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, and also in the capacity of Editor of the Society's 'Transactions.' He was also glad to have the assistance, especially in matters relating to excursions

&c., of two such able helpers as the Rev. W. M. Noble and Dr. Palmer; the former would act as Hon. Sec. for Hunts., and the latter for Cambs. The Rev. W. M. Noble said he would be only too pleased to forward the Society's interests in every possible way. He had approached the Archdeacon of Huntingdon in the hope that Mr. Vesey might be induced to take office as President or Vice-President, but he excused himself on the ground of ill health. The Rev. Evelyn White expressed their indebtedness to the Rev. J. P. Sharp for presiding, and to the Incumbents of the Churches visited that day, for the kind readiness they had shewn in receiving the Society. The Chairman in reply said their thanks were specially due to Mr. Evelyn White for the immense pains he had taken in regard not only to the formation of the Society but for his efforts in bringing them together and making such excellent arrangements.

A move was then made to the great bridge of St. Ives, under the guidance of the Rev. W. M. Noble who gave interesting information. Owing to lack of time, Mr Evelyn White, who had prepared a paper dealing with the Bridge, contented himself with giving it into the hands of the Hunts., press representatives, promising that it should appear at length in the Society's 'Transactions.' A few of the party inspected the scanty remains of the old Priory buildings, and afterwards the members visited the parish Church where the Rev. W. M. Noble read the following notes :—

"In the reign of King Edgar certain lands at Slepe (the ancient name of St. Ives), belonged to Ethelstan Manessune, who died between 969 and 975; bequeathing these lands to Ramsey Abbey, but the Abbey was not to have possession till after the death of the testator's younger daughter, Alfwenne, and if she had an heir, of him also. After some dispute it was agreed that Ramsey Abbey should have the property at Alfwenne's death; part of the land, was, however, usurped by Oswald, a priest, brother of Ethelstan's widow, but after a time this fell into the hands of the Abbot, and it would seem that the Manor thus became Abbey property. In the year 1001, a ploughman is said to have turned up some human remains in the parish of Slepe, which were decided on the authority of a supposed revelation to be those of S. Ivo, a Persian Archbishop of great sanctity, who travelled through England, about the year 600, preaching the Gospel. These remains were carried by Ædnoth, Abbot of Ramsey, and the Abbot of Selsey to the Abbey of Ramsey, where a shrine was made for them which was stripped of its valuables, when Wm. de Mandeville seized the Abbey of Ramsey, in 1143; a new shrine was made for them by Abbot Hugo de Sulgrave, who was Prior of St. Ives in 1254, when he was promoted to be Abbot of Ramsey. But though the archbishop's remains were taken to Ramsey, his name clung to the place of discovery, and Slepe gradually became St. Ives. Between the years 1102 and 1107, gifts of land were made to S. Ivo, in the town of Slepe; Sewin, the Hawker, gave a portion of this, which seems to have been situate between

Needingworth and S. Ives. On the spot where S. Ivo's bones were said to have been found, Abbot Ædnoth built a church, and in 1016 or 1017, Earl Adelmar erected there a Benedictine Priory which belonged from its foundations to Ramsey Abbey. In the year 1207 the Priory church of S. Ives was burnt, and in the seventh year of Ranulph, Abbot of Ramsey, 1237, the new Priory church was dedicated. On Jan. 23, 1227, the Church of All Saints, Slepe, with its chapels, was confirmed to the Priory of S. Ives, and on June 4, 1229, a Papal Bull was issued in confirmation. Possibly there were two Churches at S. Ives; one the parish Church of Slepe, the other the priory Church of S. Ivo. Some think this is confirmed by Domes day Book, which appears to allude to two Churches at S. Ives. If so, after a time one of the churches disappeared, and the other remained as parish and conventual Church, but the Incumbent was Vicar not Curate, as he would have been if the Abbey had founded and endowed the Church. The remains of the conventual buildings consist of a barn and dove cot, and stonework in Mr. Warren's garden. Very little is known of even the names of the Priors of S. Ives, the following are culled from various sources:—

William, circa 1143. Benedict. R ( )1200. Richard Scotte. Hugo de Sulgrave, circa. 1246-54, afterwards Abbot of Ramsey. Walter de Lilleford. Richard de Raveley, in 1348. Robert Stamford, temp., Hen. vi. Robert Huchyn or Hutchinson was the last Prior, to whom wasassigned the chapel and chamber in the bridge and £12 per annum. The Advowson of the living most probably came with the Manor during the tenth century into the hands of Ramsey Abbey. We find from the Lincoln Episcopal Registers that Ramsey Abbey exercised the patronage as early as 1235; which continued until the Dissolution in 1539, when it passed into the hands of Sir Thomas Awdley, and was still in the hands of that family in 1667, but in 1704 it had passed to the Dridens' of Chesterton, and after that to the Pigotts' and others. The Church, dedicated to All Saints, and mostly in the Perpendicular style of architecture, is of stone, having chancel, nave with clerestory, north and south aisles with porches; the tower is at the west end. The date of some part of the work is suggested by the following notes from wills:—

Agnes Elyce wife of John Elyce, (Will made 4 Ap., 1466, proved 21 January following) leaves money to the building of S. Ives Church, (*P C.C.* 16. *Godyn.*) William Judde, senr. leaves 'to the Church work when the parishioners will make it' £5. (Will made 2 Aug, 1451, proved 15 Sep., 1467). (*P.C.C.* 17. *Godyn*). William Judde, probably a son of the above, wished to be buried before the altar of S. Katharine in the parish Church of S. Ives; he owned property at Lynn, Huntingdon, Peterborough and S. Ives. (Will made 2 Mar., 1467, proved 15 April, same year. (*P.C.C.* 17. *Godyn.*) The second of the above wills plainly shows that some work was contemplated in 1451, and the first that it had not been completed in 1466: the third is interesting as giving

the dedication of one of the altars in the Church. Robert Palmer who died in 1539, mentions also 'S. John's Chappell', which he wishes to be painted with the story of Job. It is worthy of note that the east window of the south aisle is of exactly the same character as that of Hemingford Abbots and one in Steeple Gidding Church. The pillars with moulding to the ground resemble those of Wistow Church. All these four Churches were connected with the Monastery of Ramsey. On the panels of the west door are a coney's head and tail, probably referring to a man of that name resident in the parish or neighbourhood in the 16th century. Coney was a Huntingdonshire name one gentleman known to belong to the Huntingdonshire family is buried in the church-yard of S. Margaret's, Rochester. The *Gentleman's Magazine* (Vol. xi p. 498) says that on Tuesday, 8 Sept. 1741, about 11.15 began a very violent hurricane of wind from the west and continued half an hour. It blew down S. Ives spire, which broke through the Church. The damage was computed at £1500. The present spire was built in 1879.

Among the Vicars were Richard Bromhall 1514—45, a connection of the Lawrence family, to be mentioned hereafter, On March 19th 16$\frac{11}{12}$ Job Tookey, M.A., was appointed Vicar. In 1617 he witnessed the Will of Sir Nicholas Gascoigne of Hurst, and in 1620 gave some evidence about it. Another Vicar, Henry Downhall, who was afterwards Archdeacon of Hunts, was appointed in 1631, and was summoned by the House of Commons for not admitting Job Tookey as Lecturer, 1642. Later on, one bearing this remarkable name was a sailor on His Majesty's ship *Newport;* his will was proved 11 Dec. 1696, at Boston, New England, and, if not out of place, it may be mentioned that the most celebrated American detective of the 19th Century was named 'Job Tookey.' S. Ives was, as is well known, for some time the residence of Oliver Cromwell, and also of some members of the Laurence family; the last Abbot of Ramsey, John Laurence, had a relative also named John Laurence, who died at Ramsey in 1534. This latter had a son William who purchased the Manor of Slepe in 1545, he was buried at S. Ives in 1572. One of his descendants was Henry Laurence, was President of Cromwell's Council. This Henry Laurence was Cromwell's landlord, being proprietor of a mansion and grazing farm at S. Ives. An old wrought iron sign now attached to the Oliver Cromwell Inn, Wellington Lane, is said to have belonged to the Ship Inn, which stood further [west?] in the same street."

Mr. Noble added the following notes on THE HURSTS. "From time immemorial Wold Hurst and Wode Hurst have been 'members' of S. Ives, but not without dispute. Between June 24 and July 8, 1272, *i.e.*, in the reign of Hen. iii., Roger de Seyton and other itinerant Justices held a Court at Huntingdon. The patronage of the living of Wold Hyrst was claimed by John Morwyn, who said that he had been deprived of the right to present by the Abbot of Ramsey and the Prior of

S. Ives. John Morwyn said his grandfather Radulph, whose heir he was, in the time of King Henry, the grandfather of Henry iii., presented one William to the living, that William was admitted and instituted on Radulph's presentation and that he died "Parson" as presented by the Patron. The case was to be heard at Westminster, but John Morwyn did not appear, and judgment went by default in favour of the Abbot of Ramsey. Once again, Thomas Page was said to be instituted to the Vicarage of Old Hurst, 10th August, 1612. S. Ives Vicarage was then held by Job Tookey who had been instituted 19th March of that year. Woodhurst Church was originally dedicated to All Saints. In 1539, John Edwards, whose will was proved in that year, leaves to the High Altar of All Hallows in the church of Woodhurst, xiid. The dedication has since been changed to S. John the Baptist. A bequest was made to provide a chaplain to celebrate for the souls of Edward, King of England, and of Simon, Abbot of Ramsey, 1316-42, in the chapel of Derhirst, in the town of Slepe. Derhirst is difficult to identify, it could scarcely be either Wold or Wode Hurst, which had already received their names."

The following notes on St. Ives were furnished by Mr. S. J. Ladds, F.R.I.B.A.:

"The Church of St. Ives has Chancel, Nave with Clerestory, Aisles, N. & S. Porches, and W. tower and spire with a modern Vestry on the North side. The greater part of the church is Perpendicular, of good character, the windows have very good tracery, and the roofs of oak, and of the same period: that to the Nave being hidden by a modern plaster ceiling. The Nave is of four bays; the arches are moulded and rest on lofty piers, the sections of which are partly continous with the arch. Each bay has a clerestory window of two lights. Some of the Nave piers have stone brackets worked upon them, and upon these brackets carved figures painted and gilded, were set up in 1897. The East window of the South aisle is a very fine example of Decorated date, and on each side of it are niches of similar character. This window seems to have been inserted to add greater dignity to the Chapel (the Lady Chapel) situated in this part of the church, probably by one of the Abbots of Ramsey; similar windows, but of less size and importance, having been inserted in the corresponding position in the Churches of Hemingford Abbots and Steeple Gidding, both Churches like this at St. Ives, belonging to Ramsey Abbey. More, they both belonged to the Priory of St. Ives. That an altar stood in this aisle before the insertion of this window is proved by the existence of a fine double piscina, of Early English date, having intersecting circular arches, finely moulded and enriched with the dog-tooth ornament. At the West end of the North aisle, in the N E. pier of the tower, may be seen a fragment of the Nave arcade, the predecessor of the present. This is probably of 13th century date. The font which stands at the West end of the Nave shares with these the honour of being the oldest parts of the existing church. It also has

intersecting circular arches on the sides of its octagonal bowl, which rests upon a central and four angular shafts, all octagonal. The tower stands upon Arches upon the East, North and South sides. It is of excellent Perpendicular workmanship, and is surmounted by a lofty spire. The West doorway is enclosed in a square hood moulding, and has rich spandrils; on either side are good niches. The oak door is chiefly modern, but some older parts have been worked in, notably some tracery of good design, in one of the spandrils of which is carved a rabbit's (or cony's) head, while in another the tail is represented. The lower part of the West wall of the Tower seems to be rather earlier than the rest. Above the door is a good four-light window. The belfry windows are double two-lights under a square hood mould. Brayley's *Beauties of England and Wales* (published 1808), states that the spire has blown down twice. One of these occasions was the memorable storm of September, 1741: the date of the other calamity we know not. The spire was rebuilt in 1879 and restored in 1886. Until one of these years, the corners of the parapet had pinnacles with round balls on the top, not unlike those at Hemingford Grey, and probably, like them, erected after the storm of 1741. The present screen and organ were erected in 1894, and the vestry was built in 1896. The Church has 8 bells (See *the Church Bells of Huntingdonshire*, by Rev. T. M. N. Owen). Six of the bells are dated 1723; the other two 1796."

(v.) BLUNTISHAM—Proceeding to Bluntisham the members were received by the Rector, the Rev. H. Sayers. No special paper or information had been prepared and 'a tour of inspection' of the several points of interest was consequently made. It was generally felt that the Church well merited close attention and the hope was expressed that some member would prepare a descriptive paper which might find a place in the Society's 'Transactions' at no very distant time. The fine embattled tower at the west end, with spire of three tiers of lights, springing from behind a battlement was specially noticed, while the Chancel termination, semi-hexagon, each division of which, carried up pyramidically, with buttresses at the angles, is severally lighted by a pointed window separated by a mullion into two parts with a trefoil head, was much admired. This uncommon feature seems to point to some foreign influence, the style reminding one so much of Continental examples. Below the parapet of the tower there is a profusion of ornament (ball-flower and similar devices) with gargoyles placed out of the centre so as to avoid injury to the lower masonry by running water. Within the tower are arches opening into the north and south aisles. The west end walls of each aisle have a Perpendicular window within a large arched space, and there are three light windows on either side, with transoms. On the north side there is an indication of a buttress probably placed there with a view to strengthen and give support to the walls, and signs are not wanting of some alteration having been here made in the pitch of the aisle roofs. We learn that formerly on the north side of

the tower there was a Charity School. The south porch has angular buttresses, good gargoyles and a niche over the doorway, with some fine tracery about the outer arch. This porch seems to have been more lofty than at present, but no sign remains of any former chamber. The slender shafts in the hollow of the inner doorway are noticeable. A holy water stoup in the porch by the south entrance is much mutilated and worn. The Chancel (Decorated) has a good priest's door, the windows are in part Perpendicular insertions. There is a low-side window divided by a stone mullion, somewhat lower than usual in appearance. It has the iron bars, but not in the original settings. It is plastered up, but the deep splays are seen in the thickness of the wall. In the south aisle, at the east end, are some hidden away mediæval tiles. Here in an opening in the south wall, within an ogee arch, terminating in small corbel heads, was possibly at one time an alabaster carving or some such work, depicting probably an incident in connection with the Mother of Our Lord. There is a piscina below; also to the east a wall opening, apparently designed to receive the sacred vessels. The position points to the Lady Chapel. The Church possesses some interesting Jacobean carved wood work placed in the front of a pew in the north aisle at the east end. A portion of the rood screen has been worked up into the reading desk, and two of a series of painted panels (probably re-used), are within the desk, facing east, and so quite hidden from view. They have been severely varnished in dark oak colour. One of the panels represents St. George in conflict with the dragon. The Font which is of octagon form with bold and characteristic carving is of Perpendicular character. The lower portion or plinth is of softer stone, and is divided into double panels delicately treated. The two parts are apparently distinct.

Owing to the lateness of the hour and the requirements of the train service, it was with much regret found necessary to abandon the remainder of the day's programme. But a few of the members and their friends found the way to the Aldreth site, and others passed on to Rampton for tea, Mr. Evelyn White promising that the papers which he had prepared should be printed and illustrations given in the Society's printed 'Transactions.'* He was very sorry that the opportunity of visiting Rampton Church should be lost, at all events for the present, because there was much which was interesting that had been recently brought to light in connection with somewhat extensive repairs Owing to the peculiar circumstances of the parish the work had been only partially carried out, and that after much patient endurance on his part as Rector, in having to contend with exceptional difficulties.

The proceedings of the day were fully reported by the Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire press, and the excursion was

* It is found impossible to include the Rampton paper in this Part I., of the '*Transactions*,' but the several illustrations are already prepared and the printing is being proceeded with in readiness for Part II., which it is hoped an increase of members will enable the Council to issue in 1902.

on all sides pronounced to have been a complete success that augured well for the Society's future. The length of the programme was the only drawback, this if in anyway a disadvantage was more than atoned for in the efforts made to arrange a full as well as an attractive day.

At the well-attended Annual General Meeting, held at Ely under the presidency of A. J. Pell, Esq., (Vice-president), the subjects named (p. 89) were brought forward.

The Rev. C. H. Evelyn White introduced the subject of a peculiar form of Earthworks found in Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire, that had for the most part been hitherto unnoticed, and more particularly the very extensive and peculiar formation found in the parish of Cottenham which had been brought to his notice by one of the members (Mr. Arthur Bull). As a full description of the Earthworks appears in the '*Transactions*' (Vol. i., pp. 55—76), it is unnecessary to say anything in this part of our proceedings. Mr. Arthur Bull, who had brought with him a sample of the fragmentary remains of Roman pottery thrown up in great quantities by the plough, where the land is cultivated, (and indeed, where-ever there happens to have been any disturbance of the soil in and about the bed of the supposed Car-dyke), read some notes on the subject, which he illustrated by reference to a specially prepared plan and the Ordnance map.

The second subject dealt with the term 'Galilee' as applied to the western portion of a Church building. After some introductory remarks relating to the Galilee transept at Ely Cathedral, the porch and upper hall, &c., Mr. Evelyn White said that he desired to find some more satisfactory interpretation of the term 'Galilee' than that which had been already advanced. He endeavoured to do this by an attempt to discover the particular use to which the Galilee and its adjacent parts had been formerly put. He was strongly inclined to regard the Galilee as chiefly intended for sanctuary purposes. The laws of Ina, King of the West Saxons (A.D. 693), provided that the life of a capital offender should be spared on his escape to a Church, and that one deserving stripes should be forgiven on entering this harbour of refuge. Alfred the Great, (A.D. 887), set out the privilege of Sanctuary, and expressly ordered that if divine service was proceeding and the safety of the criminal claiming sanctuary endangered, the Clergy might cause him to remain in a lodging that had no more doors than the Church had. The privilege of sanctuary is clearly defined in the ecclesiastical laws of Edward the Confessor, as confirmed by William I., in 1070. Doubtless then in mediæval times all Churches enjoyed the right of granting sanctuary, although some Churches appear to have possessed special privileges in this respect, which, if time allowed, could be enumerated. The subject is full of interest. Although he could offer no evidence concerning the privilege of sanctuary, he was strongly of opinion that at Ely, a Church like

the mother Church would possess special rights of sanctuary which in such a district as the Fen country, would be very frequently claimed. Just as Durham, a famous Sanctuary Church, may be regarded as privileged in a marked degree on account of the shrine of St. Cuthbert, so Ely in all probability was in like manner eminent as a place of refuge, owing to the fact that it contained the shrine of St. Etheldreda. Criminals fleeing to this hallowed place would thus pray for the immunity of the Church and the *liberty* of St. Etheldreda. This view it will be observed gives a very emphatic turn to the expression still current among us. If all this is largely conjectural, yet it must be remembered that it is drawn from well established facts that affect places no more entitled to be otherwise regarded as places of sanctuary than Ely, indeed, in most cases, less so. Documentary evidence concerning sanctuary rights may be wanting, and certainly no Church knocker, mis-named a 'Sanctuary Knocker' remains at Ely to invest the theory with what some might regard conclusive proof. But he ventured to think that the existence of a so-called Galilee at Ely pointed to distinct evidence in favour of his contention. During the course of the Baron's War, a number of turbulent marauders from Brabant laid the country waste, and invaded the Isle. In the process of plundering the Cathedral, the Galilee seems to have been a special object of aversion, and a heavy ransom had to be paid in order to turn aside the incendiaries. He was inclined to attribute this not so much to the fact that the work was beautiful and costly, as to the desire to override every restriction, in fact that the very place of sanctuary should neither know or receive protection at the hands of the assailants. Mr. Evelyn White dwelt at some length on the several door escutcheons, misnamed 'Sanctuary knockers' especially in regard to their connection with well-known Sanctuary Churches, possessing both Galilee porch and Sanctuary Chambers, and structurally having points of resemblance in common with Ely. This was particularly the case when the conditions under which the ruinated upper portion of the Ely Galilee, together with its northern and southern arms was considered. Most, if not all large Western porches with rooms above, Mr. Evelyn White was inclined to think, were originally designed as places of Sanctuary for the accommodation of fugitives. At all events an intimate connection between the Galilee and adjacent sanctuary chambers was evident, and had in fact suggested, he thought, the derivation and meaning of the word 'Galilee' here advanced, which in brief is this. The Hebrew root, '*Gaal*' primarily means '*to redeem*'; and followed by the Hebrew word '*dam*'=*blood*, it carries with it the meaning 'to avenge bloodshed'. '*Gaal*' in the sense of redemption or buying back is very frequently used of God as redeeming man, *e.g.*, Israel redeemed from Egyptian bondage and Babylonish captivity, &c. The requisition of a penalty consequent on the shedding of blood found in the use of '*Gaal*' (followed by '*dam*') puts us in possession of the leading idea connected with sanctuary. '*Gaal*' again, is used to express the

idea of pollution, *e.g.*, as it occurs in respect of the removal of a priest from the sacred ministry. This emphasizes the custom of placing penitents apart, and expresses an interpretation that Mr. Evelyn White ventured to think was full of meaning. Thus 'Gaal' (the original term) would in process of time (it might be), become corrupted and assimilated into the somewhat meaningless expression 'Galilee'. Instances of like assimilation are extremely common. In response to a request made to Mr. Evelyn White some time since by Dr. Stubbs, Dean of Ely, for some reasonable derivation of the term 'Galilee', the interpretation here set out was suggested, which it is right to add interested, but did not convince. The Dean remarked that the mediæval monks were "certainly innocent of Hebrew," but Mr. Evelyn White pointed out, in reply, some striking exceptions to this, for at Ramsey several of the monks, including prior Gregory (died A.D. 1280), were famous Hebrew scholars, and a valuable Hebrew library belonged to the famous Huntingdonshire monastery. Dr. Stubbs might be correct in regarding this as a "somewhat fanciful suggestion" *but he (Mr. Evelyn White), could not help thinking that it was a meaning instinct with life.† The late Dean Hook in his well known *Church Dictionary* was led to speak of the Ely Galilee as having little in common with that of Durham, the former being denominated "a mere porch of entrance" while that at Durham is "a spacious building with five Aisles and three Altars", but it is manifestly a mistake to regard the Ely porch as the complete Galilee. The entire west transept formed the Galilee, the southern arm of which, as completed by Bishop Ridel, was a continuation of the Norman work. The north end of this west transept was built by Bishop Eustace, and was distinguished as "the new Galilee".‡ Of this portion of the Galilee, Bishop Tanner, at one time a Canon of Ely, wrote, "From this tower southwards there now extends a large building as high as the top of the Church, and the like seems to have reached as far northward, though part is now down." Further, Tanner in his *Survey of Cathedrals* (published in 1727) applies the term 'Galilee' to the whole western cross side of the

---

* *Ely Cathedral Handbook*, (21st Ed. p. 65), Ely: Tyndall. *(Origin of the term 'Galilee')*.

Thomas the Monk who in the twelfth Century completed the ancient record or *Liber Eliensis* draws upon the Hebrew tongue for a derivation of the place-name *Ely*. This in itself not only is as plausible as Bede's *nomen accipit a copia anguillarum*, but gives countenance and support to the contention that mediævalists were accustomed in their choice of words to borrow occasionally from the Hebrew.

† In a paper "The Galilee as a place of Sanctuary; with a suggestion as to the term Galilee" read before the British Archæological Association at their Newcastle Congress in July, 1901 (in connection with a visit to Durham and the Galilee there), which will be published in the Journal of the Association and already reported in the *Yorkshire Post* (July 25th), I have dealt with the whole subject at greater length. C H.E.W.

‡ Ipse construxit a fundamento *novam Galileam* ecclesiæ Eliensis versus occidentem sumptibus suis."

Church. In the plan of the Cathedral the southern portion is distinguished as 'the south Galilee' "now the church workhouse," and the corresponding area on the north side of the tower is marked "ruined part of the Galilee." This was a prevalent view a century-and-a-half ago, but it has become the practice to regard the present West Porch as the 'new Galilee' which evidently took the place of Bishop Eustace's earlier work of about A D. 1200. Of the destruction of this older Galilee we know nothing; it was probably built without any foundations. The pitch of the present modern Galilee roof was probably much higher, rising to the height of the lowest gallery in the tower, and enclosed a room over the vaulting of the porch. This chamber was approached from the south by an external staircase. The doorway, still visible in the upper arcade of the south wall, points to this communication. The entire structure, Mr. Evelyn White could but think was not only highly suggestive of a forgotten use, *viz.*, that connected with sanctuary purposes, but went far to establish his theory in the close relationship of the term 'Galilee' with the idea involved in the usages of sanctuary. In no other suggested interpretation or derivation of the expression 'Galilee' was the combined meaning or double sense of the idea to be found. The various meanings attached to the term 'Galilee' have been so often brought forward that there is no need to touch upon a matter that is outside the present inquiry. All are really suggestions only, which in the main are derived from the place-name *Galilee* * although seeing that dead bodies were allowed to be placed in the Galilee when awaiting interment, and that there also penitents assembled, the ideas suggested in Mr. Evelyn White's explanation, that told of *bondage*, *pollution* and *redemption* were not, he held, 'far-fetched,' and certainly not inconsistent in respect of the interpretation whatever might be thought of the derivation or origin of the term.

The third subject for consideration was suggested in the announcement "A Norman Church in the Isle of Ely, and the work of its 'restoration'". The Church referred to was Stuntney, concerning which Mr. Evelyn White made the following remarks :—

"The Church of Stuntney I venture to regard as altogether unique. It certainly has a very interesting past with which however, I cannot now at all adequately deal. It must suffice to give the barest outline, leaving that outline to be filled at some future time. The very name 'Stuntney' (D.B. Stuntenei) is interesting as it is indicative of the former character of the place, when as one of the several fen islands it stood out from its acclivity high above Ely, from which it is separated by the Middle Fen, having around it several outlying hills or islands, *e.g.*, Quanea, Thorney, Nornea, &c. All these place-names affirm in the common

* After all the place-name 'Galilee' comes to us through the Hebrew, *Galel*, a circuit or region.

ending '*ey*' or '*ea*' that the several heights were at times completely surrounded by water, and among these island promontories, Stuntney (probably A.S. *stonde*=station or situation) stood prominently forward.* There are several beaches of the old tidal river on the slope of Stuntney hill, the highest being only about ten feet below the present surface of the hill.† There is yet another suggestion as to the origin of the name Stuntney that we may be excused for putting forward before leaving this particular consideration. The Church of Stuntney it would appear was originally known as "the Chapel of the Holy Cross." It is so designated in the *Taxat. Eccles. P. Nicholai*, A.D. 1291. (CAPELLA SCE CRUCIS) when reference is made to the 'Spiritualities' of the Diocese. ‡ In the other reference to the '*Bona temporalia*', the place is called 'MOUNTENEYE'. There is little doubt but that the height was surmounted by a Cross of stone previous to the actual erection of a Chapel, which when built was dedicated as mentioned. In this connection the prefix may be allied to the M.E. *stoon*=stone, except that the final 't' is wanting. But this is simply tentative and suggestive. Dugdale referring to the second foundation of the monastery of Ely, says, "I must not forget the gift of *Staney* (Stuntney) thereunto". This use of the A.S *stan (Staneie* in *Liber Eliensis* throughout) would seem to sanction the last named meaning, but we should hesitate before accepting it. The ancient *Liber Eliensis* ii. caps. 18, 19. records how that one, Wulstan of Dalham, in the reign of King Alfred, (A,D. 946—955) gave Stuntney with its fishery or fen to the house of Ely, which possession came to Wulstan through the grant of one Escuuen de Staneie a widow. The monks demised the fen to certain kinsmen of the said Escuuen at an annual rent of two thousand eels. They continued to hold their possession (of which they had been formerly tenants) without any sentence or law of the citizens or hundreds, during the life of King Edgar (A.D. 958—978), subsequently the holding became the subject of litigation and the Abbot of Ely was not only placed in full possession but awarded all arrears due in respect of a term of six years. Thus Stuntney was acquired by the predecessors in title of the Church of Ely, and this is, as far as we know, the earliest reference to Stuntney that we possess. The Manor of Stuntney formed a part of the revenue that fell to the cellarer of the Ely monastery. The Chapel of Stuntney (which in the supplement to Bentham's *Ely*, and in many less reliable books of more recent date, is

* Since the above notes were compiled Professor Skeat's *Place-Names of Cambridgeshire* has been issued by the Cambridge Antiquarian Society. It has caused us much surprise that so able and learned a philologist should have thought of no other derivation than the *A. S. Stunta*=foolish. We cannot help regarding this interpretation as the outcome of a disregard of the physical conditions of the localities which is apparent throughout Dr. Skeat's work. The 't' that closes the prefix ought not to be an insuperable difficulty.

† This on the information of the Rev. H. J. Fry, vicar of Stuntney.

‡ The Chaplain enjoyed the title of Arch-priest.

referred to as one of the few *Saxon (sic)* buildings remaining* occupies the site doubtless of a still more ancient structure. The present Church which still possesses its main characteristics as a Norman building, has of late years suffered incalculable harm at the hands of incompetent church restorers. The work of ancient times has been rudely set at nought or otherwise treated in so barbarous a fashion that no words of condemnation could be too severe. As one of the objects of this Society is to oppose and prevent as far as possible the execution of any injuries with which ancient buildings and monuments of every description within the district may be from time to time threatened, it is incumbent upon us, especially in view of work now contemplated, ostensibly to remedy or in some measure to undo the havoc wrought less than twenty-five years since, to review the past and present condition of this interesting structure, in the hope that the attention of the authorities may be drawn to the advisability of safe-guarding the ancient features, and generally, by diligent over-sight, as well as by effort, to secure that judicious treatment which hitherto has been lamentably wanting, with a view to avert the utter ruin that seems to threaten the building. Under the fostering care of the mother Church of Ely, we have a right to expect that at least the ancient character of their Chapel at Stuntney will be respected. It would seem however that those responsible for the actual carrying out of the details of the work, certainly in connection with the former 'restoration', were allowed a free hand, and appear to have wrought without any supervision or control on the part of the authorities. This is a very real danger, which alas! is too little appreciated. The painstaking efforts of those who are zealous to repair the breaches of many a village Church that has long laid waste, are often so sadly crippled by uncongenial surroundings and lack of means, that adequate attention to numerous details of importance may be well nigh impossible. But in the case of Stuntney, the funds of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have been and are again available, and the personal and sympathetic influence of the Dean and Chapter are at hand, so that those severally responsible are without excuse. The weakness or otherwise of a system that allows a Church building of singular interest to become after the expenditure of considerable sums of money, little better than a wreck of what it formerly was, requires attention. The character of much so-called 'restoration' work is exceedingly painful aud humiliating, although not necessarily so. Churches are despoiled of their ornaments, divested of their antiquity, and deprived of their interesting features at the caprice, very often, of those, who entirely ignore the fact, that they are thereby doing violence alike to religion and history. Too frequently the want of anything approaching conscientious action and thoroughness of investigation with regard to such points as atmospheric conditions,

* "One of the three Saxon buildings in the County * * entirely of Saxon architecture and supposed to be one of the most ancient in the Kingdom." Gardner's *History of Cambs., &c., 1851.*

the nature of the soil, foundations, &c., (preliminary to the drawing up of plans), is very evident, and tend to work incalculable mischief, while the habit of an architect in making a mere casual visit while the work is in progress, instead of personally superintending and satisfying himself on the many important matters, too often entrusted to perfectly uninterested builders and their men, who cannot be too closely scrutinized in all their methods and ways, is a fruitful cause of disaster. Perhaps the danger is greater when architect and builder alike, are responsible only (or imagine themselves so to be), to a body constitued like the Ecclesiatical Commissioners, with whom the direct representatives of the particular Church may have little influence. Stuntney Chapel it may be taken for granted was at one time in its way a little gem of Norman ecclesiastical architecture, partaking to some extent of the character of the glorious minster of St. Etheldreda; to-day we can only discern in the mutilated and disturbed walls, a vestige of its former beauty. The Church of flint and stone (strictly as we have seen a Chapel) consists of Nave and Chancel with interesting Norman doorways having zig-zag and billet mouldings with foliated caps. So much "care was taken to preserve" these ancient features in the process of the destructive restoration of 1876, that the North doorway (which had been blocked) corresponding to that in the South side, was actually taken bodily out of its original position and placed on the south side of the Chancel, while the semi-circular Chancel arch, also Norman work, was placed a little lower down, where it forms a sort of apology for an opening into an organ chamber. Needless to say this choice Norman work is completely overshadowed by its less worthy surroundings, and the very stones seem to cry out for restitution and replacement. The name of Oliver Cromwell is associated with Stuntney, where he for some time resided. I can imagine no destructive work wrought by Cromwell's agency so atrocious in degree as that accomplished during the latter part of the nineteenth century in respect of this Chapel of Stuntney, by such as were most certainly, 'without excuse.' In the MS. Collections relating to the County of Cambridge, formed in 1748, by the Rev. Wm. Cole and now in the British Museum, *Add. MS.*, 5821, (Vol. xx., f. 26) this Norman Chapel is represented in a pen and ink sketch, giving the north-east aspect.* The Chancel has a square three-light E. window supported by a buttress on either side, and a square headed Perpendicular window of one light with hood moulding is shewn in the north wall. To the east of the north door is a lancet window, but the whole is of mean appearance. There are the remains of gable crosses at the end of Chancel and Nave. When Cole visited the Church (14th October, 1748), there were two small bells hanging in the wall at the west end, and the roofs were covered with tile. Within the Church, the altar was raised one step and the

* There are also notes together with a plan of the Church, drawn up by the Rev. T. Kerrich in 1798, (Brit. Mus., Add. MSS., 6752., f. 222.)

Chancel separated from the Nave by the Chancel arch. Cole remarks upon the fact that there was neither painted glass or monuments in the Church, it being no place for sepulture. The handsome Norman stone Font placed in the centre of the Church at the west end, if of rather late date and somewhat small, has a wide opening. It has a circular bowl with large escallops. An illustration appears in *Archæologia*, Vol. xvi. The present character of the building is completely altered from its former appearance. The west wall has a single-light D. window over which is the double opening in the gable, originally intended for the bells; this has been turned into a two-light lancet window to give light to a former gallery. In concluding his remarks, Mr. Evelyn White referred to various matters of detail, comparing the Church as it probably existed at different periods with its present position and character. It would, he said, be neither safe or politic to seek to 'restore' the Church back again to what it once was, but he sincerely trusted that a projected renovation, which he understood to be imminent, might result in an achievement that would commend itself to those who shared with him a desire to see Stuntney Church fashioned upon the model of the best type of a village Church, and one that would moreover possess some ennobling traces of its association with the past, and with the mother Church of Ely.

The Rev. Kenelm Smith fully agreed with all that had fallen from their Secretary, to whom they were indebted for bringing the matter forward. He had known the Church of Stuntney since he was four years old, and the vandalism from which it had suffered was simply appaling. Other members similarly expressed strong disapprobation of what had been done at Stuntney.

A vote of thanks to the chairman having been tendered, Mr. Pell said he should be pleased to do all in his power to further the interests of the Society.

Shortly after the meeting, Mr. F. T. Mullett, Architect and Surveyor, of Downing House, Cambridge, as a member of the Society, forwarded at the Secretary's invitation, the following paper dealing with STUNTNEY CHURCH, to which building he had devoted much attention in connection with drawing plans, &c., for its proposed restoration.

"It may be well, as far as possible, to make a record of what Stuntney Church once was, and what it now is. In the collections of the Rev. T. Kerrich, (*Brit. Mus. Add. MSS.*, No. 6752, f. 222, A.D. 1797), is a plan of the Church as then existant, with figured dimensions, shewing that it consisted of two parallelograms, a Chancel about 15 feet 3 inches long from east to west, and a Nave about 30 feet long and 17 feet 6 inches wide. I purposely make these figures approximate, as although the plans shews dimensions measured to half inches (and even ⅜ of an inch), yet an examination of the figures proves that they were taken somewhat in haste, and no attempt made to prove their correctness. They are how-

ever sufficiently correct, to shew that the north, east and west walls of the eastern and narrow end of the present Chancel occupy the same site as the old ones, and that the western and broader portion of the present Chancel is the eastern end of the old Nave. The plan does not shew any windows to the Chancel, no east end buttresses, or north and south buttresses in the extension of the western wall of the Nave, but does exhibit western buttresses in extension of the north and south walls of the Nave. These points however only confirm as a fact the hurried manner of the measuring, as Cole's MS; *(Brit. Mus. Add. MSS.*, 5821, page 26), [October 14th 1748], contains a small rough perspective sketch of the Church from the N.E.; which shews the missing windows and buttresses, but does not shew the western buttresses of the Nave. The particulars both of Cole and Kerrich must in consequence be combined to ascertain with any degree of exactitude the position, size, and details of the old Church, and to assist in determining its history. Fortunately both documents contain particulars and measurements of the details of special features of the structure which then existed, and which on examination prove that the same features are still to be found in the present Church. These consist of the great (Chancel) arch, the north and south doorways, and the Font, to which may probably be added the gable Cross. These remains are the only existing constructional records of the date of the original Church, and I think there could never have been any others which possessed anything of architectural design, and these are all of late Norman style. Probably the archives of Holy Trinity Parish in Ely, and also those of the Cathedral, would supply earlier and accurate information as to this building. In my opinion the original Church was the same building as shewn in Cole's sketch and Kerrich's plan; the present Chancel walls are portions of it, and were erected in the latter part of the 11th or the early part of the 12th century. Cole has a memorandum "Query; if dedicated to the Honour of the Holy Cross, as per Bull of Pope Nicholas 3rd, 1279; being there mentioned." This at once implies a foundation anterior to that date. Several characteristic features point to the probability of the place having been a halting ground and scene of preparation for pilgrims more than a village Church. The absence of all buildings except the bare Nave and Chancel, the site at the terminus of the great east road through the eastern counties from the seaports, its commanding position on the brow of the hill, close to (1½ miles distant) and overlooking the Cathedral City from which it was separated by the river and a wide expanse of Fen, lends aid to this view; while the modern institution of the graveyard, and its recorded dependence upon Trinity Church, are against its independent existence, as also is the entire absence of memorials to Stuntney inhabitants of any degree. Cole notes that in the middle of the 18th century there was "neither painted glass or monuments in or about the Chapel, it being not used for sepulture; only a Chapel of Ease to Trinity Church in Ely."

The existing old work and the records referred to, shew the original Chapel to have been a plain unpretending structure of rubble stone walls with very shallow foundations, the builders having evidently studied the nature of the site and foreseen the inutility of digging deep into the gault with its treacherous nature. The west and east walls of the Nave and the east wall of the Chancel is finished with gables, the Norman gable cross over the present Chancel arch being probably the original one refixed, it may however be a replica of a prior one of clunch as the external masonry with any work in it, seems to have been all clunch. Apparently there were no gable parapets, the tiled roofs overrunning the walls with a right angle pitch. Was the original roof tiled or thatched? it was tiled in 1748. The Chancel probably had north, south, and east windows, but no vestige of them remains. At a later period the Chancel seems to have fallen into bad condition, and new single light windows were inserted in the north and south walls and a three light window in the east end, buttresses being built at the corners. All these appear to have been of Perpendicular design. As already mentioned Kerrich does not shew these windows or buttresses (Cole, a few years earlier does), he seems to have ignored them in favour of the earlier work of which he gives pretty full particulars. Probably at the same time the west end buttresses were built, and inferentially the whole structure must at this time have been materially dilapidated and received a general reparation. The nave possessed north and south doorways opposite each other at two thirds of its length from the Chancel arch, with north and south windows also opposite each other at about the middle of that length of wall. Both windows were swept away when the present Nave was built, but the external masonry of the doorways still remains. Kerrich makes a special note that the north window is "the only original window remaining," and gives a figured sketch of it, shewing square outer jambs which held the glazing, 5 inches wide sight size, and less than 3 feet high, with a semicircular head: inside a set back of 6 inches on each side with deep splays opening to 4 feet on the inner face of the wall, and a corresponding splay to the sill. It was 4 feet wide across the jaws of the splays, 4 feet high to the springing, and 4 feet from the floor to the arris of the sill, the jamb splays being continued around the circular head. No doubt the south window corresponded exactly, and the Chancel window (or windows) were the same structurally and possibly in size. Speculating from this I am inclined to think that the east wall of the Chancel had three such small narrow windows, as may be seen to this day in Addington Church, Surrey Kerrich's south window was 2 feet 4 inches wide between the jambs, splayed inside to 3 feet 4 inches wide, with a broad flat hollow sunk in each splay carried around the arch and stopped on a shallow splayed sill, the height being about 4 feet 8 inches on the inner face of the wall from the arris of the sill to the apex of the arch, which was flat pointed. The north doorway was of clunch, of late Norman design, as was

also the great arch. Both are in good preservation and were re-erected when the present Nave was built, the great arch now forming the front of the organ chamber opening to the chancel, and the doorway being built into the east wall, as a recess, at the south end. The south doorway exactly corresponds but is of stone, and is reused as the present doorway. It is possible that it was originally clunch, which perished under the influence of weather and was copied in stone. These three archways agree in date and style, but vary in every detail, though not in facial appearance, having roll billet mouldings, moulded chevrons, and a roll under, foliated caps to the recessed column shafts, and moulded bases. Both Cole and Kerrich give sketches of nearly every detail, but the latter also shews the inner masonry of both doors to have had stone lintels with flat segment soffits, resting on moulded corbel springers which were the top stones of a plain inner jamb. This implies that at some anterior date new doors had been made, and probably they were hung with wrought iron hooks and band hinges in a check work in the new masonry, with or without frames In process of time it would seem, an urgent general reparation was rendered necessary, buttresses were built to sustain the dilapidated walls, decayed windows were cut out and new ones substituted, and more light being required, the openings were made wider and higher, and it maybe fresh windows were pierced in the Chancel walls. According to the time the characteristics of these features would be Perpendicular, and the building would attain the appearance shewn in Cole's sketch and Kerrich's plan The Vestry was doubtless erected about this time, and the "two small bells hung in the wall at the west end" as mentioned by Cole, with the rough wooden bell cot shewn in a small print of a subsequent date. Some time after the visits of Cole and Kerrich it appears that the tiles were stripped from the roofs, which were covered with thatch instead. It may easily be inferred from this that the walls were giving way and the object was to lighten the load. Owing probably to the possession of sufficient funds in 1856, this unfortunate Church suffered an alteration from which it can never recover, as it has obliterated a large portion of the older work, and destroyed the simple appearance of the village Church, by the construction of the broad flint faced Nave and the hideous Tower now in existence. At this date a fashion had obtained of constructing new Churches with broad Naves and cross-braced roofs, two principles which have since proved totally incompatible with each other, as the entire weight of the roof is concentrated upon the legs and feet of the rafters and transferred to the top of the walls with the multiplication of leverage as a direct outward thrust, tending to overturn them. With the folly of ambition, this fashion was applied to Stuntney Church, and a new Nave was built as wide as the old one was long, and nearly as long as the original Nave and Chancel combined. Thus a very small parish has been saddled for nearly half a century with the maintenance of a comparatively large structure which was designed with all the

seeds of immediate decay inherent in it. In the course of this alteration five-eighths of the length of the old Nave from the west end was destroyed, and the remainder left up to increase the length of the old Chancel. In this position a new east wall and Chancel arch of stone was erected, having the opening equal in span to the width of the old Nave, with a height in proportion. Some attempt was made in the details of the arch to copy the old Norman work with bad effect, especially as it sprung from two conical corbels, reeded and quirked, and with pig-tail scrolls. The original clunch Chancel arch and north doorway were re-erected (as already mentioned) and the stone south doorway also as the sole entrance to the Nave, the north doorway being abolished. The solitary window of the north side of the Nave (of which Kerrich so emphatically remarks "N.B. the only original window remaining") was also swept into oblivion without even a record of it being made for remembrance. Large plain windows with clear glass quarries and having semicircular heads, but otherwise innocent of design or even of 'copyism', were spread all over the place, flooding it with light, whereas the original Church was conspicuously gloomy, thus rushing from one extreme to the other. I have found no records of the height of the original walls, and content myself with inferences only. It is clear that the new walls were raised considerably. They were faced outside with black flints with red brick quoins and bands (an undoubted innovation) and inside with brick, while the heart of the walls (average two-thirds of the thickness) was filled in with pebbles, small broken stone, flint knappings, &c., shewing that all the debris from pulling down was used, and that the original walls were built of rubble, stone and pebbles. The larger of the pebbles were used as external facings below the plinth to save flints; ordinary Gothic buttresses were built to the quoins and side walls, and fortunately, for probably without them the whole place would have fallen down some years since. We possess one reminder at least of the Norman age and character of the original Church in a brick arcaded corbel-table under the eaves, a feature correct in character, but which had never hitherto existed in connection with the building. The roof of this comparatively tremendous span had no tie, but was constructed on the then general principle of cross-bracing, i.e. the length of the rafter was divided into three (about) equal portions, and from the top of the lower length a timber was carried across to the corresponding rafter of the opposite side of the roof and secured at the top of the middle length, and *vice versa*. These braces were each half the thickness of the rafters and were doubled, two to each pair of rafters from each side of the roof, crossing each other at the middle of the height over the central axis of the roof, and were bolted through at each end and at the intersections. Consequently all the strain of the weight and thrust of the roof became a cross strain upon the bolts, and was thus transferred to the top of the walls by the feet of the rafters. The roof, chancel and all, were covered with

thick rough tiles, extra heavy but poor in quality, which were laid in party coloured bands to look pretty. Thus this new building of excessive span had a roof of the heaviest class constructed upon the weakest principle, and carried upon loftier walls of the rottenest build practicable. True, the foundations were carried down deep into the gault, but this appears to have increased the instability on account of its giving and heaving after exposure to the air in excavating. It is not therefore surprising that very early this structure showed signs of giving way, and that it became necessary to insert a very strong wrought iron tie rod across the Nave from the north to the south walls close in front of the Chancel arch to take some of the strain off the responds of the arch and the east wall and buttresses, as the arch had given way and become dangerous. At the present date a settlement has caused a slight fracture all up through the south wall, which has also given way a little along the top on account of the thrust of the roof. The north wall has given badly to the strain of the roof, thereby relieving the south wall somewhat, and is leaning over outwards in the whole height, having the peculiarity of a complete bend in the length along the top owing no doubt to its bond with the east and west walls. But this same strain, bonding, and some settlement in the foundation, has caused two bad fractures through the eastermost and westermost windows. The west wall with its comparatively lofty gable and great breadth and no buttresses except low down at the north and south ends, is fractured at three places right up and through, that at the north corner being very bad, whilst it is leaning over bodily outwards toward the road and drawing away from the roof. The east wall of the Nave is very badly fractured over the Chancel arch, as already mentioned, the arch being badly distorted, and appearing likely to give way at any time, and the stones of the non-descript cross let into the gable over the arch falling into the Nave. A peculiarity is that the arch and north end of the east wall has come away from the tower as shewn by the very bad fracture up and down the junction with the tower over the south haunch of the arch, and which shews that the gaunt ugly tower still stands upright, as was proved by plumbing it all round. The floor is disturbed, has sunk out of level, and opened, while there is a cavity about 2 inches wide all along the north wall. The Chancel walls, floor, &c., are disturbed, but it appears to be mainly owing to its connection with the new Nave, having dragged it over northwards, and to the great weight of the Tower, which settling down bodily has fractured the south wall. It appears certain, that but for the timely introduction of the tie rod accross the Chancel arch, the Nave walls would have given away some time ago under the stress of the roof, and the whole fabric would have collapsed and fallen flat to the ground, dragging a great part of the Chancel with it, and practically destroying every vestige of the old original Church. Such an occurrence was as likely to take place during service as at any other time, and the probable consequent loss of life would have

Proposed Restoration of Stunney Church, Isle of Ely
as designed by F. T. Mullett, Architect, Cambridge.

been very serious. It would have been a grave and unique report that the parish had been deprived of Vicar and congregation at one fell blow; but it was not impossible. It was a serious responsibility to induct a new Vicar, without any arrangement or suggestion for dealing with the risk. or any attempt at raising a fund for the minimum of work which was absolutely necessary; and it says much for the courage of the present Vicar, that he at once boldly faced it. It must not be lost sight of that the place is unutterably poor, and the great tithes sequestered to the Ecclesiastical Commission, so that without the generosity of Mr. Cole Ambrose, a principal inhabitant, it would have been practically impossible to raise sufficient funds even to keep the little Church in condition. The ancient and unique little Church has been nearly wiped out, and the vainglorious fabric raised in its place devoid of every Christian feeling, has become little less than a complete wreck. Could such Churches have audible voices how they would groan at the treatment and want of treatment served out to them, and if deceased founders and benefactors could rise from their graves and see their cherished relics there would be great weeping, wailing and gnashing of teeth. On survey it was found that the roof must come off, the north and east walls and Chancel arch must be taken down, together with the west gable and part of the wall. The accommodation being considerably in excess of the requirements of the Parish, the Vicar decided to reduce the width, and, to maintain the axial line through the centre of the Chancel arch, that both side walls should be rebuilt 3 feet 6 inches inwards, thus reducing the width of the Nave by nearly one-fourth; and consequently lowering the roof. At the same time it was desired to preserve the Norman character of the original Church, the new work and alterations being in the same style. In result I prepared the accompanying design,* retaining as much as possible of the West wall, but strengthened by the three buttresses as shewn, keeping the south doorway in position and utilising the space between it and the new south wall as a Porch with an inner door. At the same time the east wall and gable were to be rebuilt but with a Chancel arch of reduced width and height to suit the narrower building, and the whole recovered with the present tiled roof having circular trusses and iron ties and a barrel vaulted ceiling. Also the windows were to be reduced in height partly to suit the lower ceiling, partly to be in character, and partly to soften the great glare of light. Every part had to be studied with the view of making most use of the old materials, economy of cost being such an important factor. It was impracticable to reconstruct the original Church, as nothing was then known of it, but what was still standing mixed up with the present building; nor would it have been large enough even for the little village, having been probably first built for a different purpose than an ordinary Parish Church. This design was ultimately set

* For this illustration we are indebted to Mr. Mullett's generosity.

aside, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners having undertaken to provide £500, putting forward at the same time a design by their own Architects which had to be accepted. A contract has been made with Messrs. Rands & Son of Wisbech for part of the work, the cost of which will be about £1,300. The scheme of this design is to rebuild the north wall six or seven feet inwards, lower the height of the south wall, rebuild the east and west walls to the same height, with timber framed gables filled in with lath and plaster, the axial line to be preserved by constructing a timber framed colonnade with arched ribs which will turn the space between it and the south wall into an Aisle with a lead covered flat roof, corresponding timber storey posts being raised against the side walls, with timber trusses for the roof over, having heavy tie beams right across the Nave and Aisle, with collar beams, king posts, and curved struts, &c. Practically the roof is to be carried on a permanent timber scaffold erected inside the walls, which will be only enclosing shells. The side windows to remain unaltered, but the west windows to be very much smaller, with an additional one for the Aisle, and a two-light wood window in the gable. The style will partake of the character of Early English with a determined rustic appearance. The Tower remains unaltered and the necessary reparations to the Chancel have to wait for funds. At the time of writing, the work has commenced, and destruction appears inevitable; the once interesting structure must henceforth be regarded as possessing but a small fragment of local history."

1105

Transactions

OF THE

Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire Archæological Society.

(FOUNDED A.D. 1900).

VOLUME I. PART II.

[ISSUED TO SUBSCRIBERS FOR 1902-1903.]

EDITED BY THE REV. C. H. EVELYN WHITE, F.S.A.

Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.

Ely:

PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY BY

G. H. TYNDALL, THE MINSTER PRESS,

1904.

PRICE (NON-MEMBERS) ONE GUINEA.

Contents of Part 2, Vol. 1.

Papers, etc.

PAGE

I. St. John's Hospital, Huntingdon, by *the Venerable F. Gerald Vesey, LL.D., Archdeacon of Huntingdon* 121

II. Notes on the Early History of Shingay, Co. Cambridge, by *W. M. Palmer, M.R.C.S.* 126

III. A Book of Church Accounts relating to certain 'Balks' in the Common Fields of Rampton, Cambridgeshire, by *the Rev. C. H. Evelyn White, F.S.A.* 142

IV. The Parish Registers of Rampton, Cambridgeshire, A.D. 1599–1812, by *the Rev. C. H. Evelyn White, F. S.A.* 211

V. Some Account of the Parish and Church of Warboys, Huntingdonshire, by *S. Inskip Ladds, A.R.I.B.A.* 309

VI. Ramsey Abbey and the Parish Church, by *the Rev. Robert Black, M.A. (Rural Dean)* 319

VII. Some Notes on the Church of St. John the Baptist, Wistow, Huntingdonshire, by *the Rev. W. M. Noble, B.A.* 327

VIII. The Village Gilds of Cambridgeshire, by *W. M. Palmer, M.R.C.S.* 330

IX. The Church of the Holy Cross, Bury, Huntingdonshire, with Some Account of the Image of St. Mary the Virgin, by *the Rev. C. H. Evelyn White, F.S.A.* 403

PAGE

General Meeting and Excursion. Notes on *Huntingdon (Hospital of St. John), King's Ripton, Wistow, Bury, Ramsey, Warboys, &c. (July 10th, 1901)*.... 419

Annual General Meeting and Excursion. *Sutton, Isle of Ely. (October 16th, 1901)*..... 424

PAGE

INDEX OF PRINCIPAL MATTERS, Vol I. .....427—430

INDEX OF NAMES OF PLACES, ,, ...431—434

LIST OF MEMBERS 1902—3 .....435—436

TITLE PAGE AND CONTENTS, Vol. I. ..... i—vii

Illustrations.

PAGE

RAMPTON CHURCH (*All Saints*) showing Thatched Nave Roof and Aisle ....to face 147

PARISH CHURCH (*St. Thomas à Becket*) RAMSEY, HUNTS., Exterior S.E. view, from photograph by *G. H. Tyndall*, Ely .....to face 321

DO., INTERIOR, N.W., from photograph by *G. H. Tyndall*, Ely .....to face 325

DO., ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS of Ornamental Capitals ib.

DO., LECTERN (*circa* A.D. 1450) from photograph by *G.H. Tyndall*, Ely .....to face 326

BURY CHURCH (*Holy Cross*) HUNTS., TOWER, S.W. view, from drawing by *J. A. Poulter* .....to face 403

DO., WEST DOORWAY and ARCH OF TOWER, from a drawing by *J. A. Poulter* (while repairs were in progress in 1890 and before the opening had been again built up) ....to face 405

DO., NORMAN WEST DOORWAY (under the Tower when the Arches were open) from a drawing by *J. A. Poulter* .... to face 407

DO., 'LOW-SIDE WINDOW' (exterior) from a pencil drawing by *J. A. Poulter* ....to face 408

DO., RECESS IN WALL, &c. (near the 'Low-side Window' by S. Pier of Chancel Arch) from a drawing by *J. A. Poulter* .....to face 409

DO., FONT from a drawing by *J. A. Poulter* .....to face 410

Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire Archæological Society, 1902–3.

Patron :

THE RIGHT REVEREND THE LORD BISHOP OF ELY, D.D.

President :

THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE EARL OF SANDWICH, (*Lord-Lieutenant of Huntingdonshire*).

Vice-Presidents :

THE LORD DE RAMSEY, (*Custus Rotulorum, Isle of Ely*).

MAJOR-GENERAL R. C. BROOKE.
W. RAYMOND GREENE, ESQ., M.P.
PROF. T. MCKENNY HUGHES, M.A., F.R.S., F.S.A.
SIR ARTHUR MARSHALL.
GEORGE MONTAGUE, ESQ., M.P.
ALEXANDER PECKOVER, ESQ., LL.D. F.S.A., *Lord Lieutenant of Cambridgeshire.*
ALBERT PELL, ESQ.
THE VEN. ARCHDEACON VESEY, LL.D.

Council :

ARTHUR BULL, ESQ.
REV. J. G. CHESHIRE, M.A.
REV. A. G. CANE, M.A.
REV. W T. R. CROOKHAM, A.K.C.
REV. ARTHUR J. EDMONDS, M.A.
REV. T. M. N. OWEN, M.A
MISS CATHERINE E. PARSONS.
REV. ALFRED PESKETT, M.A.
REV. J. P. SHARP, M.A.
M. SHEARD, ESQ.
REV. KENELM H. SMITH.
C. P. TEBBUTT, ESQ.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer :

REV. C. H. EVELYN WHITE, F.S.A., (Rampton Rectory, Cambridge).

Hon. County Secretaries :

W. M. PALMER, ESQ., M.R.C.S. (Linton, Cambs).
REV. W. M. NOBLE, B.A (Wistow Rectory, Hunts).

Hon. Curator and Librarian :

MR. G. H. TYNDALL, (Minster Place, Ely).

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, 10s. 6d., due JANUARY 1st. LIFE COMPOSITION £5.

PERSONS desirous of becoming members are requested to communicate with the Hon. Secretary.

MEMBERS are entitled to purchase an additional copy of any publication issued by the Society at a reduction of 50 per cent. off the price chargeable to the non-members, and at 25 per cent. on further copies of the same publication.

Gen. Book - $84.00 (42 nos) 10/5/64

ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL, HUNTINGDON.

In early times the term "Hospital" was used to signify a place of shelter or entertainment for travellers and pilgrims. Wayfarers were taken in and provided for by the religious persons in charge of them much as they are to this day by the few monks who inhabit the hospices of the Great St. Bernard or other Alpine passes.

Under different conditions these hospitals, hostels, or hotels (for the words have a family connection) served as inns and places of rest. Spenser says in the "Fairy Queen"—

> "They spy'd a goodly castle, placed
> Foreby a river in a pleasant dale
> Which, chasing for that evening's *hospital*
> They thither marched."

Those who could afford it made an offering to the common fund, but for those who could not, the hospital, before the era of workhouses and "casual wards", afforded gratuitously timely shelter and simple food. Expenses were met by the endowment which the founder provided and various were the gifts and legacies by which from time to time that source of income was augmented. As an example of the assistance rendered to the Hospital of which we are speaking, we quote the following :—

> "Isabel de Brus, daughter of Earl David (the founder) in her widowhood, to warm the poor and weak, did give ten thousand turfe, yearly, out of the turbary of Cunnington, to dig and take out of the marsh or fen of the said town where they would choose to hold to the hospital and the poor brethren and infirm of that place."

Others granted a yard of land (i.e. from 20 to 30 acres) for the benefit of the foundation.

Thus supported and enriched by friends many of these hospitals became wealthy and were incorporated bodies, consisting of a master, brethren and occasionally other members. To the care of the poor and sick, many added almshouses for the aged and infirm as well as schools for the children. Christ's Hospital, founded by King Edward VI., is a notable instance of a large charitable endowment devoted entirely to the purposes of education.

The Hospital of St. John the Baptist in Huntingdon is an example of these institutions, which appear to have been common in England about the twelfth century, towards the close of which it was probably founded by David, Earl of Huntingdon and Prince of Scotland (the "Sir Kenneth" of Sir Walter Scott's "Talisman"), who was then most likely the possessor of Huntingdon Castle.

Mr. Carruthers, in his *History of Huntingdon* says that the Roll in which the endowment of the Hospital would probably be found is missing from the records of the Exchequer, so that the precise date of the foundation cannot be ascertained. The earliest presentation of a Master to the Hospital which occurs in the Rolls of the diocese of Lincoln (of which Huntingdonshire then formed part) is in the year 1261, and from that date onwards Masters were from time to time appointed by the "community," afterwards "the Bailiffs and Burgesses," subsequently "the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses" of the town of Huntingdon. The custom seems to have been that each Master having been nominated as aforesaid, was then presented by the Bishop of Lincoln and inducted by his direction. Not that this mode of procedure was pursued without interruption and dispute. The Crown in the reign of Edward II. and again in that of Henry VIII., laid claim to the nomination of the Mastership, and in 1812 the affairs of the Hospital were

thrown into Chancery. Eventually the Court declared that the office of Master of the Hospital, which had for some time been held by the Mayor for the time being, was incompatible with the character of a member of the Corporation. In consequence of this, Sir John Arundel, Knight, who then held it, resigned, and a Clerk in Holy Orders having been nominated by the Corporation was inducted by the Bishop's mandate to the Archdeacon of Huntingdon, as in former times—the last Master so nominated and inducted was the Rev. John Pycock, M.A., now Rector of Clifton, Beds. St. John's Hospital and Grammar School Foundation, as it is now officially called, is administered by a body of Governors under a Scheme of the Charity Commissioners, and the office of Master has been abolished. There are eight almshouses for poor women (generally widows) connected with the Charity, each has a house and five shillings a week so that the original intention of the founder is still, to a great degree, carried out, though the methods employed have been adapted to modern requirements.

The present Grammar School was probably part, if not the whole, of the chapel of the ancient Hospital, and must have been built soon after the year 1263, when "Master John de Lendsay and John de Weldon, Commissaries of the Bishop of Lincoln, granted to the Hospital the right to have a chapel, chaplain, bell, burying ground and Sacrament." The style is late Norman and much enriched with characteristic ornamental mouldings. The West doorway was found at the restoration to be in excellent preservation, and with the exception of two or three new shafts, is just as it must have been originally though the entrance has been blocked by stonework. On the left is a small window round which runs a zig-zag moulding. Above is a string course of billet moulding forming the base of an arcade of five arches which has partly been restored, the second and fourth being pierced to form windows. The vesica shaped opening and the belfrey which complete the gable are both modern. On the north and south sides

are fine arches, suggesting the existence of aisles, the East end shows a transitional arch of much later date which possibly may have led to a chancel of which no traces now remain. The arch has been filled in with a stone wall in which a window in the early perpendicular style has been inserted to give necessary light to the interior of the building.

Many Grammar Schools date from Queen Elizabeth's reign, when the old religious houses having been destroyed their endowments were diverted to the purposes of education. Then it was that the Norman facade just described was enveloped in a coating of red brick and decorated with a gable of the form then common—the arches and columns on the North and South sides remaining unconcealed to tell of the early history of the fabric. The schoolmaster's house, a picturesque collection of gables, which existed down to about thirty years ago, was built in 1561, and provided quarters for boys who came from a distance and boarded with the head master.

In 1875, Mr. Dion Boucicault, the well-known actor and dramatic author, became interested in the town in consequence of the death of his son, who was killed in a collision on the Great Northern Railway, at Abbott's Ripton, and buried in the cemetery at Huntingdon. It was suggested to him as he desired a permanent memorial, that he should restore the Grammar School, then in a somewhat dilapidated state and becoming rapidly unsuitable for its purpose. This he decided to do, and in the removal of portions of the Elizabethan brickwork the Norman door and arcading above came to light. The base however was found to be so far below the level of the modern street that it became necessary to raise the whole some three or four feet. This involved complete rebuilding and the operation was carried out with the utmost care, each stone being numbered and put in its corresponding position though the whole fabric was placed on a higher foundation. The Elizabethan shell thus disappeared and the Norman Chapel of the Hospital

as far as possible restored to its original beauty. For many years it had been used as the chief Schoolroom and on its benches in their turn had sat Oliver Cromwell and Samuel Pepys, and later many local worthies. But the present age requires better school accommodation than a single room affords; so class rooms of the most approved type have now been erected by the Governors on a more convenient site between the head master's house and the playing field, and it is probable that the old chapel of the Hospital of St. John will in future be used as a Library, Museum and Lecture-room.

F. Gerald Vesey.

NOTES ON THE EARLY HISTORY OF SHINGAY, CO. CAMBRIDGE.

The wide moat overgrown with grass which surrounds the site of the ancient preceptory of the Knights' Hospitallers at Shingay, and the remains of the avenues of limes and elms which lead up to it from different directions, have served to keep up a tradition of mystery about the spot, when all traces of the building have disappeared.* A few years ago, whilst examining this site, the farmer who hired the meadow, told me that there was supposed to be an underground passage thence to Wendy Church. And a correspondent from this neighbourhood, writing to Lysons in 1807, says, "Shingay great house, supposed to have been the deanery, and formerly a nunnery, was pulled down about twelve years since."† The Master of Shingay "Hospital" was such a powerful man in the county, that we might expect to have had more traditions concerning his preceptory, which as early as 1338 was the fourth wealthiest in England, and when the order was suppressed in 1540, there were rents payable to him from many villages in Cambridgeshire, as well as other places in Beds, Bucks, Essex, Herts, and Hunts.‡ A century later some of

* These avenues are well shown in the maps given with Mr. Shimield's paper, referred to later on. The last account which I have found of any standing remains is in a small 8vo book published in 1827. "*Notes of the Cambridgeshire Churches.*" "Shingay Chapel. Of this there remains but the fragment of a ruin."

† *British Museum, Addit. MS.*, 9413. The correspondent who makes this extraordinary supposition was the Rev. G. Pennington, Vicar of Bassingbourn. But at the same time he supplied Lysons with an excellent account and plan of the site of John of Gaunt's Castle at Bassingbourn.

‡ *Originalia* 32 *Henry VIII. m.* 29. The preceptory had property in the following places: Sawston, Wendy, Clopton, Croydon, Gilden Morden, Steple Morden, Abington, Litlington, Bassingbourn, Kneesworth, Whaddon, Melreth, Melbourn, Shepreth, Royston, Tadlow, East Hatley, Wimpole, Orwell, Bourn, Longstowe, Cambridge, Dry Drayton, Haslingfield, Horseheath, Barton, Babraham, Borough, Comberton, Chesterton, Caldecote, Dullingham, Eversden, Grantchester, Harston, Shudy Camps, Histon, Impington, Trumpington, Whittlesford, Westley Waterless, Madingly.

these rents were still being paid to the Lord of the Manor of Shingay.* The variety of the dues belonging to the Manor of Shingay seems to have struck John Layer the seventeenth century Cambridgeshire antiquary, "It maye well be called a comandry having tennants and rents in Cambridge towne and in most townes of the countrey. It is held in capite, it hath many privileges belonging to it which I will not sett downe my labore beinge therein cast as it were into ye sea and will never be requited." Yet it would be interesting to us, to know how the privileges stood in his day.

The confiscation of the property of the Knights Templars at the beginning of the fourteenth century, added much to the power of the order in general, as well as to most individual preceptories, and Shingay was no exception to the rule.† The notes collected together in this paper, refer chiefly to the period before the Order succeeded to the property of the Templars.

The earliest mention of Shingay is in Domesday Book A.D. 1086. There the account of the place is composed of less than 100 words, but it is possible to extract much information therefrom. A Saxon or Dane named Goda, held the manor in the reign of Edward the Confessor, as under-tenant of Algar, Earl of Mercia, the brother-in-law of King Harold. Goda also held land under him in Wendy, Morden, Melbourn and Meldreth. Under Shingay he is called a freeman *(homo)* of the Earl; under Wendy a *commendatus*, *i. e.* a man who voluntarily puts himself under the protection of a superior lord; under Melbourn it is stated that he could sell his land and go away if he liked. Perhaps he was a Danish warrior who had settled down under Earl Algar's protection. The Shingay estate was worth £14, and was assessed at 5 hides for Danegeld, and so paid 10s. to that tax. So much for Anglo-Saxon times. When the par-

* See *Exchequer Bills and Answers.--Cambs Easter*, 1655, *No.* 10. Russell v. Bennett. The document contains a long schedule of premises.

† See *Camden Society's Publications*, O. S. No 65.

tition of the estates of the Anglo-Saxon nobles took place, this manor with many others in the district, fell to the share of Roger de Montgomery, and he still held it in 1086. It contained 6 carucates or 720 acres of arable land* of which 240 were farmed by the lord of the manor, the remainder being divided among eighteen tenants.† It contained also, sufficient meadow land to feed six plough teams, or 48 oxen; a sheepwalk for 140 sheep, and pannage for 60 swine; a watermill worth ten shillings and rent of meadow two shillings.‡ The estate had decreased 50 per cent. in value since Goda's time, and was now only worth £7, and the Danegeld assessment had also been reduced to eight shillings.§ The population of the village was greater than at present, when it is only 42. For the 18 tenants must have averaged at least four in a family, and there were besides the inhabitants of the manor house.

About the year 1140, or within 50 years of the existence of the Order, the Earl's only daughter Sybil, gave the manor with all its appurtenances to the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem||. In a paper on Shingay, read before the *Cambridge Antiquarian Society* on March 3rd 1890, it is stated, apparently on the authority of Camden, that the Manor was given by Sybil to the Knights Templars, and was held by them until the order was suppressed. But this is directly contradicted by the official record, viz., the Charter Roll of 1199, which recites and confirms various gifts to the Hospitallers, amongst which is Sybil's gift of 'Senegia.'¶ This gift refers to the manor only, the rights of the church of Shingay had already been given away. Dugdale in his *Monasticon Vol. II. p.* 966, quoting the

---

* The parish now contains 754 acres.

† 11 bordarii, 7 cotarii.

‡ "De reddita prate ij sol."An unusual item.

§ The whole of the hundred of Armingford had been similarly reduced 20 per cent.

|| *Monasticon Anglicanum* Vol. vi. p. 835; and *Charter Roll* 1 John.

¶ This matter is again referred to later on.

ecclesiastical historian Orderic Vitalis, states that Earl Roger himself gave the tithes of Shingay to the monastery of St. Evroul in Normandy. The confidence usually placed on the accuracy of this writer has caused this statement to pass unquestioned hitherto. But it must always have seemed curious to anyone who has studied the matter, that no further reference to a connection of St. Evroul with Shingay should have been found. Whereas, on the other hand, the Abbey of St. Martin at Seez in Normandy, constantly appears in records such as ecclesiastical taxation rolls, as having an interest in Shingay. The earliest mention of any connection between Seez and Shingay in any English record is in the taxation roll known as Pope Nicholas's *Valor* 1291, where the following occurs :—

"Portio Abbatis de Sees in ecclesia de Shenegeie indecimabilis	1 10 0"

In Pope Innocent's *Valor* of 1254, there is no mention of Sees under Shingay, although there is in connection with Orwell.* Again in the account of the English possessions of the Order which was sent to the Grand Master in 1338, is this entry,

"Item Abbati de Sees quondam patrono ecclesie de Shenegeye, per compositionem ratione prioratus per annum.†	20s."

The connection is also mentioned in the *Nonæ Roll*, (1342) under Wendey *cum* Shenegeie.

The last occurence I have met with is in a clerical Subsidy Roll of 1452,

"Portio Abbatis de Seyes in Ecclesia de Shenegay appropriata domui monialium de Ikelyngton (Not taxed because of the poverty of the nunnery).‡	30s."

The occurrence of the nunnery of Ickleton in this connection can be explained by the supposition that when the possessions of the alien priories in England

* See Earl Rogers' Charter given below.

† *Camden Society's Publications, O.S. No.* 65.

‡ *Clerical Subsidy*, 23/68.

were confiscated at the beginning of the fifteenth century, the interest of the Abbey of Seez in Shingay was transferred to the nunnery of Ickleton. In the receiver's accounts of the preceptory for 1523, which are now in the Public Record Office, there is no mention of this payment, although several pensions, such as those to the Vicar of Wendy and Bishop of Ely, for the appropriation of Shingay vicarage, are duly entered.

This connection of Seez with Shingay had led me for some time to believe that Orderic had made a slip, and had written St. Evroul instead of Seez. Then the discovery of the following Charter settled the matter, It is taken from Lechaude d' Anesy's "*Cartolaire de la Basse-Normandie*," a three volume MS., collection of charters and other records relating to the possessions of the religious houses of Normandy in England. These volumes, which were compiled in France in 1836, are now in the Literary Search Room of the Public Record Office. They are of the greatest value in the elucidation of many points of parochial history from the eleventh to the fourteenth Century.

CARTA COM ROGERI.

"In nomine sancte et in-dividue Trinitatis, Notum esse cupimus quod Rogerus de Montgomery, Comes de Scosberiensi tam pro animabus dulcissimi domini sui ducis Normanorum et regis Anglorum Willelmi et regine Matilde quam pro sua et uxoris sue Mabilie omnium antecessorum et successorum suorum comedentibus et laudantibus filiis et filiabusque suis dedit atque perpetualitur in elemosina concessit deo, et Sancto Martino de Sagii et monachis ibidem deo servientibus vel servituris, Fissaburnam et Wath, et Kantonam et quicquid ad eam pertinet in Arintonam* et decimas Senegaie et Orwelle, et Herlingtone, et ecclesiam Hertingis pro quodam fratre Mabilie comtisse qui in predicto monasterio factus est monachus. Robertus vicecomes filius Tetbaldi dedit in obitu suo eidem sancto concedente Rogero et filiis suis Tintonam. Norwanus venator omnium supradictorum consensu dedit eidem sancto decimam omnium terrarum suarum. Eudo filius Huberti dedit predicto Sancto decimam Neisellis. Hec omnia data sunt et ab eis firmiter concessa tempore procellentissimi ducis Normanorum et Regis

* Arrington Co. Cambs.

Anglorum Wilelmi et Matilde Regine, Comes Rogerus, concedente Hugo filio suo, dedit Sancto Martino Sagii ecclesiam Dodelbrie cum omnibus pertinentibus ad eam, et Berlingeliam omnino quietam de omnibus forisfacturis. Testantibus Domino abbate de Gloucestro et Serlon, Bernardo de Novo mercato, Rogero Venator, Fulcone fratre Alcheri, Gisleberto de Condovere, Wodeboldo Sacerdote, Herberto Archdiacono, et subscribitur confirmatio. Will'i Regis et signum ejus. Sign' ✠ Rogeri Comitis Scrob. Sign' ✠ Alan Comitis, Sign' ✠ Hugo' Comitis Cestren. Sign' ✠ Walchelini. Sign' ✠ Roberti filii Hamonis. Sign' ✠ Ethon' Senescall. Sign' ✠ Hugonis de Montgomeri. Testibus Hamone Piperell, et Ricardo filio Corbellini, et Constabulario et Roberto filio Corbellini and Ricardo Belhomisio *Liber Albus St. Martin fo.* 4.* (In the town library of Seez.)

Here we have it distinctly stated that the tithes of Shingay were given amongst other property by the Earl of Shrewsbury to the monastery of St. Martin at Seez, for his brother-in-law to become a monk there.

There are two other references to this grant in the "Livre blanc." The first is a list without date, headed "De donis Anglie."

"In Anglia dedit Rogerus comes, sancto martino in vicecomitatu Cantabrigie, Mabilia Comtissa concedente, ecclesias de Ernington and Senegaie cum terra sacerdotum and decimas omnes de Orwelle."

Ibid p. 7.

The other is from a list headed "Nomina Villarum in quibus redditus habemus et scripta a quibus personis eosdem redditus percepit et quo modo et quibus rationibus eos possidemus."

"In Episcopatu Elyense apud Arinneton, et Ourvell de duabus partibus decimarum de domubus ville permanum sacerdotis de Arinneton and de Ourevull ad pascham xiijd et ad festum Sancti Michaelis xiijd percipere debemus. De Senegaye per manus hospitalis xx solidos ad ecclesiam de Senegaie ad Pascham"

Ibid p. 87.

There is no note in this Chartulary of the composition between the Hospitallers and the Abbey of Seez, which is

* Since these notes were compiled in 1897, Mr. Round's *Calendar of French Documents* has appeared. He gives an English abstract of this charter, and dates it. [? 1087—1093].

mentioned in the 1338 survey.* The deeds transcribed here do not appear to come down to a later period than the reign of John. But the list of rents from which the last extract is taken, must of course have been drawn up after such composition was effected.

The confusion with regard to the connection of the Hospitallers and Templars with Shingay, arises perhaps from the fact that both Orders had possessions in Wendy. Robert Dengayne, chamberlain of Conan, Earl of Britainy and Richmond, in the early part of the twelfth Century, gave a manor in Wendy to the Hospitallers, and the tithes and advowson of Wendy to the Priory of Ely.† The monastery afterwards exchanged their rights in Wendy with the Templars, for some land in Waterbeach. In 1308, just after the lands and possessions of the Templars had been seized by the King, the corn tithe, &c.—"blada perveniente tam de decimis quam de exitu dominicarum ecclesie sic venditis in grosso"—of Wendy was worth £15 13s. 4d.‡ In the 1338 report, under a list headed "Extenta bonorum quondam templi" is

"Ecclesia de Wendye in proprios usos valet per annum 20 marks."

which is equal to £13 6s. 8. At the same time the Manor of Wendy an ancient possession of the Hospitallers was worth £11 6s. od.§ Soon after the Preceptory was founded, there were Sisters of the Order of St. John, living at Shingay. Sometime between 1180 and 1187, Garner de Naples the Grand Prior of England (and afterwards Grand Master of the Order) placed Sister Amabilia and Sister Amice de Malketon here.‖ This was a new departure at the time. When the Sisterhood of the Order was first recognised in England in 1180, after they had been

* See above, 'Item Abbati de Sees, &c.'

† *Mon. Ang. Vol.* 1. p. 4.

‡ *Land Revenue, Miscellaneous Rolls No.* 20. *Templars' Lands.*

§ *Camden Society, Publ. O.S.* 65.

‖ *Monasticon Anglicanum Vol.* 6, *p* 837. Mentioned also in an Italian document printed in the Appendix to Taafe's "*Knights of St. John.*

driven out of the Holy Land by Saladin it was agreed that they should live only at Buckland in Somersetshire. What the duties of the sisters in England were, is not quite clear. There is no further record of any of them living at Shingay. At this period the Vavassour family were in possession of Malketon, so Sister Amice was probably of that family.

The earliest Preceptor of whom I can find any mention by name is "Frater Nicholas de Wrotham magister hospitalis de Schenegeye," who "flourished" before 1260. He is referred to in some legal proceedings concerning land in Melbourn.* Of the earlier preceptors of Shingay, few were more active than William de St. Leonard's, who figures largely in legal proceedings during the reign of Edward the First. It was during this reign that the rights of privileges claimed by manorial lords were investigated. The Hospitallers had had all their rights in Shingay set forth in royal charters from time to time, and yet when the justices were at Cambridge on the Iter of 27 Edward I, the jury of the Hundred of Armingford presented that "The Prior of St. John claims to have view of frankpledge and assize of bread and beer in Shenegeye, by what warrant is unknown to us." Whereupon he was ordered to appear before the justices and show his warrant if he had any.† Some years before, when the earliest hundred rolls were being compiled (1275), it was presented that in the time of Phillip de Stanton,‡ the farm of the Hundred of Armingford used to be worth four marks, but was then only worth twenty shillings, which diminution was on account of the liberties of Gloucester, of Britain, and of the Hospitallers, which had appropriated many services and holdings. And further the jury said that the Hospitallers and Templars used to answer for their transgressions in the County Court or elsewhere, but that now they held that they need not answer except "coram

* *Assize Roll* 82—*m.* 12.

† *P.R.O. Assize Roll* 96 *m* 51 (*in dorso*).

‡ He was Sheriff 1245—8.

rege," or before his chief justices, for which they alleged that they had the Royal Charter.* The case was argued at Cambridge before the justices in Eyre, Hillary term 27 Edward I. ($129\frac{8}{9}$). Brother William de St. Leonards, Master of the Hospital of Shingay appeared as the Grand Prior's deputy. He exhibited a charter of Henry III., in which that King confirmed all the privileges granted by his father, viz., View of frankpledge, and all that appertains thereto, the power of putting all stray animals in a pound, of using the cucking stool for scolds, of levying toll on all their tenants, and of seizing the goods of fugitives and condemned criminals found on their lands. The charter also allowed them to go free of any necessity to do suit at the Hundred Courts, or to pay King's taxes, or to allow the King's groom to seize fodder on their estate.† This was deemed sufficient warrant, and the Prior's claims were allowed in Snailwell and Chippenham as well as in Schengeye.‡

---

* Rotuli Hundredorum Vol. 1, p. 50—1.

† The two following extracts illustrate the privilege concerning the good of fugitives in the year 1271, 1. Alan le Locksmit placed himself in the church of Sheneghere, and acknowledged himself to be a thief, and abjured the realm before the Coroner. His chattels were worth three shillings, concerning which the Prior of the Hospital of Jerusalem will answer. He was not in a tithing since he was a stranger. And twelve (coroner's) jurymen concealed those chattels. Therefore they are fined. 2. Rose, widow of Alan de Condray, who is dead, appealed in the County (Court) William son of Walter de Sheneghey, of the death of Alan her husband, and appealed William atte Slo of Shengeye, Phillip le Paumer, William Shoemaker, William Carter, Alan de Soicerbrie, and others of the same place, and Luke-at-the-Gate of Shenegeye for aiding and abetting. And she did not now appear, nor followed her appeal. Therefore her capital pledges for her appearance are fined. And they do not appear. And it is testified by the rolls of the Coroner that (the appeal) was followed against William son of Walter, until he was outlawed in the county. And now comes he himself, and proffers a charter of our Lord King, which testifies that the King at the instance of Stephen de Fullburn pardons him for the death of the said Alan, and the outlawry promulgated against him, and hence grants firm peace to him, &c. But his chattels are confiscated on account of his flight, value 25s., concerning which the Master of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem will answer. The other men are declared not guilty of aiding and abetting. *Assize Roll* 85 *m* 8 (*d*) 56 *Henry III.*

‡ *Assize Roll*, 96. Printed in the "*Placita de qno warranto.*" The privileges were not confined to these three villages, as will be seen from the following extract from the earliest Cambridgeshire Assize Roll, (1260). "William Wulmare hanged himself with a noose (*laqueo*) in his house at Shepreth. His daughter Agnes found him. Judgment felo de se. His chattels were worth 23s. 8d., of which the Master of Schenegeye hospital will give an account." *Assize Roll* 82 *m* 38.

Brother William had only lately had occasion to take advantage of the privilege of being free of stallage. For in Easter term 1296, Adam le Bray, keeper of the King's horses at Hertford, came before the barons of the Exchequer, and complained that William de St. Leonards, Master of Schenegeye, had caused Hugh le Blund his servant to be assaulted when he was sent to Schengeye to get oats for the King's horses, and moreover had caused him to be publicly excommunicated by Thomas the vicar of Schenegeye, and other clerks, for seizing oats there, when he was so doing for the use of the King. The verdict was for the defendants. But no doubt Master Adam's servant had been treated rather roughly at Shingay. But as he had been exceeding his duty he had no remedy at law.* Three years afterwards we find Brother William himself overstepping the bounds of custom. He summoned Thomas Deschalers of Whaddon and others, for feeding off the growing corn belonging to his Order at Kneesworth. Deschalers in reply stated that the custom of that town was, that every fourth year the arable land should lie fallow and unsown, and over this fallow, Thomas and his ancestors had been accustomed to have free pasture, but Brother William had caused land to be sown which ought to be fallow, and it was this land which had been fed off.† In 1298 he brought an action against John Fresel of Stanton for a balance of seventy-seven marks, due to him of a sum of eighty six marks, at which price the said John had bought the corn on the manors of Arrington and Wendy.‡ In 1305 we find him violently seizing the corn on the Abbot of Greston's estate in Sawston for his tithe as Rector of the church there, and the jury before whom the case was tried upheld his action.§ In 1302 he gave three quarters of wheat to the Gild of our Lady at Cambridge, and in addition

* *Exchequer of Pleas, Plea Roll No.* 21, *m* 63.

† *De Banco Roll, Hillary* 28 *Edward I., m* 77 (*d*).—*Addit. M.S.* 21570 *p.* 104.

‡ *Assize Roll* 96 *m* 9 (*d*).

§ *Abbrevatio Placitorum p.* 258.

promised to contribute another quarter every year. For which gifts he was made a member of the gild.*

But although the powers of the Prior acting through the Master of Shingay were very large, yet the secular arm of the County Court and hundred still had some jurisdiction there. For instance in 1260, Martin Vicar of Shenegeye was fined for not appearing before the justices in Eyre at Cambridge on the first day,† and in 1272 Simon de Estwyk (probably vicar) of Shingay, was fined for a similar offence.‡ The important business relating to highways and bridges was not under the Master's control, for in 1260 we find this presentment.

"Concerning purprestures (the jury of the hundred of Armingford) says that Luke de Gardino of Abington contracted (*artavit*) the King's highway in Shenegeye which leads to Morden, twenty perches in length, and four feet in breadth in one place, and three feet in another." He was fined and ordered to amend under further penalties.§

And amongst the presentments of the jury for the same hundred in 1272 is this.

"Concerning bridges, the jury say that the vills of Shenegheye and Abinton used to repair the bridge of Bassingbourn and Shenegeye in common; over which bridge the men of the country were accustomed to pass with horses and carts every day of the year; and now the town of Bassingbourn has broken down that bridge and will not permit the aforesaid vills to repair it.‖"

The people of Bassingbourn seem to have boycotted the inhabitants of Abington and Shingay. Perhaps the breaking down of the bridge had some connection with feuds between the respective partizans of the King and Barons, for party feeling, with the powerful familes of Argentine and Bassingbourn ranged on opposite sides, ran high in this neighbourhood.¶

---

* *Additional M.S.* 5810. † *Assize Roll* 82 *m.* 26 *d.* ‡ *Assize Roll* 85 *m.* 9.

§ *Assize Roll* 82 *m.* 26 *d.* ‖ *Assize Roll* 85 *m.* 9.

¶ But it is a somewhat remarkable fact that the possessors of Shingay seem to have taken no part whatever in this war, although it was far otherwise a century later, when the peasants rose in revolt. The only mention of Shingay that I have met with in connection with the Barons' War, is the name of Simon de Ripa of Seneg on the list of jurymen who had to report on the robberies and illegal seizures in this hundred. *Assize Roll* 83 *m.* 35.

The preceptor seems to have been amenable to the courts of other liberties, for in 1322, we find the 'Magr de Scheng' fined 5s. for defalt in the court leet of the Honor of Gloucester in Gilden Morden,* and in 1376, he was fined 2d. in the same Court, because he did not repair a ditch in Coppelstrate in seasonable time.†

The privileges enjoyed by the Hospitallers on their lands seem to have caused them to make a distinct boundary to their jurisdiction. The situation of one of these boundaries is preserved for us in the name 'Shingay Gate Farm.' On the Ordnance Map a spot on the road from Shingay to Guilden Morden, but in Steeple Morden parish, is marked 'Shingay Gate.' The earliest mention of this hitherto met with, is in an undated deed of the 13th century, in which Hugh son of Adam, Dean of Senegeye, grants to Baldric son of Reginald le Moyne of Litlington, an acre of land in 'Sevene furlongs,' near the land of William Felowe of Senegeye on one side, and the land of Nicholas de Turri on the other; and abutting one headland on the land of Laurance Prat, the other on the land of Luke-at-Shingay-gate *(Luce ad januam de Seneg.)*‡ Before parishes were enclosed, it was probably no unusual thing to have gates across the road. Even in my father's time there have been gates at Malton across the road leading from Meldreth to Orwell. But the persistence of the name in the case of Shingay tends to show that it had some special significance here. And a very probable explanation can be found. The Honour of Bologne, the privileges of which were almost as extensive as those of the Hospitallers, included in its possessions the Court Leet of the parish of Steeple Morden, so that on this road the two liberties would touch. And Shingay gate marked the boundary line, just as Temple

* *P.R.O. Court Roll* 155/64. † *Court Roll* 215/25.

‡ *Additional Charter* 25930. This land was in Steeple Morden. Another parcel of land in the same grant is described as abutting on 'Ashwell Strete.' For another mention of Luke att Gate, see page 12 note.

Bar once divided the liberties of the cities of London and Westminster.

The paper on Shingay, already referred to, by the Rev. W. H. Shimield, was chiefly written from the Rev. W. Cole's notes, with the addition of a valuable account of the present condition of the preceptory site, and an interesting map of the parts. The documentary history of the place he left almost entirely alone, so a few remarks on this subject may be acceptable here. The chief sources for the history of any preceptory, are, as a rule, the Chartularies of the Order. But unfortunately, with regard to Shingay, no special chartulary, such as that referring to Ashley, Silverley and Chippenham* has been preserved. And the general registers of the Order in the British Museum do not begin until the end of the fifteenth century. These are three in number, viz., *Lansdowne MSS.*, 200, *Cottonian MSS.*, *Claudius E vi.*, and *Cottonian MSS.*, *Otho C ix.* They cover the period 1492—1526, and contain many notices of Shingay. The beginning of the fifteenth century is very meagre in notices, but in the preceding century there are the valuable survey of Philip de Thame in 1338, and the records of the Villein insurrection of 1381, which raged fiercely round this place.†

In *A Description of Leicestershire* by William Burton 1622 (p. 85), is an extract from a manuscript which would tell us much about Shingay if it were now in existence. The MS., was lent to Burton by Mr. Thomas Allen of Gloucester Hall, Oxford, and was afterwards in the custody of Mr. Fowler of St. Thomas, near Stafford. It gave a detailed valuation of the English estates of the Order of St. John, and the extract which Burton prints concerning the preceptory of Dingley shows how rich in detail the account is. Fortunately for our interest Burton gives in full the heading of the document which was as follow :—

---

* *East Anglian Vol vi., p.* 102 *etc.* † *Cottonian MSS., Nero C ix.*

"Anno domini 1371, 12th Junii venerabilis and religiosus vir dominus frater Raymundus Berengarius magnus preceptor sacre domus Hospitalis S. Johis Jerus' et locum tenens reverendissimi domini patris Rogeri de Dinibus sacre domus ejusdem hospitalis magistri dignissimi et ejus honorabilis conventus ac visitator generalis in partibus anglie et Hibernie et ceteres partibus cis marinis applicuit regnum Anglie et civitatem London, in quo regno Anglie et Prioratum viz in domo de Shengey priorato Anglie predicto in assembleia tenta et celebrata ibidem jussu et mandato prenominati Prioris et Preceptoris magni locum tenentis et visitatoris in eodem anno in festo SS Simonis et Jude 28 die Octobri per eundem domum magistri locum tenentem et visitatorem de et cum consiliis et assensu venerabilis Johis Paveley prioris Hospitalis S. Johis Jerus' in Anglia, fratris Johis de Dampford preceptor de Shengeye,"

(and other preceptors).

The situation of Shingay near the Great North Road had something to do with the Chapter being held there. It may be as well to state that I am indebted to Cole's MSS,. for the reference to Burton. Cole seems to have carefully read through all county histories which were published in his day, and noted all references to Cambridgeshire places.

The assize rolls and other legal proceedings, give much information, as is seen from the account of William de St. Leonards. For the earliest periods there will soon be available a work of monumental character. This is the *Cartolaire Generale des Hospitalieres* of J. Delaville le Roulx. Of this two* huge volumes have already been published. When completed it will give all the documents relating to the Order up to the year 1300. From the introduction to the first volume it seems that there is a great deal of material in the archives at Malta, referring to the English 'language' of Hospitallers. For instance Series I vol. 15, contains bulls referring to England and other countries, Vol. 54 contains 'Comptes de receveur de prieure d' Angleterre 1519—1536. Series V consists of 318 volumes of 'Bulles de Chancellerie' dating from 1346 to 1798. These contain

* This was first written in 1897. At least one other volume has been published since, and probably the work has been completed.

the appointment of preceptors and other dignitaries. Series XIV Class VI consists of six volumes referring to English affairs alone 1338—1540. But Valetta is a long way off, even for an enthusiastic antiquary.

W. M. PALMER.

A LIST OF THE PRECEPTORS OF SHINGAY.

The following list is incomplete and most of the names are accidental finds. The registers at Malta would probably yield a complete list from the fourteenth century.

Before 1260. "Nicholas de Wrotham magister hospitalis de Schenegeye." *Assize Roll* 82 *m.* 12*(d)*.

About 1280, there was a preceptor named Walter. He was afterwards grand prior of England. *MSS., Cotton, Nero vi.*

1296—1305. William de St. Leonard's. *Exchequer of Pleas, Plea Roll No.* 21, *m.* 63 *(Pasch* 25 *Edward* 1*). Abbrevatio Placitorum p.* 258.

1338. Nicholas Basset. *Camden Society. O.S.*

1371. John de Dampford. Burton's—*Leicestershire.*

1378. "William Thweyt lately master of Shenegeye." *Gaol Delivery Roll* 168 *m.* 9*(d)*.

1381. "John Cavendish, prior of Hospital of Shengey." *Assize Roll* 103 *m.* 7.

1422. Thomas de Skipworth, preceptor of Beverley and Shingay. Porter, *Knights of Malta.*

1427—1452. John Ergham, Ergum, or Argum. He was preceptor of Shengay, Hardwick, Duxworth and Temple Malbrouk. *MS., Rawlinson B* 278 *p.* 161. *Patent Roll* 21 *Henry vi, part* 1, *m.* 22. *Additional MSS.*, 5827, *p.* 178.

Thomas Docwra, who became Grand Prior of England in 1501, was supposed by Cole to have been preceptor here first. He had relations

living in the district and his arms were to be seen in the windows of Shingay Chapel in Cole's time. He was preceptor of Dynmore in 1492. If he ever was preceptor here it must have been before the following.

1481—1502. According to Porter, "*Knights of Malta*," Thomas Green was preceptor of Shingay in 1481 and died in 1502. He certainly was preceptor in the 16th year of Henry VII. for he is so called in a court roll of that date. *MS. Rawlinson B.* 278, *p.* 161.

1504, September 5, died Robert Dalison, *quondam* preceptor of Shingay and *nuper* preceptor of Halston and Templecombe, and was buried at Shingay. His tombstone with inscription to that effect was in existence in 1684. *Additional MSS.*, 5810 *p.* 121 *(b)*. In the Chartulary, *(Lansdowne MSS.*, 200*)*, from 1492 to 1499 he holds the two latter preceptories.

1507. Thomas Sheffield, preceptor of Beverley and Shingay, was present at a Chapter held at Clerkenwell 30th March, 1507. *MSS.*, *Cotton Claudius B. vi.* He was a diplomatist as well as a warrior and his name occurs in the State papers of the period. He was still preceptor in 1524, for which year there exists an elaborate account of the possessions and expenses of the preceptory.

1534. Sir Edward Hill, preceptor, paid responsions for Shingay. *Calendar of State papers.*

1536, April 25. Sir Thomas Dingley appointed preceptor on the death of Edward Hylles. *Cal. State papers.*

1536, October 23. Dingley was deprived, having obtained the appointment unfairly. Sir Ambrose Cave was appointed. *Cal. State papers.* On the suppression of the order in 1451, Cave received a pension of 100 marks.

A BOOK OF CHURCH ACCOUNTS RELATING TO CERTAIN 'BALKS' IN THE COMMON FIELDS OF RAMPTON, CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

There are several points of interest in connection with a MS., book of accounts belonging to the Church of Rampton, but it is chiefly remarkable for the illustration it affords of the once prevalent Open or Common-field system. Certain 'balks' or strips of unploughed turf, otherwise called simply 'grass' or 'lands,' separated the open fields of the parish, or may perhaps be regarded rather as 'roods' lying *within* the Common or town fields.* The antiquity of the division of our present-day parishes is scarcely appreciated now, but at one time it was customary to speak of the 'fields' of a place as representing the parish apart from the 'township' or cluster of habitations near the Church and Manor, which formed the centre, so to speak, of village life. The English open field system with which writers like Seebohm † and Vinogradoff ‡ have in recent years made us familiar, is in fact only now recognized in a few historical survivals casually met with, or in such stray documentary evidence as exists in the scanty information afforded in MSS., of the character of this Rampton record. The Inclosure Acts § have so com-

* Lands cleared of forest trees (A.S. *feld*, where the trees have been *felled*). A large portion of England prior to the period of Enclosure, was in Common fields. In Cambridgeshire out of 147,000 acres under the plough 132,000 were in open fields, while out of 240,000 acres in Huntingdonshire, 130,000 were similarly conditioned (*vide* Scrutton's *Commons and Common Fields*). The Rev. John Lawrence (*New System of Agriculture*, published in 1726) estimated that one half of the kingdom was Common and of that half that two-thirds were Common fields.

† *English Village Community.* ‡ *Villainage in England.*

§ An Act for enclosing land was passed in 1842. Each owner of a Common right in the Town fields had a certain allotment made to him. In addition to such Common rights each ancient holder had the right of Common pasture. It is sometimes termed *Cattle-gate* and survives here, in name at least, in what is known as 'Cow Lane,' elsewhere as 'Cow-gate,' (*gate*—a passage or way into a field,) &c., &c.

pletely altered the face of the country, and changed the conditions under which land was formerly held, that it is only with difficulty we are able to appreciate a system which recognized the whole as consisting, in the case of Rampton, of four great unploughed fields (named in reference to the immediate surroundings) severally divided into long narrow strips or furlongs running parallel to each other (generally half acres), having their particular 'headlands,' upon which the plough turned, giving access to other strips.* These in turn were separated from each other by the 'balks' or ridges of grass land. The four fields, formerly open and unenclosed, are known respectively as *Belsar's Field*, *Brook Field*, *Little Field* and *Mill Field*. The *vill* or township on the North lies between Little Field on the North and West, Mill Field on the West, and Brook Field on the South-west. To the North of Little Field was what is known as *Old Meadow* (which includes *New Meadow*)—this would be used for hay—having the *Sheep Common* on the West, and the fen, *Nether Irams*—with Hurdle Meadow—*Further Irams*, and *Hempsall* (or Mow Fen), the Irams being subdivided by a portion of Willingham parish. The great fields were tilled on a system of rotation of crops as appear from the distinguishing names occasionally attached to the several divisions where mentioned in this book of accounts.

The enclosure of the open fields, which necessarily gave rise to considerable disquietude and unrest, led to the disappearance of the 'balks,' together with the particular system of much divided land and consequent inconvenient cultivation that entailed endless litigation. Not without some reason does Tusser (A.D. 1525—1580) extol the inclosure movement (although we are ignorant of the precise method then pursued) and he utters a vigorous remonstrance in regard to the Commoners' loud complaints, who even in his time selfishly protested

> "Lest some man should have but too much,
> And some again nothing at all."

* Such strips may be seen marked in very regular order on old parish maps.

There can be little question as to the expediency of enclosure which was clearly brought about in the interests of the community at large, all classes reaping positive benefit and advantage. Yet in view of the confiscation of much common pasture the peasantry are supposed to have sustained great loss (for the communal cultivation was doubtless advantageous to them), while the well-to-do proprietors were unquestionably considerable gainers, especially in localities where circumstances proved favourable to the acquisition of holdings of value altogether beyond what equity demanded. The poor as in Rampton, who had practically no part of the fields attached to their habitations received allotment of land in respect of common rights, represented in the present lands appertaining to the poor, known as "the Town Lands Charity," while the Church received in exchange for the "certain Balks lying in ye Fields of Rampton wch time immemorial have been consign'd to ye Parish Church for ye Repairs thereof" the present Estate consisting of 22a. 2r. 1p. now let to the inhabitants in one rood allotments at the discretion of the Trustees, consisting of the Rector and Churchwardens. There are frequent instances of Church lands being similarly appropriated to the repairs of Parish Churches. Formerly attached to each of the thirty-six Commonable houses was one Common right, the owner of which was entitled to turn four cows upon the Commons, meadows and fields, as well as to an unlimited right of keeping sheep over the same. Of the Common land measuring 187 acres, thirty-nine acres was known as "Gate Common," represented it may be supposed by those broad turf driftways, a long stretch of which may indicate a previous more devious course, that served as a trackway of British or Roman origin. It would indeed be a most useful and interesting work in connection with the history of remote Church endowments to investigate like forms of provision for Church purposes seeing they are so little known or understood.

The field names of a parish are generally indicative

of its history and natural features, and the following which occur again and again in these accounts in connection with the 'balks' are both interesting and instructive.

In (I.) BELSAR'S FIELD* (frequently in these accounts very ill-spelt) we find in addition to the 'balks,' five in number, these additional descriptions :—*Portway* ("the Further end," "Haddenham end," "the Isle end," "the Aldreth end"—all presumably having a like signification—Also "the First end," "the Home end," "the Cambridge end"). This is described as grass; the field itself is alluded to as under wheat cultivation.

(II). BROOK FIELD.—Four balks are mentioned together with these several distinguishing names :—"Mill Haven and Balk," "(Long) Portway," "Rangling Haven (Balk)," "Reynold's (Runnel) Ditch," "Sandy Furlong Haven," or "Short-sand-pond Haven," "Shortwell Haven." Barley and beans are mentioned as cultivated in the field at different times, the particular holding is denominated "grass."

(III). LITTLE FIELD "Bush Furlong Haven," "Short Portway," "Willingham Way," ("Garden ends" and "Toft Lands" are mentioned, but these are evidently more modern names of the other places). Wheat and barley were sown—grass is named in relation to the "balk" itself.

(IV). MILL FIELD. Beside the "Balks" (five) are "The Dales," "Sandy-Pond Haven," ("Cambridge End," and "Aldreth" "Haddenham" or "Isle End,") "Short-Well Haven" and "Town Leys and Balk." Wheat cultivation is named in connection with the field; "grass" describes the holding in question.

The term "Rangling Haven" applied to a "balk" in *Brook Field*" possibly points to a contentious episode

* The field is so named, and also the term "Portway," in connection with one Belisarius, a military General, either Roman or Norman, whose Camp was in the immediate neighbourhood. I must refer the interested reader to my remarks upon the identity of this supposed General, the names, place, &c., in Vol. i. pp. 21—26 of the Society's *Transactions*.

in connection with the Norman invasion, when William the Conqueror doubtless passed over the very trackway in which this "Rangling Haven" is situate, while attempting to gain a foothold in the Isle of Ely.* An earlier belligerous use is not by any means improbable. But whatever the nature of the "wrangling" it is satisfactory to think that the precise spot was one that afforded a place of safety.

This particular enumeration exhausts our fund of knowledge in regard to these "Balks."

The receipts in respect of "the town house" which apparently was in two tenements, and "the Town Land," together with the payment for "the Town Turf for the poor" in 1788 seem to indicate confusion of the poor's land with the Church lands account. The income derived from "the grass" varied considerably from year to year, but we have no means of determining the cause of such difference. The attempts so frequently made in the direction of sparrow extermination cost the Church a considerable sum. It was at one time customary in every parish to assess owners of land, &c., in order to provide a sum for the destruction of vermin of all sorts—"pests of the farm." Any person bringing in "noyfull fowles and vermyn" were paid for the same at a specified rate by the Parish Officers. The Church rate, to which farmers (in common with others elsewhere) would contribute, was frequently used for this purpose, but no such rate being raised in Rampton, the sparrows, &c., were paid for out of the Church repair fund, a very iniquitous proceeding. At the risk of being thought wasteful of valuable space I feel constrained as a matter of some curiosity to give the sparrow entries in full for what they are worth. A Fenreeve was in 1802, 1803, 1806, 1807, and again in 1822, paid considerable sums out of this Church fund amounting to £32 10s. 0d., manifestly unjust items,† as

* *Vide* "The Aldreth Causeway," *Cambs., and Hunts., Archl. Soc.* Transactions. Vol. I.

† Previously in 1796, sums amounting to upwards of £7 had been "*lent* to Fendrevs."

RAMPTON CHURCH, CAMBS., SHOWING THATCHED ROOF OF NAVE (SOUTH ELEVATION).

also was that for six constables' staves which were obtained in 1830 at a cost of 7/6.*

Of several other points in reference to work done in connection with the Church, &c., I may just mention that no payment for fuel or light of any kind occurs, neither was an insurance against loss by fire effected until 1827. Repairs were carried out in 1812, 1815, 1823, and 1827, which included thatching the Nave roof, slating the Aisle roof, ceiling and colouring the Church, and laying down flooring bricks; tile, lath and carpenters' work (presumably for those small portions of the Nave roof not thatched) are also mentioned. "Bridges" (*i.e.* covered waterways) either in the parish generally, or it may have been in the path leading to the Church, were either constructed or repaired in 1802—1804. The diversion or abolition of the stream crossing the church way has rendered such a bridge no longer necessary.† This ditch apparently drained the surplus water from the moat surrounding the former mansion in the 'park' to the South-east of the Church, into a smaller moat at what is known as the 'Manor Farm,' situate to the West of the Church and Rectory.

There is not much to add in explanation of the accounts which are here set out *in extenso* with all the singularity of strange spelling, &c., that characterizes the period and the class of men who filled the responsible office of Churchwarden. It is unfortunately the only book of the kind to be found in the Parish Chest.

This book of accounts (which ought really to be the Church '*Fabric roll*'), witnesses to a well nigh total disregard, in fact a gross perversion, of the particular object to the furtherance of which the proceeds of the grass lands

* This was the first year of the reign of King William the Fourth, towards the close of which great excitement and disturbance in many of the villages around Cambridge was witnessed, owing to general discontent. As many as 800 persons were sworn in as special constables in Cambridge alone in view of possible disorder.

† Catherine Ellys of Rampton, by Will (April 11th, 1525), beqeathed "four tonne of stone to make a little bridge in the Church Way."

should have been exclusively employed. To the non-residence of former Rectors may in a great measure be attributed the circumstance of largely misapplying a fund for the much needed reparation of the Church in favour of well nigh every conceivable outside object, whereby the parish was not only relieved from making contributions by way of a Church rate, but the farmers enjoyed comparative immunity from the supposed sparrow pest, &c., at the expense of the Church. It is saddening to think of the small amounts expended on the maintenance of the ancient fabric and the inefficient and slovenly way in which such repairs as were absolutely required were executed. The exclusive character of the proceeds of the Church land as a fabric fund has for so many years been practically ignored that it has been found most difficult to direct the fund into the proper channel. Although no longer used for secular purposes, ordinary Church expenses have been so long allowed to absorb the income to such an extent as to leave a sum wholly insufficient for the slightest repairs. In the meanwhile stones crumble and are dislodged, woodwork decays, and walls grow weak without receiving that attention which strict regard to the character of the endowment would ensure. A fund of this character ought to be applied in greater part at least to the specified object (indeed an order of the Charity Commissioners has so decreed), and ordinary funds supplied by Church offertories.

The accounts commence as far as one can judge, in the year 1783, and come to a close about 1842, but there is much irregularity in the arrangement.* The MS. is a folio volume of seventy paper leaves 13in. x 8in., twelve of which are blank, in its original vellum cover, yellowed by age. Upon the front in very large and bold script, particularly good, is the following original title of description :—

* The accounts are so 'mixed' as to render it very difficult to observe the usual 'Dr.' and 'Cr.' order, consequently the arrangement, following the opening pages, is dictated mainly by convenience in printing.

A Book of Acc^ts

relating to certain Balks

lying in ye Fields of

Rampton wch time imme-

morial have been consignd

to ye Parish Church of

Rampton for ye Repairs

thereof

The Accounts of Joshua Asplin Church Warden for the year 1783

the Receipts of the Church warden as under

Febry	Received for Town grass	4	2	6
20 1784	Received of William Bard for the town house	1	12	6
March	Received of Robert Brand for Town Land	0	12	0
,,	Received of John Horl for the town house	0	15	0
		7	2	0

The accounts of Robt Brand Church warden for the year 1789

The account of the feld grass sold July the 29

	£	s.	d.
The wheat feld			
Sandy pond haven John Bond	3	17	6
Town Layes James Watson	4	7	6
The Balks Henry Covel	0	15	0
The peas feld			
Mill Haven & Rangling Way John Bond	2	1	6
Sand furlong haven wm Badcock	0	15	6
The Runholds Jame Watson	0	11	0
The Balks Isaac Cox	0	12	6
The Barley feld			
Bush Furlong Haven Wm Young	0	12	6
Willingham way Isaac Cox	0	16	0
Short port way Robt Brand	0	15	6
	15	4	0

July 16 1790

The account of the Church grass Sold by Robt Brand & Jo Bull Churchwardens is as followeth

	£	s.	d.
The weath feld grass			
Longport way Mr Jas Watson	5	9	6
The Balk Thos Cannum	0	12	0
The Barley feld grass	£	s.	d.
Sandy pond haven John Bond	3	12	0
The Town Lays Mr. Jas Watson	2	1	6
The Balks Henry Covil	0	15	6
The Peas feld	£	s.	d.
Bush furlong haven Isaac Cox	0	15	6
Willingham Way Ja^s Smith	1	7	0
Short port way Edwd foreman	1	16	6
	£16	9	6

The Disbursments of the Aforesaid Church Warden Joshua Asplin as followeth

		£	s.	d.
May 20	paid at the visitation and Expenses horse & Self	00	10	6
June 21	paid at the visition and Expenses horse & Self	00	6	4
June 26	paid at the visitation and Expenses my horse and self	00	9	0
	paid at the visitation and my journey	00	7	1
Jany 10	paid for Bread & wine for the Sacrament	00	2	1
March 12	paid for the Town Turff for the poor	4	00	0
Febry 20	paid James Smith for the poor	1	00	00
March 22	paid to John Rost	00	5	00
22	paid to Charles Ivatt	00	5	00
April 7	paid for Bread & wine for the Sacrament	00	2	1
		7	7	1
	paid Matthew Mole for washing the Church Linning and clening the Church	00	10	6
		7	17	7

THOS NORRIS
JOSEPH BULL
WILLIAM BULL
JAMES WATSON

March 30th 1785 pd Church Wardens Accounts	£	s.	d.
pd Mr Muncies bill carpender	3	10	10½
pd Robt Brand Smith Do	0	0	10
pd Aspeling bill Do	0	4	6
Church Wardens bills together	1	16	11
	5	13	1½

	£	s.	d.
Church Warden Recd for grass	6	9	0
Do his Disbursments	5	13	1½
		15	11½
pd Clark Superlis fees		11	9
Due to the parish 4s. 2½d.		4	2½

alloud by us

FRAN MANN
JAMES MUSTILL
THOS NORRIS
ROBT BRAND
JOSEPH BULL

April the 29th 1791
The Accounts of Robt Brand Churchwarden

July the 20th 1791
The accounts of the Church grasse Sold by Robt Brand & Joseph Bull Church wardens are as followeth

---

	£	s.	d.
The Wheat feld			
Mill haven & Rangling way Wm Young.....	1	18	6
Sand Furlong Haven .....Isaac Cox	0	19	0
The Runholds .....Robt Kefford	0	5	0
The Balks .....Wm Young.....	0	6	0
The Barley Feld			
Long portway.....Henry Covil	2	15	6
The Balks .....Robt Kefford	0	2	6
The Pease Feld			
Sandy Pond Haven James Watson.....	1	10	6
The Town Lays James Watson.....	1	16	6
The Balks John Hart	0	7	0
	10	1	0

April the 27th 1791 The Accounts of Joseph Bull & Robt Brand Church wardens are as followeth

---

	£	s.	d.
Brought over In hand.....	21	9	9½
disbruseted	5	18	7
due to the parrish £	15	6	2½

Settled and allowed
By us THO NORRIS JAMES MUSTILL
EDWARD BULL JAMES WATSON

April the 12 1792 the Accounts of Joseph Bull and Robt Brand Church wardens are as followeth

	£	s.	d.
had in hand last year.....	15	6	2½
Received for grass in 1792	10	1	0
Received in all.....	25	7	2½

April the 14 1787 the Disbustments of Jos Bull, Churchwarden

	£	s.	d	f.
for my guerney to Cambridge	0	2	6	0
paid the Visitation fees	0	3	10	0
the 22 paid mathey mole and William Badcok for Leviling the Church yard	0	13	0	0
June the 13th for my gurney to Cambridg	0	2	6	0
Paid the Visitation fees	0	8	6	0
paid for the Dinnears	0	2	6	0
August the 29th for the guerney to Cambrid	0	2	6	0
paid the Visitation fee	0	6	10	0
Dec 22 for a pint of wine and bread	0	2	1	0
march the 18 1788 for fetching a load of lime and a load of sand and Diging	0	6	0	0
the 22 for Bread and wine	0	2	1	0
the 27 for fetching a Load of Sand	0	1	0	0
paid for sparrows	0	9	11	0
	3	3	2	0

JOSEPH BULL in Last year	3	9	4
March 27 1788. Settelled this Acc$^{t.}$			
And thare was Du to y^{e} Parash	0	6	2

Alloued by JAMES MUSTILL
us JAMES WATSON

The Disbursments of Robt Brand Churchwarden
for the year 1787

	£	s.	d.
April the 17th for my jorney to Cambridge	0	2	6
June ye 7th for fetching Reed for the Church	0	6	0
the 13 for my jorney to Cambridge	0	2	6
Oct ye 7th for my jorney to Cambridge	0	2	6
paid Court Charges	0	4	7
March 18th for my jorney to Cambridge with Led (*sic*)	0	6	0
the 21 paid the thackers Bill	0	19	4
the 26 paid Mr. Leeds for Reed	0	15	0
paid for diging of Sand	0	0	6
paid Clarks fees	0	10	6
paid for Sparrows	0	7	10½
April the Spent when taking mony for grass	0	5	0
4 paid the Bricklayers Bill	2	8	7
paid a Carpenters Bill	1	15	4
paid the Glazers Bill	3	11	0
Debust in all	£11	17	2½
	£	s.	d.
the Churchwarden Recd for grass	12	4	6

Du to ye Parrish £0 7 3½

Aloued by us JAMES MUSTILL
JAMES WATSON
THOS NORRIS

	£	s.	d.
Disbursted	6	2	0½
April 12th 1792 due to the parish	19	5	2

Settled and Allowed
By us JAMES MUSTILL, ROBERT KOFFORD JOHN MANN
THO NORRIS
Ap 13 1792 Settled this account as above and Robert Brand
£ s. d.
left due to the book 3 19 10 Recd April 3 1793 of
Robart Brand the full 1 1 0
contents as above

15 0 10 JAMES WATSON
JOS BULL Church - - -

The Church Grass Sold In the Year 1793		£	s.	d.
Sandway pond haven	Robard Kefford	3	4	6
Town Layes	James Watson	2	7	0
Balks.....	John Hall	0	10	6
Well Haven	James Watson	0	12	6
Short Sand Pond haven	James Watson	0	19	6
Renolds	James Watson	0	6	6
Bolks	Ed Bull	0	5	6
Bush furlong haven	James Watson	0	11	6
Short Portway	Wm Young	0	15	0
Willinham Way	Robt Kefford	0	11	6
		10	4	0

The accounts of Jas Watson Churchwarden
for grass Sold in the year 1794.

The wheat feld grass	£	s.	d.
Longport way John Bond	8	13	6
the Balks Isaac Cox	0	2	6
The Bean feld grass			
Shortport way Isaac Cox	0	17	0
Bush furlong haven James Watson	0	7	0
Willingham way James Watson	0	7	6
The Barley feld grass			
Sandy pond haven Robt Kefford	1	3	6
Town Lays to the Sheep	1	1	0
the Balks Thos Aworth	0	3	0
the Balks to town Lays Jas Watson	0	2	0
In all.....	£12	17	0
Recd.....	£10	16	6
Left in a Rear.....	2	0	6

The Disbursments of Robt Brand Churchwarden
In the year 1788

	£	s.	d.
April ye 5th for my Jorney to Cambridge	0	2	6
paid Court Charges	0	4	10
paid for parchment for registers	0	1	0
paid for Sparrows	0	6	2½
paid a Black Smiths Bill	6	6	6
paid when we took mony for grass	0	2	8
disbursted In all	1	3	8½
The Church wardens Received for grass	8	2	6
In hand last year	0	13	5½
	8	15	11½

The Disbustments of Jo[s] Bull Church warden
in the year 1788

	£	s	d.	
April the 5 for my gurney to Cambridge	0	2	6	0
May the 24 for Bread & wine	0	2	1	0
June the 12 for my Gurney to Cambridge	0	2	6	0
paid the Visitation fees	0	6	10	0
Oct the 25 for my gurney to Cambridge	0	2	6	0
paid the Visitation fees	0	3	7	0
Dec the 20 for Bread and wine	0	2	1	0
April the 11 for Bread and wine	0	2	1	0
paid Clarks fees	0	7	0	0
paid for Sparrows	0	16	9	¾
	2	7	11	¾
the disbursments of Robt Brand	1	3	8	½
	3	11	8	
a Bricklayers Bill	6	13	10	
disbursted In all	£10	5	6	

Aprill 16 1789. This Acount Alowed by us and thare was due to ye Church wardens } 1 9 6½

JAS MUSTILL JAMES WATSON

The disbrusments of Robt Brand Churchwarden
In the year 1789

	£	s.	d.
April ye 25 for my jorney to Cambride	0	2	6
October ye 17 for my jorney to Cambridge	0	2	6
1790 paid Court Charges	0	3	7
March ye 23 for fetching a Load of Lime	0	4	0
the 26 for fetching 2 Loads of Sand and diging	0	2	6
the 31 for fetching a Load of Lime and tiles	0	4	0
April ye 2 paid when took mony for the grass	0	7	0
paid a Brick layers Bill	4	0	2
paid a Carpenters Bill	0	16	9
paid a blacksmith's Bill	0	3	6
paid for Sparrows	0	4	10½
due to me last Year	1	9	6½
	£8	0	11

The disbursments of Jo^s Bull Church Warden
In the Year 1789

	£	s.	d.
April ye 25 for my jorney to Cambridge	0	2	6
paid Court Charges	0	6	10
June ye 25 for my jorney to Cambridge	0	2	6
paid Court Charges	0	6	10
Dec ye 19 paid foi Bread & wine	0	2	1
1790 Jan ye 16 paid for a New Bellrope	0	4	6
March ye 3 paid for bread & wine	0	2	1
paid Clarks fees	0	10	6
paid for Sparrows		9	11½
	2	7	9½
The disbrusments of the Afore Said Churchwardens	£8	0	11
	£10	8	8½

The Church wardens Reed for grass	£15	4	8
Disbrused	10	8	8½
And they have in hand	£4	15	9½

April the 8 1790. Aloued by us

JAMES MUSTILL BULL

THOS NORRIS. JAMES WATSON

The disbrusments of Robt Brand Churchwarden
for the year 1790

		£	s.	d.
April	For My jorney to Cambridge	0	2	6
the 17	paid visitation fees	0	3	10
	paid for Parchment for Registers	0	1	0
Octr ye 16	for my Jorney to Cambridge	0	2	6
1791	paid Visitation fees	0	4	7
April ye 21	paid a Thachers Bill	0	19	10
	paid when took mony for the grass	0	7	2
	paid the Brick layers Bill	1	12	6
	paid for Sparrows	0	4	10
	paid a glazers Bill	0	4	1
	Robt Brand disbt..In all	3	17	4

The disbrusments of Joh Bull Church warden
for the year 1790

		£	s.	d.
April				
the 17	for my jorney to Cambridge	0	2	6
June ye 17	for my jorney to Cambridge	0	2	6
	paid visitation fees	0	6	10
Decr ye 2	paid for Bread and wine	0	2	1
1791				
March ye 3	2 jorneys to Willingham for Reed	0	5	0
the 5	for a jorney to Cottenham Lime & tile	0	2	6
	for diging & fetching a Load of Sand	0	2	0
	paid for Sparrows	0	5	3
April ye 23	paid for Bread and wine	0	2	1
	paid Joh Scair	0	10	6
	Joh Bull disbt	£2	1	3
	Robt Brand	£3	17	4
	the hole disbrusments	£5	18	7
	Recd for grass	16	9	6
	In hand Last year	9	15	3½
		21	4	9½

April the 13 - 1792 the Disbursements of Joseph Bull Churchwarden	£	s.	d.
paid John Lukers	2	7	4-0
the 20 paid for parchment	0	0	6-0
April the 28 for my gurney to Cambri	0	2	6-0
paid the Cort fees	0	3	10-0
June the 21 for my gurney to Camb	0	2	6-0
paid the Visitation Fees	0	6	10-0
Dec the 22 for Bread and wine	0	2	1-0
March the 23 1793 paid for two new belropes	0	7	10-0
the 30 For Bread and wine	0	2	1-0
paid the Clarks Bill	0	10	6-0
	4	6	0-0
paid for Sparrows	0	10	10-0
	4	16	10

April the 13 1792 the Disbustments of Mr. James Watson Churchwarden			
Oct the 27 for my gurney to Cambridge	0	2	6-0
paid the Cort Charges	0	4	7-0
paid for S[p]arrowes	0	4	4-0
Spent at takin money for the grase	0	7	0-0
	0	19	5-0
Joseph Bull bill	4	16	10
Mr. Lucas bill	2	19	0
Edward Bull bill for pouder	0	2	5

disbursments from the Church Wardens
Ap 3 1793 of Robt Brand and other Disbursments
the sum of 22 1 9 wich is due to the Book

FRAN^S MANN
ROBERT KEFFORD
THO^S NORRIS

April 1793 the Disbursments of James Watson	£	s.	d.
Paid Visitation fees	0	4	7
Paid for My Gorney to Cambridge	0	2	6
Paid Visitation fees	0	6	10
Paid for my Jorneneys of Cambridge	0	2	6
Dec 24 1793 Paid for one Bottel of Wine and Bred	0	2	3
	0	18	8
	£	s.	d.
1794 Aprel the 12 Paid John John Witenhall for his bill for the Church	0	6	10
	1	5	6

April the 20 1793 the disbustments of
Joseph Bull Churchwarden

	£	s.	d.
Camb for my gurney to the Visitation	0	2	6
Oct the 19 for my gurney to Cambridge	0	2	6
paid the visitation fees	0	3	7
April 19 1794 for Bread and wine	0	2	1
Paid the Clarks Bill	0	10	6
	1	1	2

April 20 1793 Disbusments of James Watson

	£	s.	d
Churchwarden for sparrows	0	11	6
Brought from above	1	5	6
Paid Aprel 18 1794, Widow Young	1	16	3
Paid for Lainge the hills on the Church Grace (*sic*)*	8	16	3
The hole Disbusments of James Watson	12	9	6

Joseph Bull	1	1	2	Mr. Watson had in hand	22	1	9
Mr. Watson	12	9	6	Last Setelement			
	13	10	8	Apl 18—94 Rec^d for grass	10	4	0
				In all..	32	5	9
				Disbursments..	13	10	8
Mr. Watson to pay Mr. Bull this sum					18	15	1

Allowed by us

FRAN MANN JAMES MUSTILL
ROB^T BRAND ROB^T KEFFORD

Paid for Lainge the hills on the Toune Laes† James Watson

			£	s.	d.
1793 November 16					
Paid	.....	..... Thomas Hart	0	2	0
Paid	.....	..... James Hammant	0	1	0
Paid	.....	..... John Moull	0	1	0
Paid	.....	..... Gorge Warren	0	1	0
Paid	.....	..... Wm Blunt	0	2	0
93 Paid	.....	..... Thomas Hart	0	3	0
N 23 Paid	.....	..... Gorge Warren	0	2	0
Paid	.....	..... John Moull	0	6	c
Paid	.....	..... James Hammant	0	2	0
No Paid	.....	..... Wm Blunt	0	6	0
30 '93 Paid	.....	..... James Moull	0	6	0
Paid	.....	..... Gorge Warren	0	5	0
Paid	.....	..... James Hammant	0	4	0

* *i.e.* levelling the Churchyard.

†This peculiar form of expression points to the levelling of the 'leys' *i.e.* the ridges of land *laid down* in grass, as distinguished from the 'balks.'

D 7	Paid	.....	.....	Wm Blunt	0	6	0
93	Paid	.....	.....	John Moul	0	6	0
D 24	Paid	.....	.....	James Hammant	0	6	0

94	27	Paid for half Dozzen of Sparrows	0	1
		Paid for tue Dozzen of Sparrows.....	0	4
		Paid for a half Dozzen of Sparrows	0	1
			12	9½

January 25 1794 Paid for Betinge the Durt on the Leas*

25	Paid	.....	.....	James Hammant	0	7	6
	Paid	.....	.....	Thomas Hart	0	7	0
	Paid	.....	.....	John Moull	0	7	0
	Paid	.....	.....	Henry Covel	0	7	0
	Paid	.....	.....	Thomas Cannum	0	6	0
	Paid	.....	.....	Gorge Warren	0	1	2

May 17 1794 Disbusments of James Watson, Church Wardene for Sparrows

		s.	d.
May 17	Paid for three Duzzen of Sparrows	0	6
May 18	Paid for tue Duzzen of Sparrows	0	4
94	Paid for a half a Duzzen of Sparrows	0	1
May 18	Paid for tue Duzzen of Sparrows & half.....	0	5
May 20	Paid for Sparrows	0	5
,, 20	Paid for Three Duzzen of Sparrows	0	6
May 21	Paid for nine Sparrows..... .	0	1½
May 21	Paid for Three Duzzen of Sparrows & Thee	0	6½
May 22	Paid for Tue Duzzen of Sparrows	0	4
May 27	Paid for Tue Duzen of Sparrows and haff	0	5
May 28	Paid for Three Duzzen of Sparrows	0	6
May 29	Paid for nin Sparrows	0	1½
May 30	Paid for Three Duzzen of Sparrows & Three ..	0	6½
May 31	Paid for One Duzen of Sparrows	0	2
June 3	Paid for Tue Duzzen of Sparrows & Nine	0	5½
June 3	Paid for Harf a Duzzen of Sparrows.....	0	1
June 15	Paid for Three Duzzen of Sparrows and Nine ..	0	7½
June 16	Paid for one Duzzen of Sparrows & half.....	0	3
June 17	Paid for Twelve Dozzen of Sparrows	2	0
June 18	Paid for Three Dozzen of Sparrows & half.....	0	7
June ?	Paid for Five Dozzen of Sparrows	0	10
June 11 1794	Paid forTue Dozzen of Sparrows	0	4
July 3	Paid for Tue Dozzen of Sparrows	0	4
July 4	Paid four Dozen of Sparrows	0	8
July 5	Paid for one Dozen and 9 Sparrows	0	3½
July	Paid for Three Dozen of Sparrows	0	6
July	Paid for one Douzen of Sparrows	0	2
July 24	Paid for one Dozen of Sparrows	0	2

* This peculiar form of expression points to the levelling of the 'leys,' *i.e.* the ridges of land *laid down* in grass, as distinguished from the 'balks.'

Paid for Lainge the Hills on the Borkes

Feb 8 1794 Paid	.....	James Hammant	0	7	6
Paid	.....	Thomas Hart	0	5	10
Paid	.....	John Moull	0	5	10
Paid	.....	Henry Covel	0	5	10
Paid	.....	Thomas Cannum	0	1	0
Paid	.....	James Hamant	0	7	6
Paid	.....	Thomas Hart	0	7	0
Paid	.....	Henry Covel	0	5	10
Paid	.....	John Moull	0	7	0
Paid	.....	John Hart	0	5	0
Paid	.....	Thomas Cannum	0	5	0
Paid	.....	Thomas Cannum	0	1	0
Paid	.....	James Hammant	0	3	9
Paid	.....	Henry Covel	0	3	6
Paid	.....	Thomas Hart	0	3	6
Paid	.....	John Moul	0	3	6
			8	16	3

The disbursments of Ja^s Watson Churchwarden for the year 1794 as followeth

		£	s.	d.
May ye 17	paid visitation fees	0	4	10
	paid for parchment	0	0	3
	paid for a prayer Book for the Clarke	0	10	6
June ye 19	for my jorney to Cambridge	0	2	6
	paid visitation fees	0	6	10
October ye 11	for my jorney to Cambridge	0	2	6
	paid visitation fees	0	3	7
	paid for parchment	0	0	6
dec^r ye 20	paid for bread & wine	0	2	1
1795 April ye 4	paid for bread & wine	0	2	4
	paid a glazers Bill	0	5	1
	paid a Carpenters Bill	0	11	4
the 9th	paid a blacksmiths Bill	0	1	10
	paid Clarkes fees	0	10	6
	paid Widow young for beer at Sundry times	1	1	6
	paid for Sparrows	0	12	9
	the whole disbursments of Ja^s Watson	£4	18	11
	Rec^d for grass	£10	16	6
	Disbursted	£ 4	18	11
	In hand	£ 5	17	7

July 22 1795 the Accounts of the Church grass

		£	s.	d.
the Wheat feld Grass				
The Balks	Robt Kefford	0	10	0
Sand Furlong Haven	James Watson	0	2	0
Mill haven & Rangling Way	Robt Kefford	3	9	6
The Bean Feld Grass				
The Balks	Tho Aworth	0	4	0
Sand Pond Haven	James Watson	2	0	6
The Barley Feld Grass				
The Balks	Henry Covel	0	3	0
Port Way	John Bond	6	9	6
		12	18	6

July 8 1796 The Accounts of the Church grass.

		£	s.	d.	
Barley Field Grass					
The Balks	Wm Badcock	9	5	6	1
Rangling way and haven	Bobt Kefford	1	0	6	1
the Reynolds	Heneyr Covill	0	2	0	1
Bean Field Grass					
Port Way	James Watson	0	3	6	1
the Bautks	H Covil	0	2	6	1
Wheate Field Grass					
Short Port Way	Isaac Cox	1	10	6	1
Bush Furlong Haven	James Watson	0	11	0	1
		7	15	6	
		4	6	0	
		£12	1	6	

Wheat Field Grass in year 1797

		£	s.	d.
June 16.	Sandy pond haven John Hall	4	14	0
	Town Lays Henry Covill	3	5	6
	the Balks 4 Henry Covill		11	6
	Bean Field Grass in 1797	£	s.	d.
	Rangling haven Robt Kefford	1	12	0
	Sand Furlong haven Wm Cook	0	6	0
	the Balks 3 Wm Cook	0	4	6
	Reynold Ditch Wm Cook	0	3	0
	Barley Field Grass			
	Bush Furlong haven Isaac Cox	0	7	6
	Short Port Way John Hall	1	0	6
	Willingham Way Robt Kefford	0	15	6
		£13	0	0

Lent to the felddreves	2	13	0
In hand now	3	4	7
In a Rear for grass	2	0	6
In all .....£	5	5	1

April the 9th 1795
Settled and alowed By us
JAMES MUSTILL
ROB^T BRAND
ROB^T KEFFORD

The Disbusments of James Watson Church Warden 1795

May 9th 95 Paid Joseph Score for diging of Sand ..	0	1	0
May 9th Paid Charles Ivet for digin Sand	0	1	0
June 11 Paid Visitation fees & Gurney	0	11	0
June 25 Paid the Visitation fees	0	6	10
D 24 Paid Bread & Wine	0	2	7
March 26 Paid Bread & Wine	0	2	7
March 24 Paid the thechers Bill.....	1	0	4
March 30 Paid Mr. Lucas Bill.....	4	7	6
March 30 Mr Wetnehall his Bill for Beer	0	0	4
March 30 Lent to Fendreves	2	0	6
March Lent to Fendreves Pay Luckers Bill	5	0	0
28 March Paid John Wetenhall the Glazors Bill	0	4	6
M 29 Paid the Clarkes Fees	0	10	6
Paid the widow Yong Bill for beer when grass Tane	0	4	4

June the 11th, 1795 the Disbustments of Joseph Bull Churchwarden 14 13 1

	£	s.	d.
for my Gurney to Cambridge to the Visitation		2	6
July the 18 for my Jurney to Cambridge	0	2	6
to the Visitation paid the Fees	0	5	10
Oct 21 for my gurney to Camb to the Visit^t	0	2	6
Paid the fees	0	3	7
	0	16	11

The Dusbusments of James Watson Church Warden for Sparrows In the year 1795

			£	s.	d
May	11	Paid for Sparrows	0	3	0
	13	Paid for one Duzzen & three	0	0	2½
M	14	Paid for half Duzen	0	0	1
M	15	Paid for one Duzen	0	0	2
M	17	Paid for 5 Duzen & three	0	0	10½
M	19	Paid for half Duzen	0	0	1
M	19	Paid for half Duzen	0	0	1
	21	Paid for one Duzen & half	0	0	3
	22	Paid for Fower Duzen and half	0	0	9
	23	Paid for one Duzen	0	0	2
	24	Paid for one Duzen & three	0	0	2½
June	8	Paid for one Duzen and half	0	0	3
June	10	Paid for Six Duzen	0	1	0
June	11	Paid for Six Duzen	0	1	0
June	12	Paid for three Duzen and half	0	0	7
June	22	Paid for one Duzen and half	0	0	3
July		Paid for Fower Duzen	0	0	8
Oct[r]		Paid for one Duzen and half	0	0	3
Disbused Joseph Bull James Watson			0	9	1½

	£	s.	d.
Churchwardens Disbuted James Watson	14	13	1
Joseph Bull Disbusted	0	16	11
Disbusted for Sparrows	0	9	1½
Disbuted in all	15	19	1½
Had in hand	3	4	7
Recv[d] For Grass	12	18	6
	16	13	1
Disburst	15	19	1½
In hand	0	13	11½

Ap[l] 1 1796 Settled these Accounts
by us FRAN MANN
JAMES MUSTILL
ROB[T] KEFFORD

The Dusbusment of Robert Kefford Churchwarden for Sparrows in the yeare 1796.

			£	s.	d.
26	April	Paid for 2 Dozen Spearowes	0	0	4 0
7	May	Paid for 1 Dozen	0	0	2 0
9	,,	Paid for 2 Dozen	0	0	4 0
13	,,	Paide for 2 Dozen	0	0	4 0
14	,,	Paid for half a Dozene	0	0	4 0
16		Paid for 1 Dozene	0	0	2 0

May 18 Paid for 1 Dozene	0	0	2	0
18 Paid for 2 Dozene & halfe	0	0	5	
May 21 Paid for 1 Dozene and halfe	0	0	3	
May 22 Paid for 2 Dozen	0	0	4	
May 28 Paid for 4 Dozen	0	0	8	
June the 1 Paid for 3 Dozen	0	0	6	
June the 4 Paid for 2 Dozen	0	0	4	
June the 5 Paid for 1 Dozen	0	0	2	
June the 10 Pald for 3 Dozen & halfe	0	0	7	
June the 5 Paid for half a dozen	0	0	1	
June the 12th Paid for 1 Dozen	0	0	2	
June the 31 Paid 1 Dozen & halfe	0	0	3	
July the 10 Pad for 2 Dozen	0	0	4	
July the 15 Pad for 2 Dozen	0	0	4	
November the 10 Paid for 2 Dozen	0	0	4	
Dusbusted of Robert Kefford for Sparrows	c	6	4	

The Dusbustements of Robert Kefford
Churchwarden

	£	s.	d.
April the Six Paide the Visitation fees	0	6	8
and my journey to Cambridge	0	2	6
23 .....for Bread and wine	0	2	2
April the 16 for Bread and wine	0	2	2
Paid Clarkes fees	0	11	0
P^d at the Visetation	0	5	7
P^d at the Visetation	0	6	10
My Journey twice	0	5	0
	2	1	11

The Disbusments of Robert Kefford Circhwarden
In the year 1797.

May the 17.	Three Dozen of Sparrowes	0	0	6
19.	Three Dozen	0	0	6
the 20.	Four Dozen	0	0	8
21.	One Dozen	0	0	2
21.	one Dozen	0	0	2
24.	Tow Dozen	0	0	4
26.	one Dozen	0	0	2
27.	Three Dozen	0	0	6
27.	Three Dozen	0	0	6
28.	Tow Dozen	0	0	4
28.	one Dozen	0	0	2
	Six Dozen	0	1	0

31.	One Dozen and Three			
	Three Dozen			
31.	Tow Dozen			
June the 1.	Four Dozen	0	0	8
June the 1.	one Dozen	0	0	2
the 2.	Three Dozen and halfe	0	0	7
the 2	one Dozen	0	0	2
the 7	Three Dozen	0	0	6
the 7	Tow Dozen	0	0	4
the	Four Dozen	0	0	8
8	Three Dozen	0	0	6
9	Three Dozen	0	0	6
16	Six Dozen	0	1	0
	One Dozen and half	0	0	3
	Three Dozen	0	0	6
17	Six Dozen	0	1	0
			13	4½

		£	s.	d.
	For Sparrow			
June the 19	For Tow Dozen		0	4
	For Tow Dozen		0	4
the 21	For Tow Dozen		0	4
the 21	For One Dozen		0	2
the 22	fore Dozen		0	8
the 26	Throe Dozen		0	6
the 26	a half Dozen		0	1
the 29	Twelve Dozen		2	0
the 29	Foure Dozen		0	8
the 29	Nine Dozen		1	6
June the 6	Six Dozen		1	0
the 6	A half a Dozen		0	1
the 6	Three Dozen		0	6
the 8	Three Dozen		0	6
the 8	Tow Dozen		0	4
the 16	A half Dozen		0	1
the 20	Foure Dozen		0	8
the 21	Three Dozen		0	6
the 21	Twelve Dozen		2	0
the 22	Tow Dozen an a half		0	5
August			0	7
the 1	Three Dozen an a half		0	4
the 5	Tow Dozen		0	4
the 16	Tow Dozen		0	4
the 22	Three Dozen		0	6
the 27.	Three Dozen		0	6
			14	11

the Dis Bus ments of Rob Kefford Churchwarden 179—

June the 22	Paid the Vistation	0	6	10
	and my journey to Cambridg	0	2	6
	Paid for Parchment	0	0	6
	and my journey	0	2	6
October the 7	Paid the Visitation	0	6	8
	and my journey to Cambridge	0	2	6
Do	for Bred and wine	0	2	1
April the 7	for Bred an wine	0	2	7
		1	6	2
	Journey to Cambridge		2	6
		£1	8	8

	£	s.	d.
April the 28			
Paid the Visitation fees	0	6	10
the Breefs one shiliings	0	1	0
and my Journey at Cambridge	0	2	6
June the 21 Paid the Vesetation fees	0	8	10
Oct the 12 Paid the Vesetation fees	0	5	10
Two Journeyis to Cambridge	0	5	0
November the 5 for Fethinge hemsile (Hemsall) Bores (?)	0	1	0
Decm the 20 for Bread and Wine	0	2	1
Paid the Glazers Bill	0	4	7
	1	19	9

---

the Disbustemnts of Robert Kefford for Sparrows in the year 1798.

	£	s.	d.
May the 2 Paid for three Do	0	0	6
May 3 Paid for three Do	0	0	6
May the 3 paid for three Do	0	0	6
May the 4 Paid for three Do	0	0	6
May the 4 Paid for one Do	0	0	2
May the 6 Paid for Two Do	0	0	4
May the 8 Paid for Tow Do	0	0	4
May the 9 Paid for one Do	0	0	2
May the 17 Paid for Three Do	0	0	6
May the 18 Paid for Three Do	0	0	6
May the 18 Paid for Two Do	0	0	4
May the 21 Paid for Two D	0	0	4
May the 24 Paid for			
May 28 Paid for Fowre Dozen	0	0	8
May 28 Paid for Six Dozene	0	1	0
May 29 Paid for five Dozene	0	0	10
May 31 Paid for one Dozen	0	0	2
May 31 Paid for half a Dozen	0	0	1

		£	s.	d.
1798	Wheat Field Grass			
	Portway John Bond	5	7	6
	Wheat Field Baulks Henry Covil	0	4	6
	Barley Field Grass.			
	Sandy Pond Haven Thos Aworth	2	10	6
	Dales Robt Kefford	2	0	6
	Baulks Johnathan Pauley	0	2	6
	Town Lays for the Sheep	1	1	0
	Town Lays Baulk James Watson	0	2	0
	Bean Field Grass			
	Short Portway Isac Cox	0	14	6
	Willingham Way Thos Aworth	0	7	6
	Bush furloy haven Thos Aworth	0	5	0
1799	Brook Field grass Wheat Field			
	Rangling Haven & Baulk Joseph Bull	3	5	6
	Sandy Furlong haven Jonathan Pauley	0	13	6
	3 Baulks in Wheat Field Henry Covil	0	13	0
	Renold's Ditch Henry Covil	0	8	0
	Belches Field Barley Field	£	s.	d.
	Port Way John Hall	5	19	6
	5 Baulks Robt Cefford	0	15	0
	Mill Field Beanfield Grass	£	s.	d.
	Sandy Pond Haven Thos Norris	5	9	6
	Town Lays James Watson	4	16	6
	4 Baulks Thos Norris	0	19	6
		23	0	0

		£	s.	d.
1800	Wheat Field			
May 1st	Short Portway Thos Canham	1	17	6
	Bush furlong haven James Watson	1	5	6
	Barley fleld grass	£	s.	d.
	Rangling Haven & Baulk T Aworth	2	1	6
	3 Baulks Do Henry Covil	0	13	6
	Renolds Ditch Robt Kefford	0	6	6
	Bean field Grass	£	s.	d.
	Port way Henry Covil	7	9	6
	5 Baulks			
		£13	14	0
April 8	Settled these Accounts	1	19	7½
	and Aloud by us Paid for Sparrows		2	11¼
	Robt Kefford now In hand	1	16	8¼
	James Watson pd Glaziers Bill	0	4	3
	Josh Bull			
	Jno Barnet Paid now In hand	1	12	5¼

June	1 Paid for one Dozen a half	0	0	3
June	1 Paid for Three Dozen	0	0	6
the	2 Paid for on Dozen	0	0	2
the	2 Paid for Six Dozen	0	1	0
the	9 Paid for Twelve Dozen	0	2	0
the	9 Paid for Fore Dozen	0	0	8
the	9 Paid for Six Dozen	0	1	0
the	9 Paid for Fore Dozen	0	0	8
the	12 Paid for Two Dozen	0	0	4
the	16 Paid for Two Dozen	0	0	4
		0	14	4
June the	21 Paid for Three Dozen	0	0	6
June the	21 Paid for Two Dozen	0	0	4
June the	24 Paid for Two Dozen	0	0	4
June the	24 Paid for one Dezen	0	0	2
June the	24 Paid for one Dozen	0	0	2
June the	24 Paid for Two Dozen	0	0	4
June the	24 Paid for a half Dezen	0	0	1
July	5 Paid for Three Dozen	0	0	6
July	6 Paid for Fowre Dozen	0	0	8
July	6 Paid for Two Dozen	0	0	4
July	8 Paid for Two Dozen	0	0	4
July	9 Paid for Three Dozen	0	0	6
July	9 Paid for Three Dozen	0	0	6
July	9 Paid for one Dozen	0	0	2
Jul	10 Paid for one Dozen	0	0	2
Jul	10 Paid for Tow Dozen	0	0	4
Jul	14 Paid for Seven Dozen	0	1	2
Jul	15 Paid for one Dozen	0	0	2
Jul	15 Paid for one Dozen	0	0	2
Jull	21 Paid for Three Dozen	0	0	6
Jull	24 Paid for Two Dozen	0	0	6
Jull	24 Paid for one Dozen	0	0	2
Jull	26 Paid for Three Dozen	0	0	6
July	6 Paid for Six Dozen	0	1	0
July the	8 Paid for on Dozen	0	0	2
July	12 Paid for Two Dozen	0	0	4
July	13 Paid for Six Dozen	0	1	0
July	13 Paid for Three Dozen	0	0	6
July	15 Paid for Two Dozen	0	0	4
July	18 Paid for one	0	0	2
July	26 Paid for Six Dozen	0	1	0
Augost	9 Paid for Three Dozen	0	0	6
Aug:	9 Paid for one Doz and a half	0	0	3
Aug	26 Paid for one Dozen	0	0	2
Dcm	Paid for Sparrows	0	0	1
Janary	Paid for one Dozen and a half	0	0	4½
Feb	3 Paid for nine Sparows	0	0	2½

1801	Brook field Grass Beans	£	s.	d.
	Rangling haven and Baulk T. Hall	2	6	6
	Sandy Furlong haven R Kefford	0	14	0
	3 Baulks Wm Blunt	0	9	6
	Renolds Ditch J. Pauley	0	5	0
	Little Field Grass			
	Short Portway Rob Kefford	1	9	6
	Willingham Way T Hall	2	2	0
	Mill Field Grass			
	Sandy Pond haven J. Watson	6	13	0
	the Dales John Hall	3	3	6
	4 Baulks H Covil	1	9	6
	Town Lays and Baulk R Kefford	5	10	0
	Received Total	24	14	6
	In 1801	10	7	11½
	from 1801—In hand	£14	6	6½

1802	Little Field	£	s.	d.
June 11	Short Portway T. Aworth	1	2	6
	Bush Furlong Haven J. Paulet	0	10	0
	Willingham Way J Watson	1	4	6
	Wheat field Bellssess			
	Portway Jos Bull	8	14	6
	5 Baulks T Norris	0	10	0
	Mill Field			
	Sandy Pond haven H Covil	3	13	6
	4 Baulks John Hall	0	12	0
	Town Lays James Watson	3	16	6
		20	3	6

Sold Grass

1803	Brook Field	£	s	d.
May 6	Mill haven and Ranglingway T Bedford	2	19	6
	Sand furlong haven Jos Bull	1	0	6
	3 Baulks Henry Covil	0	10	0
	Reynolds Ditch Henry Covil	0	14	6
	Bellsess Field			
	Portway Thomas Aworth	7	6	6
	5 Baulks Wid Young	0	18	0

Feb	16 Paid for Sparrows	0	0	2½
March	6 Paid for Sparrows	0	0	3
March	10 Paid for Sparrows	0	0	2
March	17 Paid for Sparrows	0	0	1
		0	6	3½

The Disbursments of Robert Kefford in the year 1799 for Sparrows

May	Three Dozen	0	0	6
	Paid for one Dozen	0	0	2
	Paid for Two Dozen	0	0	4
	Paid for one Dozen and a half	0	0	3
	Paid for one Dozen	0	0	2
	Paid for Two Dozen	0	0	4
	Paid for Three Dozen	0	0	6
	Paid for one Dozen and a half	0	0	3
	Paid for one Dozen	0	0	2
	Paid for one Dozen	0	0	2
	Paid for one Dozen	0	0	2
	Paid for Two Dozen	0	0	4
June the 4	Paid Two Dozen	0	0	4
	Paid Two Dozen and a half	0	0	5
	Paid for Two Dozen	0	0	4
	Paid for one Dozen	0	0	2
	Paid for Three Dozen	0	0	6
	Paid for Two Dozen			
	Paid for Two Dozen and a half	0	0	5
	Paid for Six Dozen	0	1	0
	Paid for Two Dozen	0	0	4
	Paid for one Dozen	0	0	2
	Paid for Three Dozen	0	0	6
	Paid for Two Dozen	0	0	4
	Paid for Three Dozen and a half	0	0	7
	Paid for Three Dozen	0	0	6
	Paid for Fore Dozen	0	0	8
	Paid for one Dozen	0	0	2
	Paid for Six Dozen	0	1	0
	Paid for one Dozen	0	0	2
	Paid for Three Dozen	0	0	6
			11	9
June the 29	Paid the Visitation Fees	0	15	8
	and my Journey to Cambridge	0	5	0
July the 11	Paid the Vesetation	0	6	10
	and my Journey to Cambridg	0	2	6
Oct the 12	Paied the Vesetation	0	3	7
	and my Journey to Cambridg	0	2	6
December the 21	Paid for Bread and Wine	0	2	1

1803	Mill Field			
July 1st	Sandy Pond haven J Paulet	2	9	6
	the Dales Jo^s Asplin	1	6	6
	4 Baulks T Hall	0	8	0
	Town Lays and Baulk Thos Norris	1	16	6
	Rec^d for Grass	£19	17	6
	Disbursed	12	4	9½
	Now in hand	7	12	8¾

1804 April 20 Settled these Accounts
JOSHUA ASPLIN THOS NORRIS JAMES WATSON

		£	s.	d.
1804	Little Field Wheat Grass Sold			
May 17	Short Portway and Baulk Wm Blunt	2	14	6
	Bush furlong haven J Paulet	1	1	6
	Brook Field Barley			
	Millhaven and Rangling Baulk J Paulet	2	13	6
	3 Baulk Henry Covil	1	4	6
	Reynolds Ditch Henry Covil	0	18	0
	Portway T Watson	2	2	0
		8	1	6

		£	s.	d.
1805	Mill Field Grass			
	Sandy Pond haven J Bull	5	19	6
	4 Baulks J Paulet	0	19	6
	Town Lays & Baulk J Paulet	3	10	6
	Little Field			
	Short Port way Wm Blunt	0	16	6
	Bush furlong haven T Aworth	0	13	6
	Willingham Way E Young by Wright Ellwood	1	12	0
		£13	11	6
1805	Bean Field Grass			
	Sand furlong haven J Paulet	0	9	6
	Rangling Baulk & haven Cook	2	2	6
	Renolds Ditch J Watson	0	3	0
	3 Baulks J Paulet	0	7	0
		16	13	6
	Rec^d for Grass in 1804	8	1	6
	had Money in hand	7	12	8¾
	F MANN Received	32	7	8¾

April the 12 Paid for Bread and Wine	0	2	1
	2	0	3
April 16th Setled this Book	£	s.	d.
and thair is in hand	8	18	4½

Settled and Allowed by us
HENRY MANN THOS NORRIS JAMES WATSON
JOS BULL JAMES SMITH

1800		£	s.	d.
June 8	Paid Joseph Scare 4 Days Worke at the Church	0	6	0
July 16	Paid Wm Peppercorn half a Days Work Do.	0	2	1
		£0	8	1
December 27	for Bread and Wine	0	2	1
April 4	for Bread and Wine	0	2	1
	Pd the Clarks fee	0	10	6
	Thatchers Bill	3	9	2
	Bricklayers Bill	7	0	9
		£4	12	8

1802	the Disburstments of H. Mann for Sparrows	£	s.	d.
May 4	3 Dozzen of Sparrows & Eggs	0	0	6
	2 Do	0	0	4
	4 Do	0	0	8½
	4 Old Do	0	0	1
27	5 Dozen Do	0	0	10
	2 Dozzen Do	0	0	4
June 4	3 Do	0	0	6
	3 Do 1d Eggs	0	0	7
	2 Do ½ Do	0	0	4½
20	1 Do ½ D	0	0	3
	6 Do ½ Do	0	1	1½
28	6 Do ½	0	0	3
	Pd for Sparrows	0	1	2½
	Pd for Sparrows & Eggs	0	0	3¾
H. MANN in 1802	Disbursed	£0	8	4¼

1803	Disbursments for Sparrows by H Mann	£	s.	d.
May 12	for Sparrows	0	1	0½
7	for Do	0	0	5½
	Do	0	0	9¾
June 8	Do	0	1	0
	Do	0	1	1
	Do	0	0	6

1805 F MANN Disburstment 21 5 10
October 21st/1806 Settled the Accounts
by us F Mann has in hand
JOSH BULL JAMES WATSON 11 1 10¾
JOHN WATSON THOS NORRIS

		£	s.	d.
1806	Bellsess field Grass			
	Port Way Thos Young	8	0	6
	5 Bauls Johanathan Paulet	0	8	6
	Mill Field			
	Sandy Pond haven Johanathan Paulet	2	10	6
	Town Lays & Baulk Thos Norris	2	5	6
	4 Baulks Johanathan Paulet	0	7	6
	Little Field			
	Short Port Way Wm Badcock	0	10	0
	Bush Furlong haven Thos Norris	0	9	0
	Willingham Way James Watson	0	12	0
April 3rd Recd of Henry Covil which stood in arrear		2	2	6
	Settled April 20 1808	17	6	0

			£	s.	d.
	Sold Grass	In the Brook Field			
1807					
May 12th	Mill haven & Ranglingway	H Covil	5	4	0
	Sand furlong haven	Wm Blunt	1	1	0
	3 Baulks	Henry Covill	1	11	0
	Reynolds Ditch	Johanathan Paulet	0	13	0
	Bellsess Field				
	Port Way	Joshua Asplen	8	11	0
	5 Baulks	William Cox	1	11	0
	Mill Field				
	Sandy Pond haven	Joseph Bull	2	3	0
	4 Baulks	Thos Norris	0	8	0
	Town Leys & Baulk	Johnathan Paulet	2	9	0
			23	11	0

Settled April 20 1808 Left due to the Town 9s 9¾d.
FRAN MANN
Settled THOS NORRIS

July 2nd	Glazier Bill	0	8	0
		0	12	10½

			£	s.	d.
1802		The Disburstments of H Mann			
June 7		Pd a man 2 days work Cleaning Churchyard	0	3	0
Feby 22		Pd Lucas Bricklayers Bill	0	10	0
		Clarks Fees Cleaning the Church, &c	0	10	6
		the Blacksmiths Bill & Visitation Fees	0	18	0
		Paid Rimsey the Carpenters Bill	4	17	10
April 13		Paid the Fendrieves Bills	11	19	8
13		Lucas Bill for new Bridges	17	4	8
		Disbursed for Sparrows	0	8	4¼
		for Bread and Wine	0	2	2
	1802	H Mann Disbursed	36	14	2¼
		Do	34	10	0½
	When Settled	Due to H Mann	2	4	1¾

			£	s.	d.
1803		the Disburstments of H Mann			
June	13	Paid a thatching Bill	0	5	10
Oct	22	Joseph Scare 2 Days Work	0	3	0
1804 April	1	Joseph Scare Cleaning Church &c	0	10	6
April	12	Paid Rimsey Carpenters Bill	1	3	3
	12	Paid the Blacksmith Bill	0	2	7
			2	5	2
		Disbursed for Sparrows	0	12	10½
		Disburst in all	2	18	0½
		Due to the officer last year	2	4	1¾
		Visitation Fees &c	1	14	0
		towards Fen Drieves	5	13	11
			12	0	1¼
		Fen Drieves Blacksmith Bill	0	4	8
			12	4	9¼

			£	s.	d.
1807		Disbustment of T Norris 1807			
March	29	Paid the Clark his fees	0	10	6
April	3	Paid towards the fen Drieves Bill	1	4	1
May	9	Paid for Sparrows	0	0	6½
	27	Paid for Sparrows	0	2	3½
		Paid for Sparrows	0	1	4
June	23	Paid for Sparrows	0	2	0
July	16	Paid for Sparrows	0	1	4
			£2	2	1
		Pepercorn's Bill	0	17	11
			3	0	0
		Aworth for Fetching bricks	1	16	0
		Do 2 Loads sand	0	6	0

3 Thousand 500 Bricks for the Bridges	8	6	3
Colins bill for 1000 of Bricks	2	7	6
Sutons bill Bricklaer	5	16	8
5 Hundred Bricks	1	3	9
Churchwardens bill for 2 years	6	14	9
	29	10	11
Pade Carpenders bill to	21	18	2
	51	9	1

		s.	d.		
April 20 1808	Settled this book & Left in hand	9	9¾		
	in hand in this Book			9	9¾
Aprill 20 1808	Settled these Accounts by us				
	FRAN MANN THOS NORRIS.				

1804 Disburstments of Henry Mann for Sparrows

		£	s.	d.
May 23rd	for Sparrows	0	3	6
27	for Sparrows	0	4	3
April 10	Bricklayer's Bill at the Church	1	4	3
13	Glaziers Bill	0	10	0
	Paid the Clark's fees	0	12	6
	Paid John Marsh for attention at singing	3	4	0
	Paid Ellis Munsey for Church Fence	10	12	6
	For Sparrows	0	0	9¼
1805				
June 12	for Sparrows at different times	0	3	8¼
July 20	for Sparrows at Do	0	4	2¼
	for Sparrows	0	0	3½
1806 Janry	for Sparrows	0	1	4¾
	Paid to make up Fendrieves Accounts	1	7	8
	Paid the Clark for Cleaning the Church &c	0	10	6
May 16	for Sparrows	0	1	4
June 11	Paid the Glaziers Bill	0	5	6
June 12	for Sparrows	0	0	11
	for Sparrows	0	0	6½
	for Sparrows	0	1	1¼
29	for Sparrows	0	1	7
July 5	for Sparrows	0	1	2½
	for Sparrows	0	0	7¾
11	for Sparrows	0	0	8½
Sepr 20	Joseph Sear for Cleaning the Church Yard	0	2	0
	for Sparrows	0	0	10
	for Sparrows	0	0	4½
		19	13	11
	Churchwardens Bill	1	9	11
	Disbursments	£21	5	10

October 21st 1806 settled these accounts by us
JOHN BULL
JAMES WATSON
JOHN WATSON
THOS NORRIS

1808	An account of the Sparrows			
June 7	paid for Sparrows		4	9½
July 7	pad for D°		3	0
	Sparrows		1	6½
	Pepercorn Thatcher bill		8	3½
	the Churchwardens Account	2	9	8½
		3	7	3

	Church Wardens Account	£	s.	d.
1809	Sparrows pade for	1	2	9
	Communon Wine 2s. 7d.	0	2	7
	Twice Communon	0	5	6
1810	P^d Sparrows			
	Church Wardens Account for			
	Mr Goe and 2 Quarteriges	0	13	9
	the first half 2 years	0	6	8
	Church Windows Mending	1	1	6
	Oct 27 pepercorn Thatcher bill	0	6	5½
	Paid at the Visitation at Deferent times	2	19	8
		6	18	10½

April 19 1810 Settled these Accounts and alloud
F. MANN.

	Outgoings	£	s.	d.
1810				
April 23	Wm Suttons Bricklaer bill	0	10	11
	P^d Clark for clening the Church	0	10	6
	p^d for Bread and wine	0	3	6
	pade Carpender for work Materials	0	7	6
	p^d to Mr James Watson, Account	7	0	0
	p^d Churchwardens Account	1	0	11
1811.				
Decr 15.	pade for Sparrows at defferent times	0	18	6
25	p^d for Bread and Wine	0	2	9
Ap 12	p^d Joseph Scare Clark Clening Ch:	0	10	6
		11	5	1
	Glazer bill Mr Palmer	0	7	0
		0	5	7
		12	17	8
	Palmer Glazer for Work at Church	0	18	9
	Wm. Pepercorns Thatchers bill	13	16	5
	For work done at the Church	1	10	3
	Settled this Account	15	16	8

		£	s.	d.
Sold Grass.	The Litle Field			
1808 May 27	Bush Furlong haven John Ballard....	1	1	0
	Short portway John Watson	2	1	0
	Brook field			
	4 Baulks John Ballard	0	14	0
	Reynolds Ditch John Pane	0	2	0
	Mill haven and balk James Watson ..	3	3	0
	Belchers Field Beans			
June 23 1808	5 Balks Thos Aworth	0	14	0
	Port way the Further End J Pauley ..	1	5	0
	D° the Home end James Watson	2	0	0
		11	0	0
	Disburst	3	7	3
April 14 1809	in hand last year	7	12	9
		0	9	9¾
Settled the Account an Left in hand		8	2	6¾
	Henry Covil not pade	5	4	0
	Francis Mann			
	Thos Norris	2	18	6¾

		£	s.	d.
	The Mill Field. Wheat			
Sold Grass 1809				
Sand Pond haven James Watson		4	10	0
Town Lays John Pane		2	4	0
4 Balks John Pauley		1	0	0
	Little field Barley			
Sold Grass 1809				
bush furlong haven Jonathan Pauley		0	12	0
Williangham Way James Caveley.....		1	13	0
Short port way Thos Aworth		1	1	0
		11	0	0
	1809 In hand.....	2	18	6
	in hand	13	18	6
	the Out goings	6	18	10
A 19 1810 F Mann has in hand		6	19	8

Settled these Accounts Setteld and pade by us

FRANCIS MANN JAMES WATSON JOHN WATSON

Received for Church Grass *J Pawley*

		£	s.	d.
May 28 1812	LITTLE FIELD			
	Short Port Way.....	2	6	0
	bush Furlong.....	0	18	0

1812.	Outgoings	£	s.	d.
Ap[l] 10	pade for Mending the Windows	1	9	6
12	Visetation	0	7	8
	Jorney for the same	0	5	0
	Mr Wite paretor for twise	0	10	8
	My Jorney	0	5	0
June 25	Mr Pond for 4½ Thousand Rede	16	13	3
July 10	Pepercorn Thatchers bill 8 pounds	8	13	10
	John Muncey Carpender	7	10	0
	Wood for the same	3	8	0
27	p[d] for Sparrows deferent Times	2	4	0
	Communion Wine & D°	0	8	10
	Clarks Wages	1	1	0
	Settled by Rate	42	16	9

1813. June 13.	Due to Me	£4	15	6	
1814 June 7.	Due to me	£4	19	6	
1817		9	15	0	
Jan 21st	Mr Mann Paid Wm Blunt				£1 0 0

1813		£	s.	d.
June 13.	p[d] Visetation	0	8	6
	My Jorney	0	5	0
	Church Windows	0	11	3
Nov[r] 23	Visetation to Mr Gee	0	8	6
	Mr C Wite	0	4	8
	Jornies for the same	0	10	0
	Communion Wine & D°	0	8	10
	Thatcher bill	0	7	3
	Wm Sutton D° Bricklar and Materals	1	11	6
		4	15	6

1814				
June 7.	p[d] Visetation to Mr Gee	0	8	6
	My Jorney	0	5	0
Nov[r] 20.	Visetation to Mr Gee	0	8	6
	My Jorney	0	5	0
	Bread & Wine twice	0	8	10
	Mr Wite paretor & my Jorney	0	15	8
	Clarks Wages & Clening Church D°	1	3	6
	Wm Sutton Bricklayer	1	4	6
		4	19	6

	£	s.	d.
BROOK FIELD			
Short Sand Haven	1	16	0
The Borks Ditto	0	10	0
Runnel Ditch	0	3	0
BELLERS FIELD			
Further End Portway	0	15	0
Hommer End D°	1	5	0
Borks	0	5	0
Rec^d	7	18	0

Grass Sold in 1816.	£	s.	d.
Short Portway Blunt	1	18	0
BROOKE FIELD BORKES John Watson	9	11	0
Reynolds Ditch Aworth	0	7	0
BELCHERS FIELD Dubury	0	4	0
Bush Furlong Haven John Watson	0	19	0
BELCHERS FIELD portway Part Thos Young	1	3	0
Further End of Portway John Ballard	2	15	0
BROOKE FIELD Shortsand Pondhaven J Watson	1	17	0
Rec^d of Ballard in part £1	9	14	0

Sold Grass in 1817 FRAN^S MANN, JAS WATSON } Churchwardens

MILL FIELD *Wheat*	£	s.	d.
Town Lays & Baulk Jon^n Pauley	5	12	0
Sand Pond haven Camb^ge E^d Wm Stakes	4	0	0
4 Baulks Henry Coville	1	3	0
Sand Pond Haven Aldrey End Wm Norris	3	6	0
LITTLE FIELD *Barley.*			
Short Port Way &c Wm Blunt	1	15	0
Bush Furlong haven Wm Blunt	1	0	0
Willingham Way James Parish	1	15	0
BROOK FIELD *Beans*			
Mill haven and Rangling way James Watson	1	1	0
Short Well haven J^no Watson	0	15	0
3 Bauks J^no Watson	0	7	0
Reynolds Ditch J^as Watson	0	3	0
	£20	17	0

Sold Grass in 1818 Jas Watson, Frs Mann } Churchwardens

May 13th

BELSSIERS FIELD	£	s.	d.
5 Baulks Henry Coville	0	14	0
Portway Homeward end Wm Stokes	7	19	0
Do Farther end James Pain	5	11	0

Disbursements of Frs Mann & Jas Watson 1817

		£	s.	d.
April 11	Spent on Mr Watsons Acc[t]	0	4	0
	Spent when I rec[d] the Money	0	3	0
	Journey to the Visitation	0	3	0
June	Paid when grass was sold	0	4	0
June 20th	Journey to Visitation	0	3	0
July 3[d]	Paid Thatchers Bill	0	2	10
	Paid for Sparrows	0	18	4
1818				
Jan 22[d]	Paid Carpenters Bill	22	2	0
25	Bread and Wine	0	1	4
	P[d] for Sparrows	0	1	6
Mar 23.	P[d] Clerk for Cleaning Church	0	10	6
	P[d] when I received the Money	0	4	6
20	P[d] glazier 2/- p[d] Carpenters Bill 19/-	1	1	0
	Mr Watson Paid	3	1	9
		29	0	9
	Due in arrears	10	15	0
		39	15	9
Rec[d] this year for Grass		0	15	8
Rec[d] of Mrs Watson		£2	18	8½
Rec[d] of Mr. Pauley		15	0	0
Rec[d] last year		7	19	0
		41	5	8½
	Disbursed	39	15	9
	In Hand	1	9	11½
	Due in Arrears	5	9	0
		6	18	11½

Settled these Acconnts by us.

Francis Mann *John Watson* *Edward Bull*

Disbursement of Jas Watson, F. Mann } Churchwardens

		£	s.	d.
1818				
April 5th	Bread & Wine	0	1	4
May 2[d]	P[d] at Visitation; 2 Journeys to same	0	13	6
May 8th	8[lbs] Clover Seed	0	4	0
13	Pd when Grass was sold	0	3	0
24	Parchments for Registers	0	7	0
25	P[d] Blacksmiths Bill	1	15	0
June 9th	Visitation	0	6	10

MILL FIELD			
Town Lays & Bauk James Watson	6	13	0
Sand Pond Haven Camb end Henry Coville	4	3	0
Do Do Aldrey end Wm Norris	3	11	0
4 Bauks John Watson	1	8	0
LITTLE FIELD			
Short portway Jno Watson	1	19	0
Bush Furlong haven Jno Pain	0	8	0
Willingham Way Thos Yongue	1	12	0
	£33	18	0
Rec[d] for Arrears	6	18	11½
	40	19	11½
Disbursed	36	2	2
In Hand	4	14	9½

Settled & Allowed these Accounts by us

John Ballard *Thomas Aworth* *James Watson*

Sold Grass in 1819. *Jas Watson* / *Frs Mann* } *Churchwardens*

May 13th

	£	s.	d.
BROOK FIELD			
Mill haven and Rangling Way Jno Watson	5	12	0
3 Baulks Thos Norman	2	2	0
Reynolds Ditch Wm Rose	0	9	0
BELCHERS FIELD			
5 Baulks Wm Rose	1	7	0
Portway Camb end Wm Stokes	7	11	0
Do Hadden[m] end Jno Aworth	5	11	0
MILL FIELD			
Town Lays & Baulk Thos Yongue	4	1	0
Land Port Haven Camb end Jo[n] Pauley	1	15	0
Do Aldrey end Jas Watson	1	7	0
4 Baulks Jas Parish	1	1	0
Shortwell Haven Jas Pain	0	19	0
	31	15	0
In hand last year	4	14	9½
	36	9	9½
Disbursed	23	8	4
In hand	13	1	5½

		2 Journey for same	0	6	0
	22	P^d Thatchers Bill	0	6	0
July	6	P^d Thatchers Bill	0	6	0
Oct	17th	P^d Visitation	0	4	7
		Journey for same	0	3	0
Nov:	7th	Iron Chest	4	10	0
Dec^r	29th	Suttons Bill	14	9	3
1819					
Jan^y	31	Bread & Wine	0	6	4
Mar	29th	A Ladder		16	0
April	6th	Carpenters Bill	9	13	11½
		Bricklayers Bill	0	3	5
			£34	10	2½
		Clerk for Cleaning Church	0	10	6
		P^d for Sparrows	1	1	5½
			£36	2	2

Disbursements of *Jas Watson* / *Frs Mann* } *Churchwardens*

			£	s.	d.
1819.					
May	1st	Bread and Wine	0	1	4
		Parchments for Registers	0	3	0
		P^d when rec^d for Grass	0	10	0
	13	P^d D^o sold Grass	0	5	0
	20	P^d for 3 Mats for Church	0	4	6
		P^d for covering cushin of church	0	15	6
		for filling up Registers	0	3	0
May	29	Thatchers Bill	0	4	2
		Bread and Wine	0	1	4
June	30	P^d Visitation	0	6	10
		Journeys for same	0	1	6
1820.		P^d Glazier a Bill	0	1	6
Mar	27th	Jno Woodman for slateing Church	15	5	0
	30	Clerk for cleaning Church	0	10	6
Ap^r	8	Bread & Wine	0	1	4
		P^d for Sparrows	1	4	6
		Parchments and filling up for Registers	0	6	0
	29	P^d Visitation	0	16	3
		Journeys for same	0	6	0
		P^d when rec^d for Grass	0	11	0
			22	2	9
		P^d for Sparrows	1	5	7
			23	8	4

Sold Grass in 1820. *Jas Watson* / *Francis Mann* } *Churchwardens*

			£	s.	d.
May 17th					
LITTLE FIELD		Rose was very ill at this time and the Parish agreed to forgive the debt			
Short Portway	Wm Rose....		2	17	0
Bush Furlong haven	Wm Rose		1	6	0
BROOK FIELD					
Mill Haven & Rangling Way	H Coville.....		3	10	0
3 Baulks	Jas Parish		1	18	0
Reynolds Ditch	Jonathan Pauley		0	11	0
BELCHERS FIELD					
5 Baulks	H Coville		1	3	0
Portway Camb end	Jno Pain		3	12	0
D° Isle end	Jas Watson.....		3	0	0
			£17	17	0
	In hand last year		13	1	5½
			30	18	5½
	Disbursed		14	11	9
	Churchwardens Due to Parish		16	6	8½

1820 Disbursements of *Jas Watson* / *Frs Mann* } *Churchwardens*

		£	s.	d.
May 17th	P^d when sold Grass	0	9	0
June 20	Visitation	0	6	10
	Journeys for same.....	0	5	0
	Bread & Wine	0	1	4
	Carpenters Bill	10	0	11
	Thatchers Bill	0	3	4
Octr 14.	Visitation	0	3	6
	Journey	0	3	0
	Bread and Wine	0	1	4
	Bringing Slates from Cambridge	0	5	0
April 27th	Clerk for Cleaning Church.....	0	10	6
May 1	P^d when rec^d for Grass	0	7	0
		12	16	9
	Sparrows.....	1	15	0
		£14	11	9

1821 Disbursements of *Jas Watson* / *Frs Mann* }

		£	s.	d.
May	Bread and Wine	0	1	4
June 2	Carpenters Bills.....	1	10	5

July 7th	Bell Ropes	1	9	6
25th	Thatchers Bill	0	6	0
26th	Visitation	0	12	6
	Journey for same	0	5	0
Octr 20th	Visitation	0	7	2
	Journey for same	0	5	0
Decr 9th	Peppercorn Thatchers Bill	0	5	2
30th	Bread and Wine	0	1	4
1822.				
April 13th	Bread and Wine	0	1	4
	Paid for Sparrows	1	19	5
	Glaziers Bill	1	18	0
	Thatchers Bills	0	7	8
	Clerk for Cleaning Church	0	10	6
		10	0	4

Disbursements of *James Watson* } Churchwardens
Francis Mann }

		£	s.	d.
April 30th	Paid Messrs Pemberton & Co A Bill	0	13	8
May 7th	Paid Carpenters Bil	0	8	1
	p^d Visitation	0	7	2
	Journey for same	0	5	0
	Parchments for Registers	0	3	0
	for filling up Registers	0	3	0
,,	P^d Visitation	1	1	4
	Journey for same	0	5	0
	p^d when rec^d for Grass	0	13	9
May 16th	P^d when sold Grass	0	2	6
June 21	P^d Bread and Wine	0	1	4
	P^d Thos Young as fenreeve	12	0	0
	Due in Arrears	13	18	0
	Due to Parish	12	10	4½

Sepr 21	p^d Thatchers Bill	0	12	0
Oct 19th	p^d Visitation	0	4	7
	Journey for same	0	5	0
Decr 7th	Glaziers Bill	0	13	4
	Thatchers Bill	0	11	0
28	Bread and Wine	0	1	3
Mar 29th	Clerk for cleaning Church	0	10	6
29th	Bread and Wine	0	1	3

Churchwardens Sold Grass in 1821.

		£	s.	d.
	MILL FIELD			
May 22d	Town Lays & Baulk Jas Parish	5	15	0
	Sand Pond haven Camb end H. Coville	2	11	0
	Do Do Aldreth end Thos Norman	2	11	0
	4 Baulks Wm Bartingale	1	14	0
	LITTLE FIELD			
	Short Portway Thos Young	1	6	0
	Bush furlong haven Jno Watson	0	14	0
	Willingham Way Thos Young	2	8	0
	BROOK FIELD			
	Mill haven and Ranglingway Jno Pain	1	12	0
	Short well haven Jas Watson	0	16	0
	3 Baulks Wm King	0	9	0
	Reynolds ditch Jas Watson	0	6	0
		£20	2	0
	Disbursed	10	0	4
	In hand	10	1	8
	In hand last year	16	6	8½
	Churchwardens Due to Parish	26	8	4½

Sold Grass in ye year 1822.

		£	s.	d.
	BELSSIERS FIELD.			
May 16th	5 Baulks Wm Bartingale	0	13	0
	Portway Camb end Thos Young	6	15	0
	Do Aldreth end Wm Stokes	5	2	0
	MILL FIELD			
	Town Lays & Baulk Jas Watson	4	3	0
	Sand Pond Haven Camb end Thos Young	1	12	0
	Do Aldreth end Jas Watson	1	7	0
	4 Baulks Wm Bartingale	0	10	0
	LITTLE FIELD			
	Short Port way Jno Bill	0	16	0
	Bush furlong haven Jno Pain	0	7	0
	Willingham Way Jno Pain	0	16	0
		£22	1	0

		£	s.	d.
May 29th 1823	BROOK FIELD			
	Mill Haven and Rangling Way Wm Bartingale	3	1	0
	3 Bauks Jno Bill	1	10	0
	Reynolds Ditch Jn Pain	0	4	0

P^d for Sparrows	2	4	5
Carpenters Bill	2	6	2
Disbursed	22	13	4
Rec^d of Old Arrears	9	15	0
	31	16	0
In hand last year	12	10	4½
	44	6	4½
Disbursed	22	13	4
Due to Parish	21	13	0½

Disbursements of *Francis Mann* Senr, *Francis Mann* Junr } *Churchwardens*

		£	s.	d.
Apr^l	p^d when rec^d for Grass	0	6	0
	Blacksmiths Bills	1	16	9
May 3^d	p^d Visitation	0	7	2
	Journeys for same	0	6	0
	Parchments for Registers	0	3	0
	for filling up Registers	0	3	0
10	Paid Visitation	0	4	2
	Journey for same	0	6	0
	Bread and Wine	0	1	3
July 3^d	Paid Thatchers Bill for Church	6	14	10
	Paid for Reed for the Church	7	10	6
	Paid for Whitening for the Church	0	2	0
	Paid for Nails for the Roof	0	3	6
	Bread and Wine	0	1	3
	Paid for Sparrows	1	18	7½
	Clerk for cleaning Church	0	10	6
	Bread and Wine	0	1	3
		£20	15	9½

1824		£	s.	d.
May 27th	Chapman Carpenters Bills	11	17	3
	p^d Visitation	0	10	2
	Bread and Wine	0	1	3
	Glaziers Bill	0	2	0
1825	Carpenters Bill	6	19	3

	BELCHERS FIELD		
5 Baulks Wm Stokes	0	11	0
Portway Camb end Dan Pain	0	3	0
Do Haddenm end Thos Young	2	8	0
	MILL FIELD		
Town Lays & Baulk F Mann	2	7	0
Sand pond Haven Camb end Jn Watson	1	5	0
Do Haddenm end Jas Watson	1	2	0
4 Baulks Thos Young	0	10	0
Short well Haven John Pain	0	16	0
	16	17	0
In hand last year	21	13	0½

1824	LITTLE FIELD	£	s.	d.
	Short port way John Bill	2	2	0
	Bush furlong haven Thos Young	1	1	0
	BROOK FIELD			
	Mill haven & Rangling way Jas Parish	2	3	0
	3 Baulks Wm Bartingale	1	0	0
	Reynolds Ditch John Watson	0	7	0
	BELLSIERS FIELD			
	5 Baulks Jas Pain	0	11	0
	Portway Camb-end Wm Thurley	3	12	0
	Portway Isle end John Pain	1	16	0
		12	12	0
	In hand last year	17	14	3
		30	6	3

1825.	MILL FIELD	£	s.	d.
May 13th	Town Lays and Baulk Mrs Ellis	4	14	0
	Sand Pond Haven Cam End John Bill	2	0	0
	Do Do Aldreth End Jas Parish	1	13	0
	4 Baulks Wm Rose	1	13	0
	LITTLE FIELD			
	Short Portway Wm Stokes	1	4	0
	Bush Furlong haven John Watson	0	12	0
	Willingham way Thos Young	2	12	0

		£	s.	d.
Feb 22	4 Hundred tiles	1	2	0
	2 Bunches Oak Lath	0	13	0
	Bread & Wine	0	1	8
	p^d for Sparrows	1	10	3
	Parchments for Registers	0	3	0
	for filling up D°	0	3	0
	Clerk for Cleaning Church	0	10	6
		£23	13	4
		38	10	0½
	Disbursed	20	15	9½
	Churchwardens due to Parish	17	14	3

Disbursements of Fra^s Mann Senr Churchwarden

1825		£	s.	d.
May 13th	P^d when rec^d for Grass	0	8	0
	P^d when sold grass	0	4	0
	P^d for visitation	0	4	7
	Journey for same	0	5	0
	Peppercorn for Thatching	0	5	9
Sepr 20	Glazier's Bill	5	1	9
	P^d for Parchments for Registers	0	3	0
	for filling up Registers	0	3	0
	P^d for Sparrows	0	19	7
	Bread and Wine	0	2	6
	Clerk for Cleaning Church	0	10	6
		£8	6	8
	Disbursed	23	13	4
	Due to Parish	6	12	11

Disbursements of Fran^s Mann, Churchwarden.

1826		£	s.	d.
July 20	1 Woman 2 days cleaning Church	0	3	0
	1 D° 1 D° D° D°	0	1	6
	Blacksmiths Bill	1	11	9
for 1825	Paid when rec^d for Grass	0	16	2
1826	Paid when Sold Grass	0	5	7
May 5	Paid Visitation	0	8	5

		£	s.	d.
	BROOK FIELD			
	Mill haven and Rangling way John Pain	1	6	0
	Shortwell haven John Aworth	0	17	0
	3 Baulks John Watson	6	17	0
	Reynolds Ditch Wm Rose	0	10	0
		£17	18	0
	In hand last year	6	12	11
		24	10	11
	Disbursed	8	6	8
	Due to Parish	16	4	3

		£	s.	d.
1826	BELSSIERS FIELD			
May 11th	5 Balks Wm Rose	0	18	0
	Portway Cam End Thos Young	7	4	0
	Portway Aldreth end Jas Parish	4	1	0
	MILL FIELD			
	Town Lays and Balk Wm Stokes	2	11	0
	Sand Pond Haven Cam End John Bill ..	0	17	0
	Do Do Aldreth End Jas Parish..	1	1	0
	4 Balks. Wm Rose	0	15	0
	LITTLE FIELD			
	Short Portway Jas Pain	0	16	0
	Bush Furlong Haven Thos Young	0	10	0
	Willingham way John Pain.....	1	13	0
		20	6	0
	In hand last year.....	16	4	3
		36	10	3
	Disbursed.....	15	12	11
	Churchwaden due to Parish	20	17	4

		£	s.	d.
1827	BROOK FIELD			
May 17	Mill Haven and Rangling Way Jas Parish	4	16	0
	3 Balks John Bill	1	17	0
	Reynolds Ditch Wm Rose	0	16	0

	Journey for same	0	5	0
	Parchments for Registers	0	3	0
	for filling up Registers	0	3	0
	Paid for Sparrows	1	8	6
	Clerk for Clening Church	0	10	6
May 11	Paid Carpenters Bill	8	12	3
1827				
Apr 24	Visitation	0	7	2
	Journey for same	0	5	0
Oct 21	Pd Visitation	0	4	7
	Journey for same	0	5	0
	Bread and Wine twice	0	2	6
		15	12	11

Disbursements of Francis Mann and William King.

1827	Churchwardens 1827.	£	s.	d.
May 5	Visitation	0	7	6
	Journey for same	0	5	0
	Parchments for Registers	0	3	0
	for filling up Registers	0	3	0
June 7	Visitation to Mr White	0	7	2
	Journey for same	0	5	0
July 14	Bricklayers work for Ceiling Church	12	18	9
	Do for Colouring Church	2	7	8
Oct 27	Visitation to Mr Gee	0	3	7
	Journey for same	0	5	0
	Bread and Wine twice	0	2	6
	Pd when recd for Grass for 1826	1	5	4½
1827				
May 17.	Pd when sold Grass 1827	0	14	11
	Clerk for cleaning Church	0	10	6
	Pd Wœ Blunt as Sexton	0	5	0
	Pd for Sparrows	2	3	1
Decr 10	Pd a Glazier's Bill* for Church	1	13	8
1827				
June 20	Pd Mr Ingle Insurance † for Church	0	16	0
Aug 30th	Pd Mr John Ivatt for 400 flooring brick	1	5	0
May 21	Thos Spikes for measuring Church Ceiling	0	2	6
		26	4	2½

Settled these Accounts by us April 23d 1828
THOS IVATT
JAS MANN

* On a quarry in one of the windows of S. aisle is scratched—William | Browne | Glazier | haddenham | March 11 | 27.

† First mention of Insurance.

	£	s.	d.
BELLSIERS FIELD			
5 Balks H Coville	1	1	0
Portway Cam end Ja^s Mann	4	10	0
Portway Alreth end Wm Rose	5	0	0
MILL FIELD			
Town Lays and Balk Jas Mann	4	10	0
Sand Pond Haven Cam end John Aworth	1	18	0
Sand Pond Haven Aldreth end Wm Stokes	2	3	0
4 Balks Thos Young	0	17	0
Short Well Haven Wm Stokes	1	1	0
	28	9	0
In hand last year	20	17	4
	49	6	4
Disbursed	26	4	2½
Churchwardens due to Parish	23	2	2½

1828	LITTLE FIELD	£	s.	d.
May 14	Short Portway John Bill	2	1	0
	Bush Furlong Haven Thos Young	1	3	0
	BROOK FIELD			
	Mill Haven and Balk Wm Rose	2	5	0
	3 Balks Thos Young	0	13	0
	Reynolds Ditch Wm Rose	0	5	0
	BELLSIERS FIELD			
	5 Balks Wm Stokes	0	7	0
	Portway Cam end Thos Aworth	4	12	0
	Portway Aldreth end James Mann	3	7	0
		14	13	0
	In hand last year	23	2	2½
		37	15	2½

Disbursements of Fras Mann and Willm King.

1828	Churchwardens 1828.	£	s.	d.
April 25	Paid Chapman Carpenters Bill	4	2	11
29	P^d Visitation to Mr White	0	7	2
	Journey for same	0	5	0
May 16	P^d Visitation to Mr. Gee	0	3	10

	Journey for same	0	3	0
	Parchments for Registers	0	2	0
	for filling up Registers	0	2	0
27	for Beer when rec[d] Money	0	12	6
	for Beer when sold Grass	0	7	6
	Glazier's Bill	3	1	6
	Wire for Church Window	1	2	6
	Joseph Scare for cleaning Church	0	3	6
	Will[m] King for cleaning Church	0	7	0
	Bread and Wine at Christmas	0	5	0
	Insurance for Church	0	16	0
1829	Bread and Wine	0	1	0
Mar 24.	Glaziers Bill	0	9	0
	3 New forms for School	0	10	0
	Norris Gravel Digging for Church Yard	0	2	1
	Watson 1 Day serving Bricklayer	0	1	8
	James Mann for 4 Load Sand	0	4	0
	Will[m] Stokes for Carriage of Sand	0	14	0
	Will[m] Stokes for 5 Letters	0	0	10
	3 New Bell Ropes	1	10	0
May	Paid for Sparrows	1	13	6
	Disbursed	17	7	6
		20	7	8
	In Arrears	6	2	0
	Due to Parish	14	5	8½

Churchwardens 1829.

Disbursements of Fras Mann and Thos Ivatt, Churchwardens

1829		£	s.	d.
May	Visitation to Mr Gee	0	7	4
	Myself and Mr Ivatts Journey for same	0	6	0
	Parchment for Registers	0	3	0
	for filling up D°	0	3	0
May 21	Paid when sold Grass and rec[d] for Grass	0	17	4
July	Paid Visitation & Confirmation	0	8	4
	Journeys for same	0	6	0
	Wood for Bell Wheels	0	14	1
	Nails for D°	0	1	9½
	Carpenter 9 days work and Lowance	1	2	6
	Insurance for Church	0	16	0
	Thatchers Bill	0	3	0
	Carpenters Bill for Church	1	6	3
	Clerk cleaning Church & Windows	0	15	6
	for Sparrows	2	13	0
April	Visitation to Mr White	0	7	2

1829		£	s.	d.
May 21st	MILL FIELD			
	Town Lays and Balk John Aworth.....	4	18	0
	Sand Pond Haven Camb End James Pain..	2	1	0
	D° D° Aldreth End James Pain	2	3	0
	4 Balks John Bill	1	14	0
	LITTLE FIELD			
	Short Portway Thos Young	0	17	0
	Bush Furlong Haven Thos Young	0	11	0
	Willingham Way Thos Youug	1	17	0
	BROOK FIELD			
	Mill Haven & Balk Fras Mann.....	0	15	0
	Short Well Haven John Aworth	0	7	0
	3 Balks Wm Stokes	0	5	0
	Reynolds Ditch Wm Rose	0	2	0
		15	10	0
	[In hand last year].....	14	5	8½
		29	15	8½
	Disbursed	19	9	1½
	Due to Parish.....	10	6	7
	in arrears.....	0	2	0
	due to Parish	10	4	7

May 6th	BELLSSIERS FIELD.	£	s.	d.
	5 Balks John Bill	0	6	0
	Portway Cam-end John Aworth	5	0	0
	Portway Aldreth end James Pain	3	0	0
	MILL FIELD			
	Town Lays & Balk Fras Mann.....	2	11	0
	Sand Pond Haven Cam-end Wm Stokes....	0	14	0
	D° D° Aldreth end Thos Young	0	14	0
	4 Balks John Bill	0	10	0
	LITTLE FIELD			
	Short Port way James Pain	0	8	0
	Bush Furlong haven Wm Stokes	0	7	3
	Willingham way John Aworth	0	13	0
		14	3	0
		10	4	7
		24	7	7
		13	9	4½
	Due to Parish.....	10	18	2

		£	s.	d.
	Journey for same	0	5	0
		10	15	3½
May 6	Carpenters Bill	8	13	10
		19	9	1½

Churchwardens 1830.
Disbursements of Fras Mann & Thos Ivatt

1830		£	s.	d.
May	Visitation Mr Gee	0	7	4
	Journey for same	0	5	0
	Parchment for Registers	0	3	0
	filling up D°	0	3	0
	When sold Grass	0	16	10
	rec^d Money	0	11	4
	Insurance for Church	0	16	0
Ap	Clerk cleaning church	0	10	6
	for Sparrows	2	10	8½
	Archdeacons visitation	0	7	2
	Journey for same	0	5	0
	68 Tunnel Bricks for the pits	0	17	0
June 11	Finch for Painting Pulpit	2	9	0
	6 Constables staves	0	7	6
	Blacksmiths Bill	3	0	0
		13	9	4½

Fra^s Mann } Churchwardens
Thos Ivatt }

1831		£	s.	d.
Sepr 26	Chapman Carpenters Bill	3	16	0
	Visitation	0	7	4
	Journey for same	0	5	0
	Parchments for registers	0	3	0
	filling up D°	0	3	0
	When sold Grass	0	12	5
	rec^d Money	0	10	0
	Insurance for Church	0	16	0
	Clerk cleaning Church	0	10	6
	for Sparrows	3	3	9½
	Wine for Sacrament	0	6	0
	Archdeacons visitation	0	7	2
	Journey for same	0	5	0
		11	5	2½

1831

		£	s.	d.
1831	BROOK FIELD			
	Mill Haven & Rangling Way Wm Merrell	3	2	0
	3 Balks Wm Stokes	0	15	0
	Reynolds Ditch Thos Young	0	2	0
	BELLSIERS FIELD			
	5 Balks Thos Young	0	5	0
	Portway Cam-end Jas Pain	2	17	0
	Portway Aldreth end Wm Stokes	1	19	0
	MILL FIELD			
	Town Lays and Balk Frs Mann	0	2	6
	Sand Pond Haven Cam end Wm Stokes	0	17	0
	Sand Pond Haven Aldreth end John Bill	0	12	0
	4 Balks Thos Young	0	6	0
	Short Well Haven Thot Aworth	0	9	0
		13	10	0
		10	18	2½
		24	8	2½
		11	5	2½
		13	3	0

1832

		£	s.	d.
1832 May 18	LITTLE FIELD			
	Short Portway John Bill	2	1	0
	Bush furlong haven James Pain	1	5	0
	BROOK FIELD			
	Mill Haven & Balk John Norris	2	0	0
	3 Balks Wm Stokes	0	10	0
	Reynolds Ditch Thos Aworth	0	2	0
	BELLSIERS FIELD			
	5 Balks Wm Stokes	0	11	0
	Portway Cam-end Thos Young	2	1	0
	Portway Aldreth end James Pain	1	4	0
		9	14	0
		13	3	0
		22	17	0

		£	s.	d.
1833 May 15	MILL FIELD			
	Town Lays & Balk John Norris	3	0	0
	Sand Pond Haven Cam end Wm Stokes	1	12	0
	Do Do Aldreth end Thos Young	1	16	0
	4 Balks John Bill	1	7	0

Fra^s Mann
Thos Ivatt } Churchwardens

		£	s.	d.
1832				
May 6	Mr Bridges of Cambridge Bible and Prayer Book for Church	5	10	0
	Visitation	0	7	4
	Journey for same	0	5	0
	Parchments for Registers	0	3	0
	filling up D°	0	3	0
	When sold Grass	0	15	6
	Insurance for Church	0	16	0
	Clerk cleaning Church	0	10	6
	for Sparrows	4	13	6½
	Archdeacons Visitation	0	7	2
	Journey for same	0	5	0
May 10	Carpenters Bill	6	19	4
14	Carpenters Bill	4	12	0
	Visitation to Mr Gee	0	9	5
	Journey for same	0	5	0
	Disbursed	26	1	9½
		22	17	0
	Due to Churchwarden	3	4	9½

Francis Mann
1833 and } Churchwardens
Thomas Ivatt

		£	s.	d.
May 31	Glaziers Bill for Church	0	5	10
	Glaziers Bill for D°	0	12	11
June 20	Thatchers Bill for Church	0	2	4
	Visitation to Mr Gee	0	7	4
	Journey for same	0	5	0
	Parchments for Registers	0	5	0
	filling up D°	0	3	0
	When sold Grass	0	13	8
	Insurance for Church	0	16	0
	Clerk cleaning Church &c	0	10	6
	for Sparrows	2	19	0
	Archdeacons Visitation	0	7	2
	Journey for same	0	5	0
	Thos Aworth for Carrying Children to be confirmed	0	5	0
	Clerks expences for D°	0	5	0
1834	Wine for Sacrament	0	5	0
Feb 14	Bell Ropes	1	7	0
Mar 6	Glaziers Bill for Church	0	12	10
		£10	5	7

	LITTLE FIELD			
	Short Portway Wm Stokes	0	18	0
	Bush Furlong Haven Thos Aworth	0	7	0
	Willingham way Thos Young	0	16	0
	BROOK FIELD			
	Mill Haven and Balk Jas Pain	1	1	0
	Short well haven Thos Aworth	0	8	0
	3 Balks Wm Stokes	0	6	0
	Raynolds Ditch Wm Stokes	0	2	0
		11	13	0

		£	s.	d.
1834	BELLSIERS FIELDS			
May 15th	5 Balks John Norris	0	6	0
	Portway Cam end Jas Pain	5	1	0
	Portway Aldreth end Wm Stokes	3	1	0
	BROOK FIELD			
	Mill Haven & Rangling way Thos Young	2	10	0
	3 Balks John Norris	0	10	0
	Reynolds Ditch Thos Aworth	0	2	0
	MILL FIELD			
	Town Leys & Balk Fras Mann	2	1	0
	Sand Pond Haven Cam end Wm Stokes	0	11	0
	Sand Pond Haven Aldreth end Thos Young	0	14	0
	3 Balks Thos Young	0	6	0
	Short well Haven Thos Aworth	0	4	0
		15	6	0
		10	0	4
	[Due to Parish]	5	5	8

		£	s.	d.
May 12th	LITTLE FIELD			
	Short Portway John Norris	0	15	0
	Bush Furlong Haven Fras Mann	0	7	0
	Willingham Way Thos Young	0	15	0
	MILL FIELD			
	Town Lays & Balk Thos Ivatt	0	10	0
	Sand Pond Haven Cam end Fras Mann	0	7	0
	Do Aldreth end Thos Ivatt	0	10	0
	3 Balks John Norris	0	10	0
	BELLSIERS FIELD			
	5 Balks Wm Stokes	0	4	0
	Portway Cam end Jas Pain	1	15	0
	Do Aldreth end Wm Stokes	0	17	0
		9	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Due to Churchwarden last year	3	4	9½
	£13	10	4½
	11	13	0
	1	17	4½
Thos Aworth in Arrears	1	6	0
Due to Churchwardens	3	3	4½

Fras Mann and Thos Ivatt } Churchwardens 1834

		£	s.	d.
1834 June	Visitation	0	7	4
	Journey for Same	0	5	0
	Parchments for Registers	0	2	6
	filling up D°	0	3	0
	Insurance for Church	0	16	0
	Clerk cleaning Church	0	10	6
	for Sparrows	2	6	11½
	Archdeacons Visitation	0	7	2
	Journey for same	0	5	0
	Wine for Sacrament	0	2	0
June 23d	Carpenters Bill	1	11	6
	Disbursed	6	16	11½
	Due to Churchwarden last year	3	3	4½
		£10	0	4

Fras Mann and Thos Ivatt } Churchwardens 1835

		£	s.	d.
1835	Insurance for Church	0	16	0
	Clerk cleaning Church	0	10	6
	for Sparrows	2	14	9½
	When sold grass 2 years	1	4	0
	Parchments for Registers	0	2	6
	Visitation	0	7	4
	Journey for same	0	5	0
	filling up registers	0	3	0
	wine for sacrament	0	2	0
	Archdeacons Visitation	0	7	2
	Journey for same	0	5	0
		6	17	3½

		£	s.	d.
1836	Francis Mann & Thomas Ivatt } Churchwardens 1836			
	Insurance for Church	0	16	0
	Clerk cleaning D°	0	10	6
	for Sparrows	4	0	5½
	When sold Grass	0	9	8½
	Parchments for Registers	0	2	6
	filling up D°	0	3	0
	Visitation	0	9	5
	Journey for same	0	5	0
	Archdeacons visitation	0	7	2
	Journey for same	0	5	0
	Wine for sacrament	0	2	0
	When sold Grass	0	0	0
		7	10	9

	BROOK FIELD			
May 24	Mill haven & Rangling way Thos Aworth	2	2	0
	3 Baulks Wm Stokes	1	0	0
	Reynolds Ditch Wm Rose	0	7	0
	BELLSIERS FIELD			
	5 Balks John Norris	0	6	0
	Portway Camb end Wm Stokes	3	0	0
	Portway Aldreth end Jas Pain	1	7	0
	LITTLE FIELD			
	Short Portway Jas Pain	0	16	0
	Bush furlong haven Wm Rose	0	6	0
		8	12	0
		7	8	4½
		16	0	4½
	[Disbursed]	7	10	9
		8	9	7½

		£	s.	d.
1837.	Francis Mann & Thomas Ivatt } Churchwardens 1837			
	Insurance for Church	0	16	0
	Clerk cleaning Church	0	10	6
	for Sparrows	3	18	3
	when sold Grass	0	6	0
	Visitation	0	7	4
	Journey	0	5	0
	wine for Sacrament	0	2	0

	Archdeacons visitation	0	7	2
	Journey	0	5	0
	Glaziers Bill	0	10	6
May 27	Carpenters Bill	1	17	10
		9	5	7

Francis Mann & Thomas Ivatt } Churchwardens 1838.

		£	s.	d.
1838	Insurance for Church	0	16	0
	Clerk cleaning Church	0	10	6
	for Sparrows	2	15	0½
	When sold Grass	0	8	4
	Visitation	0	7	4
	Journey	0	5	0
	Parchments for registers	0	2	6
	filling up D°	0	3	0
	Wine for Sacrament	0	2	0
	Visitation Archdeacons	0	7	2
	Journey	0	5	0
	Chancellors visitation	0	3	2
	Journey	0	5	0
	Bricklayers Bill for Church	4	16	2
	Finches Bill	0	16	4½
		12	12	7

Fras Mann Churchwarden

		£	s.	d.
1839	Insurance for Church	0	16	0
	Clerk cleaning Church	0	10	6
	for Sparrows	4	11	4
	When sold Grass	0	11	6
	Visitation	0	7	4
	Journey	0	5	0
	Wine for Sacrament	0	4	0
	Visitation	0	7	2
	Journey	0	5	0
		£7	17	10

Francis Mann Churchwarden 1840

1840	Insurance for Church	0	16	0
	Clerk cleaning Church	0	10	6
	for Sparrows	3	6	0

May 24	Mill Field	£	s.	d.
	Town Lays and Balk Thos Ivatt	4	0	0
	Sand Pond Haven Cam end Wm Stokes	1	17	0
	Do Do Aldreth End Robt Ellis	2	0	0
	3 Balks John Norris	0	15	0
	Little Field			
	Short Portway Wm Rose	0	15	0
	Bush Furlong Haven Robt Ellis			
	Willingham Way Robt Ellis	2	1	0
	Brook Field			
	Mill Haven & Balk Fras Mann	0	18	0
	Short well Haven Thos Aworth	0	7	0
	3 Balks Wm Stokes	0	8	0
	Roynolds Ditch Thos Young	0	3	0
		14	0	0
		8	9	7½
		22	9	7½

May 30	Belssiers Field	£	s.	d.
	4 Balks Thos Young	0	4	0
	Portway first end Wm Stokes	0	2	6
	Do second piece Thos Young	2	7	0
	Do Aldreth end Jas Pain	2	19	0
	Brook Field			
	Mill Haven & Balk Fras Mann	1	14	0
	3 Balks Thos Aworth	0	8	0
	Mill Field			
	Town Leys & Balk Thos Ivatt	1	15	0
	Sand Pond Haven Cam end Thos Ivatt	2	3	0
	Sand Pond Do Aldreth end Fras Mann	2	0	0
	3 Balks Jas Pain	0	13	0
	Short Well Haven Thos Aworth	0	6	0
		16	15	0

1839	Little Field	£	s.	d.
	Short Portway Wm Rose	0	15	0
	Bush furlong Haven Rob Ellis	0	12	0
	Willingham Way Fras Mann	0	13	0
	Mill Field			
	Town Lays & Baulk T Ivatt	5	2	0
	Sand Pond Haven Camb end Thos Ivatt	3	0	0
	Do Aldreth end Wm Stokes	1	15	0
	3 Balks Thos Ivatt	1	18	0

	When sold Grass	0	9	6
	Visitation at Easter	0	4	2
	Visitation	0	7	2
	Wine for Sacrament	0	4	0
	Journey	0	5	0
		6	2	4

1841	James Pain & Thos Ivatt Churchwardens 1841			
April	Visitation	0	5	10
	Insurance for Church	0	16	0
	for Sparrows	2	13	7
	Wine for Sacrament	0	4	0
	for cleaning Church	0	10	6
	Finche's Bill	0	13	5
	Journey	0	5	0
	Visitation	0	7	0
		5	15	4

	Fras Mann & Thos Ivatt Churchwardens 1842			
1842.	Commissioners Rate	*17	9	9
	Insurance for Church	0	15	0
	Sparrows	2	15	8
	Clerk for cleaning Church	0	10	6
	Wine	0	8	0
		21	18	11

1843				
	Finches Blll	11	4	9
	Clerk for cleaning Church	0	10	6
	Insurance for Church	0	15	0
	Wine for Sacrament	0	8	0
	Sparrows	2	13	1½
		15	11	4½

* Probably in respect of the Enclosure Award.

	BELSSIERS FIELD			
	5 Balks Wm Rose	0	6	0
	Portway Camb end Wm Stokes	1	18	0
	Do Second Piece Thos Young	1	16	0
	Do Aldreth end Jas Pain	1	13	0
		19	8	0

1841	MILL FIELD			
May 28	3 Balks Wm Rose Junr	0	5	0
	LITTLE FIELD			
	Short Portway Thos Aworth	1	12	0
	BROOK FIELD			
	3 Balks Thos Aworth	0	6	0
	BELLSIERS FIELD			
	4 Balks Wm Rose Junr	0	5	0
	Portway first end James Pain	2	2	0
	Do second piece Wm Stokes	2	1	0
	Do Aldreth end Wm Rose Jun	2	2	0
		8	13	0

		£	s.	d.
	BROOK FIELD			
June 4th	Mill haven & Rangling way Tho Ivatt	0	10	0
	3 Balks. Wm Rose	0	7	0
	BELSIERS FIELD			
	4 Balks Wm Rose	0	4	0
	Portway first end Thos Ivatt	2	10	0
	Do second Piece Wm Stokes	1	17	0
	Do Aldreth end Jas Pain	1	15	0
	LITTLE FIELD			
	Short Portway Thos Aworth	0	7	0
	Garden ends Wm Rose senr	1	12	0
	Toft lands ends Wm Stokes	2	3	0
		12	8	0

	1842.			
	BELSIERS FIELD			
July 16	Portway first end Wm Rose Junr	4	2	0
	Do Second Piece Wm Stokes	3	12	0
	Do Aldreth end Wm Rose Jun	3	1	0
	4 Balks T Aworth	0	10	0

	£	s.	d.
MILL FIELD			
3 Balks Thos Aworth	0	10	0
Sand Pond Haven Aldreth End F Mann	2	0	0
Do Cambr End F Mann	1	8	0
Town Lays & Balk T Ivatt	2	3	0
BROOK FIELD			
Mill Haven & Balk F Mann	2	18	0
3 Balks Thos Aworth	0	9	0
	20	13	0

* Thos Norris paid for Sparrows 1785	£	s.	d.
May 27th paid for 3 dozen	0	0	6
28 paid for 8 dozen & 6	0	1	5
28 paid far 2 dozen & 3	0	0	4½
paid for 2 dozen & 3	0	0	4½
June 1 paid for 2 dozen	0	0	4
2d paid for 3 dozen	0	0	6
3d paid for 2 dozen	0	0	4
8th paid for (¼) dozen	0	0	0½
14th paid for 2 dozen	0	0	4
16th paid for 1 dozen & 6	0	0	3
17th paid for 1 dozen & 6	0	0	3
17th paid for 2 dozen	0	0	4
20th paid for 2 dozen & 3	0	0	4½
20th paid for 6	0	0	1
27th paid for 2 dozen & 6	0	0	5
30th paid for 2 dozen & 6	0	0	5
July 2d paid for 1 dozen & 6	0	0	3
9th paid for 1 dozen & 3	0	0	2½
20th paid for 1 dozen & 6	0	0	3
27th paid for 3	0	0	0½
30th paid for 1 dozen	0	0	2
Octobr 8 paid for 1 dozen & 6	0	0	3
	0	7	6

Robt Brand paid for Sparrows 1785	£	s.	d.
June ye 1 for 3 dozen & a half	0	0	7
the 7 for 1 dozen & 9	0	0	3½
the 11 for 1 dozen & ½	0	0	2½
the 15 for 1 dozen	0	0	2
the 18 for 5 dozen & 3	0	0	10½
the 22 for 3 dozen and a half	0	0	7

* The entries following are written upon nine pages at the other end of the book.

the 29	for 1 dozen	0	0	2
July ye 6	for 2 dozen	0	0	4
		0	3	2½

Thos Norris paid for Sparrows 1786

		£	s.	d.
May 19th	paid for Sparrows	0	0	6½
22^d	paid for 1 dozzen	0	0	2
24th	paid for 1 dozzen	0	0	2
25	paid for 3 dozzen & 6	0	0	7
D°	paid for 2 dozzen	0	0	4
26	paid for 5 dozzen	0	0	10
27	paid for 4 dozzen & 6	0	0	9
D°	paid for 3 dozzen & 6	0	0	7
29	paid for 6	0	0	1
30	paid for 2 dozzen	0	0	4
D°	paid for 3 dozzen & 3	0	0	6½
June 1	paid for 3 dozzen	0	0	6
2^d	paid for 1 dozzen	0	0	2
3^d	paid for 6	0	0	1
5th	paid for 1 dozzen and 6	0	0	3
10th	paid for 3 dozzen	0	0	6
10th	paid for 6	0	0	1
12th	paid for 1 dozzen & 9	0	0	3½
13th	paid for 8 dozzen	0	1	4

The disbrusments of Robt Brand Churchwarden
In the year 1788 *for Sparrows*

		£	s.	d.
May ye 5	to 5 dozzen & a half	0	0	11
June ye 3	to 3 do	0	0	6
the 18	to 4 do and a half	0	0	9
July ye 9	to 2 do	0	0	4
the 23	to 4 do & Nine	0	0	9½
the 29	to 3 do & three	0	0	6½
August ye 6	to 1 do	0	0	2
the 8	to 2 do	0	0	4
Sepr ye 4	to Six	0	0	1
the 18	to 2 do	0	0	4
Oct				
the 15	to 5 do & three	0	0	10½
the 22	to 3 do and a half	0	0	7
		0	6	2½

The disbrusments of Robt Brand for Sparrows In the year 1789

		£	s.	d.
May ye 28	for 3 dozzen & a half	0	0	7
June ye 10	for 5 do & 3	0	0	10½
14th	paid for 9	0	0	1½
17th	paid for 1 dozzen & 9	0	0	3½
17th	paid for 1 dozzen	0	0	2
19th	paid for 3 dozzen	0	0	6
20th	paid for 3 dozzen & 9	0	0	7½
23d	paid for 6 dozzen	0	1	0
23d	paid for 9	0	0	1½
23d	paid for 6	0	0	1
26	paid for 1 dozzen	0	0	2
27	paid for 5 dozzen	0	0	10
July 6th	paid for 2 dozzen & 6	0	0	5
12th	paid for 1 dozzen	0	0	2
Agust 11th	paid for 1 dozzen	0	0	2
18th	paid for 1 dozzen	0	0	2
		0	12	10½

July ye 7	for 2 do & three	0	0	4½
the 16	for 3 do	0	0	6
the 24	for 4 do & a half	0	0	9
the 29	for 3 do & Nine	0	0	7½
1790				
Jany ye 2	for 4 do	0	0	8
the 28	for 2 do	0	0	4
- -	for 1 do	0	0	2
		0	4	10½

The disbrusments of Robt Brand Churchwarden for Sparrows
In the year 1790

		£	s.	d.
May ye 10	paid for 9 dozen & a half	0	0	9
the 19	To 3 do & a half	0	0	9
the 21	To 6 do	0	1	0
the 22	To 5 do & 3	0	0	10½
June the 8	To 1 do	0	0	2
the 17	To 2 do & a half	0	0	5
July 1	To 2 do	0	0	4
the 5	To 2 do & a half	0	0	4½
the 28	To 2 do	0	0	4
		0	4	10

The disbrusments of Robt Brand Churchwarden for Sparrows

In the year 1791		£	s.	d.
April ye 29th	To 2 dozzen of Sparrows	0	0	4
May ye 9	To 3 do	0	0	6
the 10	To 1 do	0	0	2
May ye 16	To 5 do	0	0	10
the 18	To 3	0	0	0½
the 21	To 6	0	0	1
June the 15	To 3 doz	0	0	6
the 17	To 3	0	0	0½
the 18	For 2 doz and 3	0	0	4½
the 20	To 3 do	0	0	6
June ye 22	To 3 do	0	0	7
the 24	To 6 do	0	1	0
the 28	To a do & half	0	0	3
July 5	To a do & 6	0	0	3½
the 8	To 3	0	0	0½
the 12	For a doz	0	0	2
the 19	To 2 do & a half	0	0	5
the 22	To 4 do & 9	0	0	9½
the 25	To 2 do	0	0	4
the 29	To a do & a half	0	0	3
August the 2	To 3 do	0	0	6
the 9	To 2 do	0	0	4
the 11	To 4 do & a half	0	0	9
the 17	To a do & a half	0	0	3
the 18	To 2 do & 3	0	0	4½
the 20	To 2 do & a half	0	0	5
1792 27	To 9 do	0	0	1½
the 23	To 2 doz	0	0	4
the 24	To 3 do	0	0	6
the 25	To 2 do & half	0	0	7
the 30	To 2 do	0	0	4
June ye 2	To a do & half	0	0	3
the 6	To 3 do	0	0	6
the 7	To 4 do	0	0	8
the 8	To 1 do	0	0	2
the 10	To 6 do & 9	0	1	1½
the 19	For 1 do & half	0	0	3
		0	5	5

Jos Bull paid for Sparrs* 1792		£	s.	d.
Aprl the 25	for 2 dozen and 6 Sparrs	0	0	5 0
Do the 27	for 9 Sprrs	0	0	1 2
May the 3	for 1 dozen of Sparrs	0	0	2 0
the 8	for 3 dozen of Sparrs	0	0	6 0
the 9	for 1 dozen & 6 Sparrs	0	0	3 0

* Sparrows.

	for 4 Dozen an 9 Sparrs	0	0	9 2
the 10	for 6 dozen of Sparrs	0	1	0 0
the 15	for 2 dozen of Sparrs	0	0	4 0
the 21	for 4 dozen of Sparrs	0	0	8 0
the 23	for 2 dozen an 6 Sparrs	0	0	5 0
the 26	for 4 dozen an 3 Sparrs	0	0	8 2
the 30	for 2 do an 3 Sparrs	0	0	4 2
Joun the 2	for 5 dozen an 3 Sparrs	0	0	10 2
D°	for 3 Sparrs	0	0	0 2
		0	6	8 0
June the 6	for 6 Duz of Sparrows	0	1	0 0
the 9	for 3 Duz of do	0	0	6 0
the 11	for 2 Duz and nine Sparrows	0	0	5 ½
the 21	for nine Sparrowes	0	0	1 ½
the 22	for 4 Duz and nine Sparrowes	0	0	9 ¾
the 23	for 3 Duz and 3	0	0	6 ¾
the 26	for 4 Duz and Six	0	0	9 0
		0	10	10 0

1792	James Watson Paid for Sparrows	£	s.	d.
June 11th	Paid for 2 Duzen of Sparrows	0	0	4
13	Paid for 2 Duzen of Sparrows	0	0	4
13	Paid for 3 Duzen of Sparrows	0	0	6
13	Paid for Six Sparrows	0	0	1
13	Paid for 1 Duzen of & 9 Sparrows	0	0	3½
14	Paid for 2 Duzen of Sparrows	0	0	6
17	Paid for 9 Dozen of Sparrows	0	1	6
July 11	Paid for 3 Dozen of Sparrows	0	0	6
	Paid for 3 Dozen of Sparrows	0	0	6
Jenuary	Paid for 1 Dozzen of Sparrows	0	0	2
'93	Paid for 1 Dozzen & 3 Sparrows	0	0	2½
	for two Duzzen and half	0	0	50
		0	5	40

1793	James Watson Paid for Sparrows	s.	d.
May 17	Paid for 12 Duzzen	2	0
June	Paid for 3 Duzzen	0	6
1793	Paid for 8 Duzzen	1	4
June	Paid for 11 Duzzen	1	10
(1)793	Paid for 2 Duzzen	0	4
June 11	Paid for 3 Duzzen	0	6
June 12	Paid for 6 Duzzen	1	0
	Paid for 2 Duzzen	0	4

13	Paid for 6 duzzen and a half	1	1
	Paid for 1 Duzzen of Sparrows	0	2
July	Paid for 1 Duzzen of Sparrows and a half	0	3
1793	Paid for 2 Duzzen of Sparrows and a half	0	2
	Paid for half a Duzzen of Sparrows	0	2
Sep 20	Paid for 1 Duzzen of Sparrows	0	2
N 4	Paid for 1 Duzzen of Sparrows	0	2
N 4	Paid for 3 Duzzen of Sparrows	0	6
	Paid for 9 Sparrows	0	1½
D 2	Paid for 9 Sparrows	0	1½
D 27	Paid for 1 Duzzen of Sparrows	0	2
D 30	Paid for 1 Duzzen of Sparrows	0	2
January	Paid for 1 Duzzen of sparrows	0	2
		11	6

the Dis Brusments of James Watson Churchwardnes for Sparrows In the Yeare 1793.

*Fledge hills	Edward Bull	0	6	6
*Longe Lear	Rob Kefford	0	12	0
*Nave fen	Josiph Bull	0	11	0
*Litt Lokpit	Thomas Norris	0	10	6
		2	0	0

		£	s.	d.
1812	Grass made	18	10	0
1813	Grass D°	21	7	0
1814	Grass D°	36	6	0
1815	Grass D°	17	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Due from Mr Pauley	23	0	0½
Due from Mr Watson	2	18	8½

[There are twelve blank sheets in the book. The watermark throughout bears the figure of Britannia seated at the margin of a fenced enclosure, with staff in hand, upon the end of which is placed the Cap of Liberty. Within the circular pale is a lion rampant, crowned, holding in one paw a scimitar, and in the other a sheaf of arrows. Immediately over the lion is the legend PRO PATRIA.]

C. H. EVELYN WHITE, F.S.A.

* These are quite fresh designations of which I am unable to give any explanation.

THE PARISH REGISTERS OF RAMPTON, CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

A.D. 1599—1812.

The earliest Register of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials remaining in the Parish Chest commences with the year 1678. It is a shabby paper book, much dilapidated, measuring 15 in. by 6 in., and consists of some forty-eight leaves, several of which are much discoloured and torn, in a poor, limp vellum cover. The last entries in this book were made in the year 1812, but the Register has been badly kept and there are clearly many irregularities. The first Register has disappeared.* Owing however to a wise provision, which is unfortunately now honoured more in the breach than in the observance, transcripts of the Registers were made year by year, and deposited in the Bishop's Registry at Ely. Aided by the kind and willing services of the Rev. H. W. Birch, formerly Curate of Holy Trinity, Ely, we have now copied the whole of such portions of the transcript as would have been contained in the missing Register, as well as the entries subsequently made in the ill-conditioned book known as the earliest Register. This parochial record is consequently once again rendered complete, and the present publication of these two early portions will be the means of preserving for all time much genealogical information and parochial history.

The transcript commences with the year 1599 (May 11th). The first entry is that of the baptism of the Rector's daughter, Elizabeth, so that the injunction to keep a Register, published in 1597 (39 Elizabeth), following upon the primary injunction of Thomas, Lord Cromwell (A.D. 1538), was imperfectly complied with,

* One is constantly hearing in the Parish of the wilful destruction of Church books in bye-gone days when Rectors were non-resident.

unless earlier entries were indeed made (which would scarcely have been the case), and have been lost.

The entries it must be confessed are quite devoid of the interest which some Registers possess There is no mention of local facts or curious details, notwithstanding that there were many stirring events. But the Registers have their value.

As illustrating the law of change it is observable that no single name now known in Rampton is found in the early folios of the Register.

The year 1631-2 was perhaps the most eventful of the period. It was marked by a great and singular mortality, no less than thirty deaths being recorded, perhaps little less than a fourth of the entire population. Among those who died that year were the Rector (Mr. Robert Alcocke), and his wife, Mary. The direct cause of the extraordinary mortality was the sickness known as the Plague which had in the previous year broken out in Cambridge and soon made its way into the country districts.* During the same year there was but one christening and two marriages. Of the last named, one which was solemnized on May 22nd, 1632, was between the Rev. John Tenison (at the time Curate of the adjoining parish of Cottenham) and Mercy Dowsing, eldest daughter of Thomas Dowsing of the same place.† It is difficult to understand why two prominent Cottenham residents, having no connection with Rampton, should have been married in the Church of the last named Parish. Cottenham Church may have been closed at the time, or the Plague may have been more dreaded in the midst of a larger population. It was certainly not at all an inspiriting year in which to consummate a marriage, just when the disease was at its height!

The Alcockes, several of whom are mentioned in the Register, were principal owners of Rampton in the 16th

* It is worth notice that at the very time when the distemper was rife the Privy Council were actively engaged concerning thatched cottages (a fruitful source of infection), drains, sewers, &c., in and about Cambridge.

† Notes on these families and Register Extracts, may be found in the *East Anglian* Vol. viii., p. 103. The famous Archbishop Tenison (of Canterbury) was a son of this marriage.

and 17th centuries.* The Rector (Robert Alcocke) signs the Register regularly from 1599 to 1629, the year preceding his death.

A branch of the Drury family appears to have taken Rampton about this time (doubtless following the Alcocke's), Robert, a son of William and Elizabeth Drurie, being baptized at the Church in 1634, Jeremie Drurie buried in 1641, and Richard Drurie married to Margaret Powlett in 1642.†

During the troublous Commonwealth period entries were as usual made irregularly in the Register; from 1643 to 1623 there is a complete gap.

It seems likely that what must have been the stately residence of the principal inhabitant (which has now altogether passed away), remained unoccupied, and gradually fell into disrepair and neglect. There is no evidence in the Register of any family likely to have inhabited it.

A family, named Rule, appears to have settled in Rampton about this time, or earlier, probably occupying the farm, now occasionally referred to as 'The Manor Farm.' Robert Rule, (A.D. 1671) a non-conformist of some sort, is described as a "yeoman * * farmer and occupier of divers lands, meadows, pastures, feeding grounds, orchard, dove-house &c." He seems to have given a considerable amount of trouble and must have been a very undesirable neighbour.‡

---

* Henry Alcocke of Rampton Gent, was married in Rampton Church to Elizabeth Pepes of Cottenham in 1593-4 (vide *Marriage Licence Bonds*) and of course resided here on his estate.

† Much information respecting the different branches of the Drury family will be found in Dr. Muskett's valuable work *Suffolk Manorial Families* Vol. 1. pp. 345—372. From the pedigree, DRURY, OF GREAT DUNHAM, we learn that *Jeremy Drury* was a wealthy citizen and grocer of London, son and heir of William Drury of Reach, Cambs., Bapt. at Swaffham Prior, Novr. 1569, lived and died at Rampton. *Robert Drury* is described as of Thetford, Norf., in 1661. His father, William, is described as of Wisbeach in 1641. *Richard Drury* who married Margaret Parlett was of Great Dunham, Norf., and died in 1670.

‡ *Vide* the Rector's (Rev. Obadiah Sedgwicke) Bill of Complaint against Rule, successfully exhibited in the Exchequer Court in 1674, and matters relating to the pertinacity of his non-conformity &c., in my account of the Church and Parish in this Volume.

We meet with the signatures of Nicholas Metcalfe (Officiating Minister), Edmund Stubbing and Obadiah Sedgwick (Rectors respectively A.D. 1632—1685). Philip Lemon, Rector, succeeded Mr. Sedgwick the same year. He was non-resident and signs the Register but once, when appending his name to a certificate of burial in woollen in 1685. In the same year the name of John Jaggard appears as Curate, and continues until 1688. John Sire was Curate in 1689, and John Franks (who appears the following year as *John Frances*), in 1689. Mr. Fleetwood Neville first signs as Rector in 1696.* The Registers are unsigned from 1713 with the one exception of the signature of C. Lawrence, Curate (1781).

It seems to have been a common practice here, as elsewhere, in the 18th century, for marriages to take place between parties both of whom resided in other parishes. This has never been quite satisfactorily explained.

In 1696 "*Mr.* Stafford was buried," "Mrs. Staffard" was buried October 31, 1693, and "Alice Sairle sister to Mr. Staffard" January 18th, following. It being unusual to add the "Mr.," presumably Mr. Stafford (Churchwarden in 1691), was a man of some standing in the parish. "Mr. Robert Shorthose de March & Mrs. Frances Cauthorne de Ely were married" in 1707. What their connection with Rampton may have been I am unable to say.

In 1784, the Baptism and Burial entries have "P^{d}" or "P^{d} 3^{d}" placed against them.† In 1790 these indications of the payment of a fee cease.

At the other end of the Register are further entries relating to such as were buried in woollen.‡

---

* Mr. Neville was also Rector of Wood Walton, Hunts., at the time of his death in 1736.

† This was a Government Stamp duty of Three-pence levied in conformity with an Act of Parliament passed in 1783, but repealed in 1794.

‡ An Act of Parliament for burying in woollen was passed in 1679 for the purpose of lessening the importation of linen from beyond the seas, and the encouragement of the woollen industry. An affidavit of conformity with the provisions of the Act was required under a penalty of Five Pounds.

RAMPTON, COUNTY OF CAMBRIDGE.

REGISTER OF BAPTISMS, MARRIAGES AND BURIALS.

A.D. 1599.

Chrystenyngs,

1 Elyzabethe Alcocke ye daughter of Mr Robt Alcocke the xi^th^ of may
2 Sibill Kirke the vj^th^ of October.
3 Robt Brand the sonne of Thomas Brand the sixth of November
4 Robert Bygley the xvj^th^ of Nove'ber
5 Rychard Stenskyn ye xx^th^ of Januarie
6 Anne Alcocke the dawghter of Mr Henry Alcocke the xviij of ffebruarie
7 George Wayman the sonne of John Wayma' the xxj^t^ of ffebruarye

Marryages.

8 Rychard Evens and Susan Phylipp the xvij^th^ (?) day of October
9 Alexander Mylls and Joane Bonsle the xj^th^ of October
10 Richard Garritt and Alice Rule the xvj^th^ of October

Buryalls.

11 Nicholas Tabrome the xth of Apryll
12 John Kirke the iiij^th^ of October
13 Sibill Kirke the xxv^th^ of October
14 Rychard Hearne the xxix^th^ of January.
15 James ffoster the xxviij^th^ of ffebruarie.

By us Robt. Alcocke Rector.

John Beamont
George Shopman Churchwardens

RAMPTON 1600.

Chyystenyngs.

16 Will'm Clerk ye sone of Willm & Amye Clerke the xxv^th^ of Aprill.
17 Thom's Skeele the sone of John and Agnes Skeele ye iij of June.
18 Will'm Garrytt ye sone of Nicholas & Alice Garritt ye vj^th^ of July
19 Jeremye Covell ye sone of William & Alice ye xxj^th^ of Julye.
20 Anne ye daughter of Thomazyn Bennett the first of October.
21 Thom's Mylls the sone of Alexander & Joane Mylls ye xxvj^th^ of Octob^r^
22 Thom's Beamont ye son of George & Elyzabeth Beamont ye ij^th^ of Noveb^r^
23 Clarke Amys ye sone of ffra'cis & hellen Amys ye vi of Novemb^r^

24 Thom's Gybson ye sone of Thom's & Margaret Gybson ye xviijth of Dec'mber

25 John Alcocke the sonne of Mr Robt and Margaret Alcocke borne the first and christened the fourthe day of Januarye.

Marryages.

26 Will'm Whytinge & Alice Steward the xth day of Julye.

27 Will'm Preston and Joane Charleton ye xvjth of October.

28 Matthew foster and Joane Kynge the xixth of October.

29 George Rule and Marie Tabrome the first of ffebruarie.

Buryalls.

30 Rychard Stewkyn infant the vjth day of Aprill.

31 Alice Tabrome widow the vth of June

32 Anne the daughter of Thomazyn Bennett the xiijth day of October.

By me Robert Alcocke Rector.
Willm Steward and Nicholas Garrytt Churchwardens.

(1601, *wanting.*)

RAMPTON 1602.

Chrystenyges.

33 Richard Garrytt the sone of Nicholas and Alice Garrytt the xxvijth of June

34 Aymes Stewkyn the daughter of Henry and Agnes Stewkyn the xvjth of Julye.

35 Alice Wayman the daughter of Thomas and Issabell Wayman ye xxth of Julie

36 Mabell Whytyng the daughter of Will'm and Alice Whytyng the xxvjth of August

37 George Covell the sone of Will'm and Alice Covell the xxxth of August

38 Marke Bygley the sone of Thomas and Agnes Bygley, the vith of Dece'ber

39 Joane Gybson the daughter of Thom's and Margaret Gybson ye xijth of Deceb^{r}

Marryages.

40 Will'm Gaward and Joane Grycer the vjth of June.

41 Thomas Clay and Rose Hatfield the xxvij of Novembr.

Buryalls.

42 Richard Garrytt Infant ye xxviijth of July.

43 Agnes Stewkyn Infant ye vth of Septemb^{r}

44 Mr Thom's Alcocke Lord of Rampton ye viijth day of December.

45 Alice Joyner a poore mayd ye second of January

46 John Wylson Labourer the vth of January.

By us Robt Alcocke Rector
Willm Whytynge
John Skeeldon Churchwardens

RAMPTON 1603. *Christenyngs*

47 Marie Wayma' ye daughter of John and Joane Wayma' the xth of Aprill

48 Richard Beamont the sone of George and Elysabeth Beamont ye viij^th of May

49 Mercie Stewkyn ye daughter of Henry and Agnes Stewkyn the second of Julie.

50 Marian Ellys the daughter of Robert and Elysabeth Ellys the xth of Julie.

51 Willm Mylls the sone of Alexander and Joane Mylls the xvi^th of Julye.

52 Margaret Ashma' the daughter of George and Anne Ashma' the viij^th of Nove'ber.

53 Will'm Aym's the sone of ffrancis and Helen Aymis the xxvij^th of Nove'b^r

54 Elizabeth Garritt the daughter of Nicholas & Alice Garritt ye last of nove'b^r

55 Will'm Yonge the sone of Symon and Margaret Yonge the vij^th of Decemb'r

56 John Rule the sone of George and Marie Rule the xxj^th of Dece'ber

57 Alice Brand the daughter of Thom's and Joane Brand the vj^th day of Januarie

58 Alice the daughter of Joane Matson the sixt daye ot Januarie

59 Elizabeth foster the daughter of Matthew and Joane foster ye xix^th of M'che.

Marriages.

60 Richard Sarson & Joane Bennett the xxix^th of May

61 Richard Rule and Alice Beamont the xxvj^th of June

62 John Pearsonn & Agnes Applebie the xviij^th of September

63 Nicholas Gardner & Olyfe Wilson the xix^th of Januarie

Buryalls.

64 Matthew Fuller labourer the xxvj^th of Julye

65 Margaret Gardner wieffe ye ix of September

66 Dorothee Goole mayd ye xxiiij^th of Nove'ber

67 Raphe Aym's Infant ye xxvj^th of december

68 Marie Rule wieffe ye xxviij^th of December

69 John Rule Infant ye xxviii^th of December

70 Thom's Aym's stripling ye xvj of Januarie

71 Robt Clarke poore ma' ye xiij of Marche

RAMPTON 1604 *Chrystennyngs.*

72 Alice Stewkyn the daughter of and Aynes Stewkyn the xxviij^th (?)

73 Alice the daughter of Marie freeman the xviij^th of November.

74 John Esseck the sone of Will'm and Elysabeth Essecke the xxx of Dece'ber.

75 Marie Gybson the daughter of Thom's and Maryarbl Gybson the viijth of Januarye.

Marriages

76 Thom^{s} Aymes & Joane ffoster the xijth of May.
77 George Rule and Margaret Beamont the xvth of June.
78 Alexander Burrowes and Agnes Nycolson ye xvth of Nove'ber.

Burialls

79 Suzan Bowle mayd the xxvth of marche
80 Elyzabethe foster infant the iiijth of Aprill.
81 Willm Slons Stripling the xth of Aprill.
82 Robert Ellys Infant the xxiiijth of Aprill.
83 Thomas Skeele infant the xxxth of Aprill.
84 Alice Ellys infant ye iiijth of May.
85 Marrian Ellys infant ye vith of May
86 Alice Skeele mayd the xiiijth of May
87 George Wayman infant ye xx of May
88 Rose Wharter a poore Widowe the xxixth of May
89 Mrs Issabel Alcocke widow the last of Maye
90 Agnes Ashman infant the last of May
91 Joane Ashman infant the first of June
92 Wenefrede Arthure wieffe the first of June
93 Will'm Arthure husbandma' the fyrst of June
94 Richard Applebie batcheler, the viij^{t} of June
95 Alice Ashma' infant the vijth of June
96 Isabell the daughter of Elyzabethe Hewytson the xxijth of June

By us Robt Alcocke Rector.

Thomas Wayman
Wil . . Walker

Christenings 1605

97 Wm Whytinge the Sonne of Wm Whytinge and Alice Whytinge, the xiiijth of May
98 Marie Alcocke the daughter of Mr Robt. Alcock and Margaret his wyfe the xiiijth of May
99 Elizabethe Rule the daughter of George and Margarett Rule the iiijth of June
100 Alice Steele the daughter of John and Agnes Steele the xvith of June
101 Agnes Mylls the daughter of Alexander and Joane Mylls the vijth of Julye
102 Agnes Ellis the daughter of Robt. and Agnes Ellis the vijth of August
103 Richard Wylson the sonne of John and Elizabeth Wilson the vijth of January
104 Margaret Garritt the daughter of Nicolas and Alice Garritt, the xxixth of Febr.
105 Thomas Ashman the sonne of Raph and Anne Ashman the ixth of Marche

106 Tho: Thompson the sonne of Robt. and Agnes Thompson the xiijth of Aprill
107 Robt. Wayman the sonne of John and Joane Wayman the xiijth of Aprill

Mariages.

108 Robt. Thompson and Agnes Barber the vijth of November

Buryalls.

109 Margaret Smyth widow the xvth of May
110 Elizabethe gybson mayde the thyrd of June
111 Helen Beamont mayde the xxjth of June
112 Agnes Mylk Infant the xiiijth of Julye
113 Alice Steward the wyfe of Robt. Steward the xth of Marche

Robt. Alcocke Rector
Thos Wayman, George Rule } Churchwardens

Christenings: 1606

114 John Skeele ye son of John Skeele & Annis his wyfe the xxvth of July
115 Winifreyd Galien ye daughter of Raph & Elizabeth Galie' ye xvijth of August.
116 Thomas Brand son of Thomas Brand & Joane his wife ye xxiiijth of August
117 Edmond Stewkin, son of Henry Stewkin & Agnis his wife xxvth of September.
118 Agnis Rickard daughter of Thomas Rickard & Rebecca his wife vth of Octob'r.
119 Richard Rule son of George Rule & Margerett his wife ye xiith Octob^{r}.
120 Jhon Rule son of Richard Rule & Alice his wife xxith of December

Mariages. Rampto'

121 Thomas Rickard & Rebecca Young the xxth of May
122 Thomas Martiall & Amy Saunderso' the fift of Octob^{r}
123 Richard Fuller and Sisley Slow the vijth of February

Burialls. Rampto'

124 Margerett Gibson wife of Thomas Gibson ye xvjth of July
125 Edmond S . . . kin son of Henry Stewkin buried ye third of Octob^{r}
126 Thomas Beggen buried ye 11to March

Robert Alcock parson
Georg Beam'o, Robert Brand } Churchwardens.

Christenings 1607

127 Marye Cooke daughter of Jhon Cooke and Marye his wife the 12th of May

128 Amye Young daughter of Simo' Young and Margerett his wife the 18th of Maye
129 Marian Ames daughtr of Francis & Ellen his wife the 8th of June.
130 Margerett and Alice whiting daughters of Willia' & Alice whiting the 8th of June
131 Willia' Essex son of Willia' & Elizabeth Essex the 8th of July
132 Margerett Ellis the daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Ellis the xith of July
133 Alice Alcock daughter of Robert & Margerett Alcock the 21th of Novembr
134 Willia' Essex the son of Willia' & Ame Essex the first of January'
135 Robert Stewkin the son of Henrye and Agnis Stewkin the 14th of Februar'

Mariage

136 Willia' Essex and Amy Steward the ixih of Aprill.

Burialls.

137 Alice Whiting buried the 10th of June
138 Margerett Whiting the 20th of June
139 Robert Barnard the 21th of June
140 Margerett Garrett the 10th of July
141 Rose Ricard the 13th of August
142 Robert watson the 19th of Septembr
143 Willia' Clarke the 21th of Septembr
144 Amy Clarke the 27th of Septembr
145 Margerett Applebye the iith of Octobr
146 Willia' Essex infant the 3th of Januar'
147 Olive Gardiner the fift of Januar'

Rob. Alcock Rector ibm'

Churchwardens { Willia' Steward
Nicholas Garrett

Sidseme' { Willia' Walker
Nicholas Gardiner

Christenings 1608.

148 Henrye Tomson son of Robert Tomson and Agnis his wife the xvth of May.
149 Agnes Ashma' Daughtr of Raph Ashma' & Agnis his wife the xvjth of May.
150 Isable Garrett Daughter of Nicholas garrett and Alice his wife the iijth of July.
151 Marye whiting Daughtr of Willi' whiting and Alice his wife the 28th of August
152 Robert the son of Margerett watson xvith Octobr
153 Will'm Rule son of George Rule & margerett his wife the 23th of Octobr
154 Willia' Arthur son of Willia' Arthur & Ephanye his wife the 30th of Novembr

155 Jhon Cooke son of Jhon Cooke and Marye his wife the 22th of Januar'

156 Robert Cooper son of Raph Cooper and Isable his wife the vth of March.

157 Elizabeth Gallion Daughtr of Raph Gallion and Elizabeth his wife the vth of March.

158 Alice Essex daughtr of willia' essex ye younger and Amy his wife the viijth of March

159 Willia' Brand son of Thomas Brand & Joane his wife the 22th of march.

Mariages

160 Reonald Covell & Joane Dring ye first of May

161 George Beamont & marya Rule ye 3th of July

162 Robert Ashma' & Alice garwood the 23th of Octobr

Burialls.

163 Robert Tomson buried the 26th of Aprill

164 Edmond Spicer buried the 27th of Novembr

165 Margerett Spicer buried ye 4th of Decembr

166 Robert Bowles buried the 14th of Januar'

167 Robert Stewkin buried the 25th of Januar'

Robt. Alcock rector

Churchwarden Nicholas garrett

Sidsmen { Richard Rule
Jhon Wilson

Christeninges in the year of our L : 1609.

168 Elizabeth Beamont daughter of george beamont iu : and Marian his wife the 26th of March

169 Nicholas & Winifreyd Skeele twines of John Skeele and Agnis his wife the xvith of May.

170 Alis Ellis of Robert Ellis & Agnis his wife the first of March.

171 Elizabeth whiskin of willia' whiskin & Marye his wife the 21th of March.

Mariage.

172 Jhon Bletsoe and Agnis Biggin maried the 9th of Septembr

Burialls.

173 Willia' Steward the 21th of Aprill

174 Nicholas Skeele 20th of May

175 Winifreyd Skeele the sixt of June

176 Thomas Brand the third of Septembr

177 Robert Cooper the 4th of February

178 Jhon Jackson the xvi of March

179 Robert Ricard the 19th of March

Robert Alcock Rector
Robert Whiskyng Curate

Churchwardens Nicholas Garrett
Richard Rule

179(a) These are to certifie that Jane Cook daughter of John Cook gent. and Marie his wyfe was baptised the 9 daye of this present monthe of June 1611

p me Robertum Alcock
Rectorem ibm'
Churchwardens John bemont
Raphe gallion
Radulphi gallion

Christenings 1610.

180 Francis Ames the sonne of Francis Ames & Ellen his wife, the 23. of Aprill.

181 Isabell Alcocke daughter of Robt. Alcocke & Margaret his wife the sixt of June

182 Richard Bletsoe sonne of John Bletsoe & An his wife the 17 of June.

183 Alice whitinge daughter of willia' whiting & Alice his wife the 28 of July.

184 Mary younge daughter of Symon younge & margaret his Wife the 8th of August

185 Thomas Cooper the sonne of Raphe Cooper & Issabel his wife the xxviith of January.

186 Robte. Garrett the sonne of Nicholas Garrett & Alice his wife the second of Februarye

187 William Bennett the sonne of Thomas Bennet and Winifride his wife the xvth of Marche

188 Jacob Burditt the sonne of Isaac Burditt & Jone his wife the xviith of Marche.

Marriages.

189 Isaac Burdett & Joane Brand marryed the xvjth of Aprill

190 Nicholas Gardiner & Dorothie Houlton the xiiiith of October

191 Francis Cleeve & Agnes Applebye the xiiijth of October

Buryalls

192 Robert Wayman buryed the xxxth of Marche

193 John Wayman buried the first of July

194 Elizabeth Cooper the viijth of November

195 Jane Miller the second of December

196 Richard Ames the xviijth of Februarye

Robt. Alcocke Rector
Nicolas Garrett, Richard Rule } Churchwardens

Christenings 1611

197 Jane Cooke the daughter of John Cooke gener. and Marie his wyfe the 9th of June

198 Abraham Cleete the sonne of Francis Cleete and Agnes his wyfe the xiiijth of July

199 George Beamont the sonn George Beamont the yonger and Maryane his wife the xvth of Septembr

200 Robt. Gallion the sonn of Raph Gallion and Elizabeth his wyfe the xvth of September

201 John Ames the sonn of Henry Ames and Elizabeth his wyfe the xxjth of September

202 Robt Arthur and Wynnifred Arthur twyns the children of w'm. Arthur & Ephanie his wyfe the vijth of October

203 Robt Ashman the sonn of Raph Ashman & Ann his wyfe the xth of November.

204 Francis Stewkin the son of Henry Stewkin and Agnes his wyfe the first of December

205 George Rule the sonn of George Rule & Margarett his wyfe the xvth of Januarie

206 Alice Rule the daughter of Richard Rule and Alice his wyfe the xxijth of Febru:

207 Elizabeth Esseckes the dawghter of w'm Esseckes thelder & Elizabeth his wyfe the xvth of March

208 Robt. Esseckes the sonn of w'm Essecks the yonger the xixth of Aprill

Burialls

209 Tho: wayman the xxvjth of July

210 Tho: Alcock gent. Lord of Rampton the 4 of Octob^{r}

211 Margarett Steward the daughter of w'm Steward the sixth of October

212 Wynnifreit Arthur the xxvth of october

213 Margerie Preston the xijth of December

214 Francis Stewkin the last of December

215 Raphe Cowper the xvith of Januarie

216 Edmund Apthorp the first of Aprill

217 Nicolas Garritt the 4th of Aprill

Per me Robertum
Alcock rector ibm'

Jhon his * Beomont marke
Rafe his * Gallion marke
} Churche wardens

Christenings 1612.

218 Robt. Esseckes the sonn of w'm Essecks the yonger & Amie his wyfe the xixth of Aprill

219 Margaret Ryckard the daughter of Tho: Ryckard & Rebecca his wyfe the vijth of May

220 W'm Bletsoe the sonn of John Bletso & Agnes his wyfe the xijth of october.

221 Winifreit whyting the daughter of w'm whyting & Alice his wyfe the vjth of December

222 Henrie Ames the sonn of Henrie Ames & Elizabeth his wyfe the xiiijth of Februarie.

* It may be here mentioned that the appended names of Churchwardens are for the most part not autograph signatures. Occasionally the Churchwardens made their "mark," (!) but such hieroglyphics as those attempted, are altogether out of the printer's power to represent, so we omit them throughout.

Burialls

223 Marie Herne widdowe the xxjth of October
224 *Isaac Burditt thelder the 27 of march 1613

Robt. Alcock Rector

Churchwardens John Beamont
Raph gallion

Christeninges 1613

225 Henrie Arthur the sonn of w'm Arthur & Ephanie† his wyfe the vjth of Januarie.
226 Robt. yong the sonn of Simon yong & Margarett his wyfe the second day of Februarie
227 Jone Burdit the dawghter of Isaac Burditt & Jone his wyfe the xxxth of Januarie
228 Jone Godman the dawghter of John Godman and Alice his wyfe the 4. of March
229 Richard Beamont the sonn of Georg Beamont the yonger & Marrian his wyfe the 13th of March
230 Robt. Alcock the sonn of Robt. Alcock and Margarett his wyfe the 24 of Marche
231 Raph Esseckes the sonn of w'm Esseckes the yonger & Amie his wyfe the 23th of Marche

Mariages

232 Tho: Neeve & Alice Crosber the xixth of October
233 John Godman & Alice Ames the xvjth of Januarie
234 John wilson & Ann Burditt the xvj of Januarie
235 Richard Barford and Alice Garrett widdowe the vijth of Februarie

Burialls.

236 Isaac Burditt thelder the 27th of March
237 Robt. Brand thelder the 29th of October
238 Winnifreit whytinge the 22 of November
239 Stephen Turtill the 20th of November
240 Nicholas Garner thelder the 25 of November
241 Agnes Bonner wyddow the 28 of November
242 Robt Yong the 4 of Februarie
243 Dorithie ‡Garner wyddowe the xth of Februarie
244 John Wilson thelder the 7th of March
245 Jone Codman the xvjth of March
246 Katherin Myllis widdow the 18 of March

Robt. Alcock Rector

Churchwardens John Beamont
Raph Gallion

---

* Entered also next year.

† An uncommon name from *Epiphania*=manifestation. Here curiously enough the child is baptized on the Feast of the Epiphany.

‡ Spelt Gardiner in a duplicate list on back.

Christenings 1614.

247 Susanna Wayman the dawghter of W^{m} wayman & Ruth his wyfe the 8 of May

248 Marie Gallion the dawghter of Raphe Gallion & Elizabeth his wyfe the 22 of may

249 Margey Rule the dawghter of George Rule & Elizabeth his wyfe the 20 of July

250 Rebecka whyting the dawghter of Wm. whytinge & Alice his wyfe the 8th of November

251 Elizabeth wylson the daughter of John wilson & Ann his wyfe the 4th of November

252 William Neeve the sonne of Tho: Neeve & Alice his wyfe the 12th of Februarie

253 Wm Garner the sonn of Nicholas Garner & Elizabeth his wif the 29th of Februarie

254 Rychard mumford the sonne of W^{m} mumford & Agnes his wyfe 26th of March 1615

255 Tho: Stewkin the sonne of Henrye Stewkin and Agnes his wyfe the 9th of Aprill 1615.

Burialls.

256 Alice Essecks wyddowe the 2th of Maye

257 Jone Preston Buried the 14th of July

258 Agnes Gybson wyddowe the 3th of January

259 Wm Garner the sonn of Nicolas Garner & Elizabeth his wyfe the 26th of Februarie

260 John Barber the 16th of March.

Mariages.

261 Robt. Brand & Alice Turtill the 2th of May

262 Godfrie Fromont & Isabell Ryck the 22th of June

263 Wm Harris & Thomasin Henelton the 18th of Octob^{r}

264 Francis Turtill & Alice walker the 29th of Octob^{r}

265 W^{m} mumford & Agnes clark the 2th of July

Per me Robtm Alcock Rector

Churchwardens { Georg Beamont Se
Wm Whytyng

Christenings 1615

266 Tho: Stewkine the sonne of Henrie Stewkine & Agnes his wyfe the ixth of Aprill

267 Rychard Rule the sonne of Richard Rule and Alice his wyfe the xth of Maye

268 Henrie Clarke the sonne of Tho: Clarke & Agnes his wyfe the 7 of Maye

269 Francis Ames the sonne of Henrie Ames & Elizabethe his wyfe the xvjth of Julye

270 Francis Cleve the sonne of Francis Cleve and Agnes his wyfe the xvjth of Julye

271 Tho: Ryckard the sonne of Tho: Ryckard and Rebecka his wyfe the 30th of July

272 Marie Applebie the dawghter of Robt. Applebie & Dorithie his wyfe the 20th of August
273 Agnes Essecks the dawghter of Wm Essecks se: & Elizabeth his wyfe the xvijth of September.
274 Wm Turtill the sonne of Francis Turtill and Alice his wyfe the 19th of November.

Burialls.

275 Rychard Rule the sonne Rychard Rule the 24th of June
276 Tho: Stewkine the sonne of Henrie Stewkine the 4th of Julye
277 Alice Godwine widdowe the 26. of Julye
278 Alice Bullocke widdowe 27th of December.

Mariages.

279 Tho; Gybson & Isabell Cowper the xth of Julye
280 Robt. Applebie & Dorithie Barliman the viiijth of June
281 John Hodge & Alice Wilson the 24th daye of October

Robt. Alcock Rector

Churchwardens Raphe Gallian
william Essecks jn:

Christenings 1616

282 Marie Wilson the daughter of John Wilson and Ann his wife the xiiijth of Aprill
283 Robert Brand the sonne of Robert Brand and Allice his wife the 11th of June
284 Katherine Preston the daughter of William Preston and Elizabeth his wife the xth of July
285 Richard Rule the sonn of Richard Rule and Alice his wife the 25th of August.
286 Margaret Smith the daughter of John Smith and Alice his wife the 5 day of October
287 Agnes Applebye the daughter of Robert Applebye and Dorethye his wife was christened the 25th of December
288 John Beamont the sonne of George Beamont the younger and Marian his wife the first of February.
289 Raphe Gallion the sonn of Raphe Gallion and Elizabeth his wife the xxi of february
290 Winnifred Whiteing the daughter of William Whiteing and Alice his wife the 2 of March
291 Robert Rule the sonne of George Rule and Margaret his wife the 23th of March.

Burialls

292 Robert Brand the sonne of Robert Brand the 10th of June
293 Thomas Mills the sonne of Alexsander Mills the 14th of July
294 Isabell Preston widdow the 29th of July
295 Robert Ashman the sonne of Raphe Ashman the 31th of August

296 Katherine Preston the daughter of William Preston the 4th of September
297 Marryan Ames the xviijth of September
298 Francis Ames the sonne of Francis Ames the xxiiijth of September
299 Agnes Applebye ye daughter of Robert Applebye was Buried the 26th of December.

Marriage

300 Andrew Browne and Alice Bibshor (?) the 30th of January

By us Robert Alcock Rector
Ralph Gallian & William
Essex jr Churchwardens.

Christenings 1617.

301 Raph Arthur the sonne of Wm Arthur and Ephani his wife the 25 of Maye
302 Annie Mumford the daughter of Wm Mumford and Agnis his wife the 27. of July.
303 John Browne the sonne of Andrew Browne and Alice his wife the 14 of September
304 Edward Preston the sonne of Wm Preston and Elizabeth his wife the 5 of October
305 Francis Brand the sonne of Robt. Brand and Alice his wife the 5 of November
306 Alice Neetes the daughter of Tho: Netes and Alice his wife the 7 of December
307 Wm Ames the sonne of Henrie Ames and Elizabeth his wife the 26. of December
308 John Marshall the sonne of Tho: Marshall and Alice his wife the 16. of Janvarie.
309 Simon Yonge the sonne of Symon Yonge and Margaret his wyfe the 15 of March.

Burialls.

310 Annie Mumford the fowrthe of October
311 Robt. Alcocke the sonne of Mr. Robt Alcock the 26 of October
312 Agnes Ashman the ix of November
313 Francis Brand the x of November
314 Rychard Gybson the x of November
315 Alice watson the xij of December
316 Edward Alcock the sonne of Mr Edward Alcock the 24 of December
317 Anthonie wayman the viij of Januarie
318 John Marshall the xvij daye of Januarie

Mariages

319 Tho: Marshall & Alice Fensam ye 15 of Junne
320 Samuell waterhouse and marie Fletcher the 29th daye of November

By us Robt. Alcock Parson
Raph Gallian and
Isaac Burdit Churchwardens.

Christenings 1618

321 Tho: Lucket the son of John Luckett and Alice his wyfe the second of July

322 John Esseckes the sonne of Wm Esseckes the yonger & Amye his wyfe the 19 of July

323 Wm Mumford the sonne of Wm Mumford and Agnes his wyfe the 20. of September

324 Margaret Marshall the daughter of Tho: Marshall & Alice his wyfe the xith of Sept.

325 Alice Applebie the daughter of Robt. Applebie & Dorithie his wyfe the 14 of December

326 John wylson & Agnes wylson twyns the chyldren of John wylson & Ann his wife ye 1 of Jan.

327 Tho: Brand the sonne of Robt. Brand and Alice his wyfe the 25 of March 1619.

Mariage

328 William Benn & Margaret Ames the 24 of November

Burialles

329 Marie wylsonne the fyrst of Maye

330 Ellen Ames the vj of July

331 Tho: Luckett the 13 of July

332 Margarie Beamont the 26 of Novemb^{r}.

333 Alice Applebie the 27 of December

334 John wylsoun & Agnes wylson the 2 of Jan.

335 Frances Cleve the 18 of Februarie

336 Georg Rule the 4 of March

337 Agnes Barbor widdow the 18 of march

338 marie Freman the 30th of March 1619.

By us Robt. Alcock parson

John Beamont
Georg Beamont ju: } Churchwardens.

Christenings 1619.

339 Robert Rule the sonne of Richard Rule and Alice his wife was christened the xvith of May

340 Anne Younge the daughter of Thomas Younge and Grace his wife was christened the first of June

341 Willia' Ryckard the sonne of Thomas Ryckard and Rebecka his wife was christened the vjth of July

342 Willia' Preston the sonne of Willia' Preston and Elizabeth his wife was christened the xiith of July

343 Elyzabeth Browne the daughter of Andrew Browne and Alice his wife the 25th of August

344 Alice Arthur the daughter of Willia' Arthur and Ephany his wife was christened the 15th of November

345 Alice Gallia' the daughter of Raphe Gallia' & Elyzabeth his wife the 16th of January,

Marriages

346 Symon Younge and Agnis Cleeve the 8th of March

347 Willia' Turtill and Jone Rooke the third of October

348 John Brooke and Ellen Fuller the 21th of October

Burialls

349 Margeret Younge the wife Symo' Younge the 17th of Aprill

350 Margeret Beamonte the wife of John Beamonte the 17th of June

351 John Skeele the 10th of Septem

352 Francis Ames the sonne of Henry Ames the 13th of October

Robt. Alcock Rector

John Beamont } Churchwar'
Robt. Brand }

Christenings 1620.

353 Robert Ames the sonne of Henrye Ames & Elizabeth his wife 28th March

354 John Wilso' the sonne of Joen Wilso' & Anne his wife the 28th of May

355 Elizabeth Essex the daughter of Willia' Essex the younger and Amy his wife the 16th of July

356 John Applebye the sonne of Robert Applebye and Dorethy his wife the seventh day of August

357 Katherine marshall the daughter of Thomas marshall and Alice his wife the second day of November

358 Mabell mumford the daughter of will Mumford and Annis his wife the 24th day of December

359 Mathur Luckett the daughter of John Luckett and Alice his wife the 25th of Februarye.

Burialls

360 Robert Ames the sonne of Henry Ames the 11th day of Aprill

361 Tho'as Gibson the 18th of June

362 Tho'as Cooper the 24th of Dece'ber

363 Francis Cooper the 28th of Dece'ber

364 Robert Steward the 29th of Dece'ber

365 Margaret Watson the 15th of februar'

Marriages

366 Fincitt Bennet and Susan Bonner the 1 day of October

367 Nicholas Walker and Sara Gilbert the 22th day of October

368 Willia' Curvie and katherine Beoment the 1th day of Nove'ber

Per me Robtm. Alcock
Rectorem ibm

Churchwardens John Beomont
Robert Brand

1621. *Christenings*

369 Robt. Brand the sonne of Robt Brand and Alice his wife the 29th of July

370 Thos. Younge and Francis Young twinns the sonnes of Simon young and Agnes his wife the 1 day of August

371 Robt Alcock and Mathew Alcock twinns the sonnes of Mr Edward Alcock and Elizabeth his wife the 16th day of August

372 Willia' Turtill and Alice Turtill the sonne and daughter of Will. Turtill and Joane his wife the 22th of September

373 Will. Walker the sonne of Nicholas walker and Sara his wife the 13th of september

374 Richard Browne the sonne of Andrew Browne and Alice his wife the 7th of March

Marriages

375 Richard Bommont and Margaret Gibson 12th Nove'ber

Burialls.

376 Tho. Walker the 20th day of Aprill
377 Ann Wilson the 9th day of April
378 Francis Turtill 13th Aprill
379 Richard Haydon the 15th of Aprill
380 Robt. Alcock the 18th day of Augnst
381 Mathew Alcock the 23th of Septe'ber
382 Alice Turtill the 25 of Septe'ber
383 George Beamont se' the 25th of October
384 Wili' Walker the 15th of Nove'ber
385 Andrew Browne the ixth of February
386 Robt Tho'pson the 20th February
387 Joane Leonard the 10th of March

Robt. Alcock Rector
John Bemontt
Robert Brand

Christennings 1622

388 Ralphe Rule the sonne of Richard Rule and Alice his wife the 18th of Aprill

389 John Phipers the sonne of Robt. Phipers and Agnes his wife the 18th Aprill

390 Elizabeth Tompson the daughter of Will Tho'pson and Agnes his wife the 15th of Julye

391 Will' Morlinne the sonne of Will' Morlinne and Marie his wife the first of September

392 Nicholas Arthur the sonne of Will' Arthur and Ephanie his wife the 15th of Septe'ber

393 Robt Wayman the sonne of (Will?) Wayman and Ruthe his wife the 15th of Septem

394 Tho: Marshall the sonne of tho'as Marshall and Alice his wife the 1 of December

395 Sara walker the daughter of Nichol' walker and Sara his wife the 22th of September

396 Sara Bull the daughter *sic* of George Bull and Alice his wife the 12 of Januar

397 Francis Turtill the son of Will' Turtill and Joane his wife — 14th January

398 John Rickard the sonne of Tho'as Rickard and Rebecka his wife the 19th of Januarie

Burialls 1622.

399 Robt Ellis the 9th of Aprill

400 John Rule the sonne of Richard Rule 24th of June

401 Katharine Kirvie the wife of Will' Kirvie the 28th of June

402 Isabell Rule widdow the 17th of October

403 Elizabeth Brand widdow the 8th of December.

404 Margarett Ames widdow the 9th of Februarye

Robt. Alcock Rector

John Bemont
Robert Brands X mark

Christnings 1623.

405 Elizabeth Aplebey Daughter of Robte Aplebey and Dorothie his wife was baptised the xvijth of August 1623.

406 Ursula feriman Daughter of Edmond Feriman & Elizabeth his wife was baptised the xxiiijth of August 1623.

407 Alice Mumford Daughter of William mumford and Agnes his wife was baptised the xxixth of September 1623.

408 Alice Brand Daughter of Robte Brand & Alice his wife was baptised the 3 of October 1623.

409 Robte Beamond the sonne of William Beamond and Agnes his wife was baptised the xixth of October 1623

Mariages

410 Robte White & Agnes Stanbridge maried the xvith of June 1623.

411 John Wilson and Marie Parker maried the xiijth of July 1623.

Burialls.

412 John Lucket buried the xxixth of February 1623

413 Thomazine Harris buried the xvijth of march 1623

414 Marcie Stewkin buried the xxjth of march 1623

415 Agnes Stewkin buried the xxvth of march 1624

By us Robt. Alcock Rector

Tho: Neeve Churchwarden
his H mark

Christenings 1624

416 Godfrie Morlin the sonne of william morlin and marie his wyfe was baptised the sixt of June

417 Elizabeth Brand the daughter of Robt. Brand the yonger and Elline his wyfe was baptised the 13th of August

418 Tho: Bull the sonne of George Bull and Alice his wife was baptised the 28th of December

419 William Turtill the sonne of Wm Turtill & Jone his wyfe was baptised the 26th of Januarie

420 Wm Curveye the sonne of Wm Curvey and Mabell his wyfe was baptised the 13th daye of februarie

421 John Barber the sonne of John Barber & Jone his wyfe the 26. of Sept.

Burialls

422 Elizabeth Brand the daughter of Robt. Brand the yonger the 15th day of August

423 Tho: Bull the sonne of George Bull and Alice his wyfe was buried the third daye of Januarie.

424 Wm Arthur was buried the first of March

425 Ephanie Arthur was buried the *17th day of Aprill.

Mariages

426 Wm Curvey & Mabel Whytinge the first day of May

427 Wm Thurlbond and Elizabeth Ellis the 24 day of June.

428 Wm Harris & Alice Kydd the 22th day of June

429 John Edwards & Judith Greene the 13th day of Februarie

430 Mr John Alcock & Susan Addison the first of March

Robt. Alcock Rector

Churchwardens { William Morlyn / Tho Neve X his mark

Christenings 1625. *Charoli primi.*

431 Marie Rule 29 of May the daughter of Richard Rule & Alice his wife

432 Will'm Marshall the sonne of Thomas Marshall & Alice his wife the 19 of June

433 Alice Harris the daughter of Will'm Harris & Alice his wife 12 of Julie

434 John Morlin the sonne of Will'm Morlin & Marie his wife the j of November

Burialls

435 Ephanie Arthur 17th of Aprill

436 Marie Wilson 30 of August

437 Will'm Thompson 2 of September

438 Will'm Morlin 4 of September

439 Elizabeth Thurlban 5 of October

440 John Beamont 9th of October

441 Richard Ames 13 of October

442 Henry Beamont 27 of October

443 Alice Harris 17 of November

444 Richard Paley 14 of March

Robt. Allcock Rector

John Willson / Robte Brand } Churchwardens

Christenings 1626. *Charoli Secundo*

445 Richard Ames the sonne of John Ames & Susan'a his wyfe the 27th day of August

---

*Entered next year.

446 John Houghton the sonne of Edward Houghton and Jone his wife the 10th day of December
447 Elizabeth the daughter of Alice Love the 17th day of December
448 Robt. Harris the sonne of william Harris and Alice his wife, the 17th daie of December
449 Alice Bull the dawghter of George Bull and Alice his wyfe the 16th day of Januarie.

Burialls.

450 Godfrie Morlin the 5th of daye of Maye
451 John Morlin the 22th daye of June
452 Rychard Ames the sonne of Francis Ames the 6th of day July
453 Marie Rule the 29th day of July
454 Jone Mylls the 16th day of September
455 Francis Ames the 20th day of September
456 Susanna Ames the 20th day of September
457 Rychard Ames the sonne of John Ames the 31th of October
458 Alice Harris the 19th day of December
459 Robt. Harris the second day of Februarie
460 Marie Steward widdow the 29th day of December

Noe mariages this yeare.

By me Robt. Alcock Rector

John Wilson
Robt. Brand ju: } Churchwardens

Christenings. 1627.

461 Joane maxwell the daughter of Humfrey maxwell and Joane his wife the 8th of Aprill Anno pdicto
462 Alice Edwards the daughter of John Edwards and Judith his wife the first of July
463 Alice Brand the daughter of Robt. Brand the younger and Ellin his wife the 19th of August
464 Margaret Curvy the daughter of will' and mabell Curvy the sixteenth day of September
465 Henry Watson the sonne of John and Ann Watson the 23th of September
466 Agnes Milles the daughter of Alexander and Katharine Milles the 13thof January
467 Robt. Marshall the sonne of Thomas and Alice Marshall the 24th of Febr:

Marriages

468 John Watson and Anne Cole married the 21th of May
469 Lawrence Averly and grace Jordan the 17th of Febru:
470 Alexander Mills and Katharine Payne the 12th of Aprill
471 John Cooper and Joane Scrogs the first of Decemb.

Burialls

472 Elizabeth Essex the daughter of will' Essex the younger and Amy his wife July 3th

473 Elizabeth Turtill widdow the 13th Octob
474 Henry watson the sonne of John and Ann watson the 20th of Novemb.
475 Elizabeth Essex ye wife of Will' Essex ye elder ye 24th of Octob.
476 Will' Beaomont the 18th of Decemb
477 John Page the 25th of Decemb.
478 John Smith the last day of Decemb anno p'dcto

By me Robt. Alcock Rector

John Willson } Church-
Robt ⊤ Brand } wardens

Christenings 1628.

479 Ellen Beaomont the daughter of Will' Beaomont & Anne his wife the 14th of Aprill.
480 James Brand the sonne of Robt. Brand ye elder ye 27th of July
481 Matthew Watson the sonne of John Watson ye 24th of Feb.
482 Will' Ames the sonne of John Ames ye 25th of Decemb.
483 Alice Turtill the daughter of Will' Turtill ye 9th of Novem.
484 Richard Barber the sonne of John Barber ye 1 of March.

Marriages

485 Robt. Ellwood & Ann Phipers the 8th of May
486 Will' Penson and Anne Ansdale the 9th of June
487 Will' Harris and Isabel Ames ye 31th of July
488 Will' Ivat and Margaret Essex ye 30th of Novemb

Burialls

489 Alice Gallion the 6th of Aprill
490 Alexander Mills the 10th of Aprill
491 Ralphe Gallion the 13th of Aprill
492 Edward Houghton the 30th of Aprill
493 margaret Ashman the 6th of July
494 James Brand the sonne of Robt. Brand ye 5th of Septemb.
495 El'sab. Rule the 12th of October

Robt. Alcock Rector

Robt Brand b
George Beamont b marks

Henry Preist
Thomas Ames Churchwardens

Christenings 1629

496 Robt. Walker the sonne of Nicholas Walker and Sara his wyfe was baptised the 18th day of August.
497 Marie Ponder the dawghter of Henrie Ponder & Jone his wyfe was baptised the 13th daye of September.
498 John Ames the sonne of John Ames and Susan his wyfe was baptised the third daye of Ma
499 Humphrie Maxwell the sonne of Humphrie Maxwell and Jane his wyfe was baptised the 25th daye of March.

Burialls

500 William Walker was buried the ixth day of July
501 John Beamont was buried the 12th daye of December
502 John Elmes was buried the 18th daye of Januarie

Mariage

503 John Fisher was married vnto Margar . . Ashman the third of May.

By me Robt. Alcock Rector
Churchwardens Wm Ames
Tho. Neve
T

Xtenninges Mariages and burialls 1630.

504 Will: Brand fil Rob: et Alicie Brand vx' eivs bapt. 26. Septemb: 1630
505 Francis Amies fil: Will: Amies et vx. eius bapt. 17° Octob. 1630.
506 Margeret Morlin filia Rob Morlin et ux. eius bapt. 21° 1630.
507 Alice Marshall fil: Tho Marshall et vx. 28 Octob:
508 John Watson fil: Johis Watson et vx, eius bapt. 2° Febr. 1630.

Burialls 1630.

509 Joane Amies sepult: 11: Aprilis 1630
510 John Harris sepult: 26: Juny 1630
511 Marie Amyes 27: Novembris 1630
512 Will' Essex sen sepult 14 Novemb 1630
513 Alice Marshall 16 Decemb. 1630
514 Agnes Barliman sepult. 12 Jan. 1630.
515 Alice Smith sepult. 16. Jan. 1630
516 Eliza: Browne 22 Jannuarij 1630
517 Richard Rule 25 Januarij 1630
518 Will' Whiteinge 26. Jan: 1630.
519 Henrie Preist 14. Febr. 1630
520 Margaret Morlin 16 Febr. 1630.
521 Joane Elmes vid. 20 Febr. 1630
522 Robte Applebie 26. Febr. 1630
523 Joane Ponde 23 Marcij 1630

Mariages

524 Tho. Amies & Joane Rickard 22 Juni 1630.
525 John Cowper & Susan Owtler 24 Junij

John Essex Churchwarden
and the other is deade

Christenings Marriages and Burialls from the 25th day of March 1631 to the 25th day of March 1632.*

Christenings

526 Eliz. Essex daughter of John Essex bapt. July 24th

* A year of great mortality.

Mariages

527 John Tenison Clarke & Mercy Dowsing married May 22th*

528 John Coop' & Susan Mountford married Octob. 23th.

Burialls

529 Wm Turtell sen. buried Aprill 8th
520 Rich. Essex buried Aprill 24th
531 Georg Bemont sen buried Aprill 28th
532 Rebecca Rickard buried April 29th
533 John Watson buried May 2°
534 Robt Wayman buried May 4th
535 Katherine Bull buried May 6th
536 Eliz. Presson buried May 9th
537 Eliz. Ammes buried May 26th
538 Tho. Rickard buried May 30th
539 Wm Presson buried June 4th
540 Alice Bull wife to Geo: Bull buried June 16th
541 Wm Essex senr buried June 17th
542 Robt Alcocke Clarke buried June 21th
543 Marger' Rickard buried June 24th
544 Katherine Walker widd. buried June 28th
545 Tho: Ames buried July 1°
546 Mary Alcocke buried July 11th
547 Dorithie Appleby Widdo buried July 13th
548 Wm Ames buried July 24th
549 Winnifred Gallion buried July 29th
550 Susan Coop' buried Aug. 17.
551 Mathew Watson buried Aug. 21th
552 Nicholas Arthur buried Aug. 29th
553 Jone Maxfeild buried Octob. 2°
554 Jone Barbor buried Novemb. 24th
555 Jone Watson buried 9ber 28th
556 Wm Curby buried 10ber 12th
557 Eliz. the daughter of Alice Loue b. March 10th
558 Eliz. Bemont Widdo buried March 14th

Nicholas Metcalfe ib'

John Essex, Robt. Brand } gard'

Christenings 1632:

559 Elizabeth Cooper daughter of John Cooper and Susan his wife was baptised the 19 of August

560 William Wadson sonne of John Wadson and Annis his wife baptised the eleventh day of November

561 Ralphe Essex the sonne of Ralphe Essex and Katharine his wife the second of December

562 Robert Brand the sonne of Robert Brand and Ellen his wife the fourth day of December

* The parents of Archbishop Tenison.

Burialls

563 Marie Wilson the wife of John Wilson was buried the last day of April

564 Humfrey Maxill was buried the first of Julie

565 Allise Brand was buried the first of Julie

Marriages

566 John Wilson and Joane Clarke married the 27 of September

567 William young and Katharin Ewson married the first of November

Edmund Stubbing Rector

Robert Brand } Churchwardens
Thomas Neve }

Christenings 1633.

568 John Williamson son'e of George Williamson and Sarah his wife Maie. 26.

569 Robert Brand son'e of William and Elizabeth his wife Julie 6.

570 George Bull sonne of George Bull and Marie his wife August 11.

571 John Young son'e of William Young and Ellen his wife August 18.

572 John Curvie son'e of Willia' Curvie & Mabell his wife September 8.

573 John Edwards son'e of John Edwards and Judith his wife October 6.

574 Edmund Stubbing son'e of Edmund and Joane his wife October 20.

575 Francis Enworth son'e of Francis Enworth and Katharin his wife November, 10.

576 Robert Brand son'e of Robert Brand the younger and Ellen his wife December, 15.

577 John Essex son'e of John Essex and Frances his wife November 26.

Burialls

578 William Whitehead buried April 19.

579 John Watson the son'e of John Watson Maie 7.

580 Richard Gibson June 27.

581 Nicholas Garner August 5.

582 Robert Brand son'e of Willia' Brand August 18.

583 John Young son'e of Willia' Young, August 21.

584 Margaret Morlin November 15.

585 Elizabeth Whitehead December 11.

586 Robert Brand son'e of Robert Brand the yonger Decem 19.

587 Francis Enworth Februarie 9.

Marriages

588 Francis Enworth and Katharin Hobkin Maie. 9.

589 Thomas Lawrence and Alice Skeele october 26.
590 Henrie Ponder and Allice Daliderbie (?) Novemb. 19.

Edmund Stubbing Rector

John Willson } Churchwardens.
Ralphe R Essex }

Christenings 1634.

591 Thomas Brand the sonne of William Brand and Elizabeth his wife Julie 27.
592 William young the sonne of William young and Katharine his wife August 24.
593 Robert Watson the sonne of John Watson and Agnes his wife: August 31.
594 Robert Marlyn the sonne of Robert marlyn and Anne his wife-october 12.
595 Robert Drurie the sonne of Willia' Drurie and Elizabeth his wife october 26.
596 Marie Marshall daughter of Thomas Marshall and Allice his wife: November. 9.
597 Susanna Cowper daughter of John Cowper and Susanna his wife December 14.
598 Frances Brand daughter of Robert Brand and Ellen his wife Januarie 18th
599 Allice Trigg daughter of Francis Trigg and Allice his wife, Februarie 15.
600 John Curvie sonne of John Curvie and market his wife march 11.
601 John Ewer sonne of Francis Ewer and Katharine his wife March 22.

Burialls

602 Alice Brand daughter of Robert Brand and Ellen his wife April 3.
603 Edmund Stubbing sonne of Edmund Stubbing and Joane his wife June 12
604 Frances Brand Daughter of Robert Brand and Ellen his wife Januarie. 25.
605 Christofer Shippie November, 25.

Marriages

606 Robert Brand and Allice Rule June. 8.
607 John Curvie and Marget Neve June. 9.
608 Francis Trigg and Allice Bull June. 10.
609 John Lion and Ellen Gibson Julie 15.
610 Henrie Ames and Agnes Tomson July 18.

Edmund Stubbing Rector

John Essex } Churchwardens.
John E Edwards }

Christenings 1635.

611 Joane Stewkin the daughter of Henrie Stewkin and Allice his wife March 31.

612 Ellen Lion the daughter of John Lion and Ellen his wife June 7.

613 Allice Curvie the daughter of William Curvie and Mabell his wife. Julie 19.

614 Marie Bull the daughter of George Bull and Marie his wife August 23.

615 Nicholas Walker the sou'e ot Nicolas Walker and Sarah his wife. September 27.

616 Robert Beamont the sone of George Beamont and Margaret his wife. Februarie 7.

617 Robert Stubbing the sonne of Robert Stubbing and Anne his wife. March 20.

618 Sarah Williamson the daughter of George Williamson and Sarah his wife. March 20.

619 James Essex the son'e of John Essex and Frances his wife March 21.

Burialls.

620 Annie Essex Widow. April 9.

621 Margerie Shippie the wife of Steven Shippie. May 25.

622 Isabell Harris wife of william Harris: May: 27.

623 Allice Curvie the daughter of William Curvie. July. 21.

624 Marie Mundeford the daughter of Marie Mundeford September 22.

625 Robert Beamont the sonne of George Beamont Februarie 8.

626 John Essex the son'e of John Essex. March. 21.

627 Joane Stewkin the daughter of Henrie Stewkin March 21.

Mariages.

628 William Harris and Elizabeth Loue. November. 2.

629 John Ponder and Ellen Stoufley. November. 5.

Edmund Stubbing Rector

John Essex
John E Edwardes } Churchwardens

Christenings. 1636

630 Thomas Brand the son'e of Thomas Brand and Ellen his wife. April. 3.

631 William Essex the son'e of Ralph Essex and Katherine his wife. May 1.

632 William Curvie the sonne of William Curvie and Mabell his wife. August: 28.

633 Ellen Stewkin daughter of Henrie Stewkin and Allice his wife. october: 16.

634 Joane Watson the daughter of John Watson and Agnes his wife. November: 23.

635 George Beamont the sonne of George Beamont and Margaret his wife. December. 4.

636 William Harris the son'e of William Harris and Elizabeth his wife December 11

637 Richard Ewer the son'e of Francis Ewer and Katharine his wife. Januarie 15.

638 William Essex the son'e of William Essex and Frances his wife. Januarie 22.

639 Francis Trigg the son'e of Francis Trigg and Alice his wife. Februarie 5.

640 Elizabeth Brand daughter of William Brand and Elizabeth his wife March. 12.

Burialls

641 William Ames the son'e of John Ames. August 28.

642 George Beamont the son'e of George Beamont. December. 5.

Mariages.

643 William Marshall and Agnes Beamont: May. 8.

644 Robert Maxfeild and Marie Mailes. November: 28

Edmund Stubbing Rector

william mumford Churchwarden
his mark

the mark of
Will'm T Essex Churchwarden

Christenings 1637.

645 William Marlin the son'e of Robert Marlin and Anne his wife April. 16.

646 Alice Marshall the Daughter of Thomas Marshall and Alice his wife Maye. 14.

647 Margaret Muske the daughter of John Muske and Annie his wife. June 25.

648 Christopher Hinde the son'e of Christopher Hinde and Allice his wife September 10.

649 George Beamont the son'e of George Beamont and Margaret his wife December. 3.

650 Henrie Orrion the son'e of Henrie Orrion and Elizabeth his wife. March 11.

651 Marie Stubbing the daughter of Edmund Stubbing and Joane his wife. March. 18.

Burialls

652 Margaret Muske, the daughter of John Muske and Amie his wife. Julie. 12.

653 Joane Watson the daughter of John Watson and Agnes his wife. August 30.

654 Henrie Stewkin October 19.

655 Alice Ponder Januarie 26.

656 Agnes Young March 18.

Marriages.

657 Silvester Greene and Elizabeth Greene October 10.
658 Jonathan Westwood and Rebecca Paine Januarie 7.

Edmund Stubbing Rector

Robte. Brand
Nic'las N Walker } Churchwardens.
his marke

Christenings 1638.

659 Rachel Grey the daughter of John Grey and Joane his wife Maie 1
660 Frances Stubbing the daughter of Robert Stubbing and Amie his wife June 3.
661 William Essex the son'e of John Essex and Frances his wife October 14.
662 John Brand the son'e of Robert Brand and Ellen his wife October 17.
663 Richard Watson the son'e of John Watson and Agnes his wife December 27.

Burialls.

664 John Edwards April 15.
665 Thomas Kirbye the son'e of John Kirbye and Elizabeth his wife April 23.
666 Agnes Curvie Julie. 4.
667 Marie Ames the Daughter of William Ames and Marie his wife Jul : 17.
668 Ellen Lion the daughter of John Lion and Ellen his wife August 10
669 Agnes Ashman September 9.
670 John Browne the son'e of Andrew Browne and Alice wife October 19.
671 William Essex the son'e of John Essex and Frances his wife October 24.
672 John Brand the sone of Robert Brand and Ellen his wife October 28.
673 Allice Marshall November 23[x]
674 Robert Brand the son'e of Robert thelder and Allice his wife November : 4.
675 Henrie Tompson son'e of Robert Tompson and Agnes his wife November : 30.
676 Allice Browne Widow December 24.
677 John Watson Januarie 9.
678 Joane Maxwell the Daughter of Humfrie Maxwell and Joane his wife Januarie 20.
679 Ralph Ashman Januarie 21.
680 Agnes Marshall Januarie 23.
681 Richard Stubbing the son'e of Edmund Stubbing and Joane his wife Januarie 30.
682 Richard Watson the sone of John Watson and Agnes his Februarie 17.
683 Agnes Mundeford Februarie 24.

Marriages

684 Thomas Gore and Judeth Edwards Septemb : 29.
685 Simon Young and Sarah Dixe November. 4.

Edmund Stubbing Rector

his mark
Thomas T Neve
Robert R Brand

Christenings 1639.

686 Thomas Trigge the son'e of Francis Trigge and Allice his wife August. 4.
687 John Beamont the sonne of George Beamont and Margaret his wife. August. 25.
688 Susanna Brand the daughter of Robert Brand and Ellen his wife Septemb : 29.
689 Matthew Curbie the son'e of Matthew Curbie and Margaret his wife December 8.
690 Frances Essex the daughter of John Essex and Frances his wife Decemb : 22.
691 Frances Covell the daughter of Richard Covell and Elisabeth his wife Januarie 1.
692 Ellen Brand the daughter of William Brand and Elisabeth his wife. Februarie 9.
693 Katherine Cowper the daughter of John Cowper and Susanna his wife. Februarie 23.
694 Elizabeth Morling the daughter of Robert Morling and Anne his wife March. 1.

Burialls

695 Henrie Orrion the son'e of Henrie Orrion and Elisabeth his wife
696 Judith Gore Maye 20.
697 John Beamont the son'e of George Beamont and Margeret his wife. October. 6.
698 Susanna Brand the Daughter of Robert Brand and Ellen his wife. Octob. 21.
699 Willia' Winkefeild the sone of John Winkefeild and Allice his wife December 17.
700 Susanna Ames Februarie. 23.
701 Susanna Cowper March. 7.
702 Winefred Whiting March 13

Marriages

703 William Deene and Allice Stewkin Octob : 28.
704 Henrie Pike and Elisabeth Haddow Decemb. 19.

Edward Stubbing, Rector

Henry orion } Churchw :
John A Ames }

Marriages Christenings and *Burialls* from the 25th day of March 1640 vnto the 25th day of March 1641 as followeth

Marriages.

705 Thomas Marshall and Marie Miller married April. 13.
706 Thomas Keene and Margaret Grey April 13.
707 John fernelie and Joane Turtle June. 4.
708 Robert Rule and Allice Neve June 30.
709 Dudley Pope and Margeret Swaine August 17.
710 William Rule and Margeret Smith Novembr 23.
711 John Cowper and Marie Tredgit November 28.
712 John Lion and Elisabeth Dale Januarie. 19.
713 Thomas Gore and Elisabeth Going(?) Februarie 11.

Christenings.

714 Hester Arthur the Daughter of Henrie Arthur and Elisabeth his wife April. 12.
715 Agnes Harris the daughter of William Harris and Elisaboth his wife. April. 19.
716 Thomas Keene the sone of Thomas Keene and Margaret his wife. July 10.
717 Mabell Ashman the Daughter of Richard Ashman and Grace his wife October. 25.
718 Edmund Stubbing the son'e of Edmund Stubbing and Joane his wife March 21.

Burialls.

719 Jeremie Drvrie bvried March 27.
720 Ralph Ponder the son'e of Henrie Ponder. April. 25.
721 Francis Trigge the son'e of Francis Trigg and Allice his wife. Maie. 3.
722 Elizabeth Harrison. June 4.
723 Ellen Lion the wife of John Lion August 17.
724 Elisabeth Grey. August 19.
725 Grace Ashman the wife of Richard Ashman. March 20.

Edmund Stubbing Rector

John Essex } Churchwardnes.
Rob. Stubbing }

Christenings burialls and *Marriages* fron the 25. day of March 1641 unto the 25. of March 1642.

Christenings. 1641.

726 Marie Stubbing the Daughter of Robert Stubbing and Anna his wife Maye 9. 1641.
727 Joseph Williamson the sonne of George Williamson and Sarah his wife Maye 9.
728 Elisabeth Arthur the daughter of Henrie Arthur and Elisabeth his wife. September 19.
729 Michael Brand the son'e of Robert Brand and Ellen his wife. October 3.

730 John Lion the son'e of John Lion and Elisabeth his wife october 17.
731 Allice Rule the daughter of Robert Rule and Allice his wife october 29.
732 Allice Marshall the daughter of William Marshall and Frances his wife Januarie 9.
733 Marian Beamont the daughter of George Beamont and Margaret his wife Januarie 9.
734 William Curvie the son'e of Matthew Curvie and Margaret his wife. Januarie 16.
735 William Rule the son'e of William Rule and Margaret his wife. Februarie 13.
736 John Gore the son'e of Thomas Gore and Elizabeth his wife March 13.

Burialls

737 Joseph Williamson the son'e of George Williamson and Sarah his wife Maye. 13.
738 John Lion the son'e of John Lion and Elisabeth his wife October 25.
739 Allice Rule the wife of Robert Rule. Octob: 29
740 Joane Ames the wife of John Ames. March. 28.

Marriages

741 Nicholas Chrismas and Margaret Marshall. June 24.
742 William Mundeford and Allice Hurrie. June. 29

Edmund Stubbing Rector

John Essex } Churchwardens.
Will mumford }

Christenings, burialls & marriages from the 25. of March 1641 unto the 25 day of March 1642.

Christenings

743 John Trigge the son'e of Francis Trigg and Allice his wife baptised April 3.
744 Anne Essex the daughter of John Essex and Frances his wife Julie 31.
745 Margaret Chrismas the daughter of Nicholas Chrismas and Margaret his wife August 21.
746 Robert keene the son'e of Thomas keene and Margaret wife December. 11.
747 Elisabeth Lion the daughter of John Lion and Elisabeth his wife. Januarie 6.
748 Marie Grey the daughter of John Grey and Joane his wife Januarie 11.

Burialls

749 Margaret Johnson buried Julie 17.
750 Simon young Julie 19.
751 John Trigge the son of Francis Trigge and Allice his wife August 31.

752 Margaret Chrismas the daughter of Nicholas Chrismas & Margaret his wife. Nov. 14.
753 Ralph Essex December 8.
754 Henrie Ames Januarie 7.
755 Marie Grey the daughter of John Grey and Joane his wife Febr: 18.
756 Henrie ponder March 14.

Marriages.

757 Richard Drurie & Margaret powlet married June 9.
758 William Neve & Mabell Mundeford. June 21.

Edmund Stubbing Rector

John Essex
will. Mumford } Churchwardens

Marriages, Christenings and *burialls* from the 25 of March 1642, to the 25 of March 1643 as followeth

Christenings 1643.

759 Thomas Neve the son'e of William Neve and Mabell his wife baptised March 26.
760 Katharin Ewer the daughter of Frances Ewer and Katharine his wife April 9.
761 Frances Marshall the daughter of William Marshall and Frances his wife Julie 2.
762 William Brand the son'e of William Brand and Elisabeth his wife Julie 30.
763 Marie Trigge the daughter of Francis Trigge and Allice his wife September 3.
764 Ellen Beamont the daughter of George Beamont and Margaret his wife September 14.
765 Marie Gore the daughter of Thomas Gore and Elisabeth his wife November 19.
766 John Cerbie the son'e of Matthew Carbie and Margaret his wife Januarie 14.
767 Nicolas Chrismas the sone of Nicolas Chrismas and Margaret his wife Januarie 14.
768 Joane Houghton the daughter of William Houghton and Susanna his wife Januarie. 21.
769 Allice Rule the son'e of William Rule and Margaret his wife. Februarie 18.

Marriages

770 William Houghton and Susanna Dorkester married October 25.
771 Christopher Cotton and Margaret James Decemb. 4.

Burialls

772 Ellen Beamont the daughter of George Beamont & Margaret his wife September 18.
773 William Essex the son'e of Ralphe Essex and Katharine

his wife buried October 26.

774 Elisabeth Gallion Februarie 7.

Edmund Stubbing Rector

John Essex
his marke
Thomas ⊤ neave } Churchwards.

NOTE.—There is great irregularity observable in respect of the entries that follow.

**Burialls.*

. . . . . December 165 .

Births †

775 . . . sonn of Thomas . . . . 8 of December

776 . . sonn of Robert Gallyon borne . . January 1653.

777 . . ll the sonn of William Tall . . . 6 of February 1653

778 . . . the daughter of Mathew . . borne the 15. of February 1653.

779 Elizabeth & Grisel the daughters of Will Slow borne the 15. of July 1655.

780 Robert the sonn of Richard Mumford borne the 23 of August 1655.

781 Alice Howton the daughter of Robin Howton borne the 30 of September 1655.

782 Sarah Beamount the daughter of Richard Beamount borne the 3 of November 1655.

783 Allice Trigg the Daughter of Francis Trigg, borne the 12 of June 1656.

784 Allice the daughter of Matthew Curby borne the 3 of December 1655.

785 Mary Waiman the daughter of John Waiman borne the 1 of August 1656

786 Agnes the Daughter of William Tall borne the 9. of August 1656.

787 Elizabeth the Daughter of Robt. Marshall borne the 23. of September 1656.

788 Agnes the daughter of Thomas Marshall born the 15 of October 1656

789 Margeret the daughter of Robt. Gallyon born the 18 of March 1656.

790 Richard the sonn of Richard Mumford born the 15. of April 1657.

791 Nicholas the sonn of Nicholas Chrismas borne the 5 of October 1657

792 Robert the sonn of Robert Dickman borne the nineth of December 1657.

793 Agnes the daughter of Thomas Marshall borne the 19th of December 1657.

* Dampstained and illegible

† The change from the accustomed word '*Christenings*' to '*Births*' is agreeable to Puritan 'use', and is continued down to 1662.

794 Margeret Aungier the daughter of Francis Aungier borne the 10 of Jan: 1657.
795 James Abbit the sonn of Francis Abbit borne the the 8 of February 1657.
796 Richard the sonn of Will' Slow borne the 17 of June 1658.
797 Thomas the sonn of Will' Howton borne the 6 of August 1658.
798 Nicholas Beamount the sonn of Richard Beamont borne 25 of Septem: 1658
799 Mabel and Amey Mumford daughters of Richard Mumford borne the 5. of October 1658.
800 Mary the daughter of Henry Arthur borne the 17 of Decem: 1658.
801 Richard the sonn of Nicholas Chrismas borne the 23 of December 1658.
802 Elizabeth the daughter of Richard Beamount borne the 24 of Decem: 1658.
803 Thomas the sonn of Robert Marshall borne the 27 of March 1659.
804 Jonathan the sonn of Robert Dickman borne the 8 of May 1659.
805 Mary the daughter of Robt. Arthur borne the 4 of Septem: 1659
806 Thomas the sonn of Robert Dickman was borne the 28th of September 1660.

Burials

807 Thomas Marshall the sonne of . . . Marshall was buried the 4 of January 1653
808 Henry Stimson was buried the 31. of March 1654.
809 Joane the daughter of Thomas Dickman was buried the 3 of Aprill 1654.
810 Mary Manchit was buried the 12 of Aprill 1654.
811 Katherine Essex was buried the 12 of May 1654.
812 George ye sonn of George Beaumont was buried the 29 of May 1654.
813 Thomas Keane was buried the 10 of December 1654.
814 Margeret Keane was buryed ye 11 of January 1654.
815 Allice Trigg ye daughter of Francis Trigg was buried the 7 of Febru: 1654
816 Alice Mumford was buried the 10 of Aprill 1655
817 Agnes Stubing uas buried the 20 of Aprill 1655.
818 Margeret the daughter of William . . was buried the 20 of May 1655.
819 Joane Willowes was buried ye 7 of July 1655.
820 Robt. ye sonn of Richard Mumford was buried ye 6 of October 1656.
821 Eliz: ye daughter of John Waiman was buried the 11 of October 1656.
822 Allice Trigg was buried ye 20 of octob. 1656.
823 Agnes ye daughter of Thomas Marshall was buried ye 23 of Octob. 1656.

824 Richard Melard was buried the 13 of December 1656.
825 Margeret ye daughter of Will' Tall was buried the 20 of Decem: 1656.
826 Katherine the daughter of John Bisill was buryed ye 10 of Jan: 1656.
827 John ye sonn of James Harding was buried the 20 of March 1656
828 Barbery Trigg ye daughter of Francis was buried the 19 of July 1657.
829 Francis Cooth was buried ye 28 of July 1657.
830 John Wilson was buried ye 17 of Octob: 1657.
831 Margaret Chrismas was buryed ye 1 of November 1657.
832 Edward Lyons buried ye 20 of Novem: 1657.
833 Margeret Manchit was buryed ye 4 of Decem: 1657.
834 Abraham ye sonn of Robt. Dickman was buried ye 14 of December 1657.
835 Margeret Aungier was buried the 24 of January 1657.
836 Wm Curby was buried ye 30 of January 1657.
837 Wm Howton was buried ye 29 of Aprill 1658.
838 Margeret ye daughter of Francis Trigg was buried ye 15 of May 1658.
839 Thomas ye sonn of Wm Howton was buried ye 16 of September 1658.
840 Amy ye daughter of Richard Mumford was buried ye 17 of Octob: 1658.
841 Richard ye sonn of Wm Slow was buried the 1 of Novem: 1658
842 Allice ye daughter of Wm Howton was buried the 12 of Novem: 1658.
843 Susan Howton was buried ye 29 of November 1658.
844 Edmund Stubing was buried the 11 of Jan: 1658.
845 John Ames was buried ye 9 of Octob: 1659.
846 Susanna Rule ye daughter of Richard Buried ye 25 of Octob: 1659.
847 Anthony Dunington was buryed the 3 of November 1659.
848 John ye sonn of John Curby buried ye 5 of December 1659.
849 Thomas Coleman buried the 25 of December 1659.
850 Agnes Tall buried the 9 of February 1659.
851 Richard Mumford was buryed . . . . and Amy his wife burid the 31 of iune? & Alice his child buryed the 30 iune
852 Grisill Slow & her child
853 Wm Rules daughter
854 Robt Gallyons infant
855 John the sonn of John Grey buried the 2 day of iuly 1660.

Obadiah Sedgwick minister

William Brand } Churchwardens
Will' Want (?) }

Marriages 1661.

856 Thomas Woodgate & Margarett Watson February 21th
857 John Haworth & Elizabeth Smith May the 16th
858 William Slow & Rachell Grey June the 20th
859 Richard Taylor & Elizabeth Paunbry August 26th

Burialls

860 Anne the daughter of Robert Cole & Alice his wife buried March the 13th
861 Thomas the sonne of Robert Dickman & Cicily his wife Aprill the 23d
862 Joane the wife of Edmund Stubbings July the 16th
863 Margarett the daughter of Francis Angier & Anne his wife August the 9th
864 Margarett the wife of Robert Gallion October 30th

Obadiah Sedgwick Rector

Will' Want ? } Old Churchwardens
Will' brand }

Henry Marshall } Churchwardens
Robt. Marshall }

1662 *Christenings*

865 George the sonne of Nicholas Chrismas & Prudence his wife baptized the 8th of May.
866 Richard the sonne of John Haworth & Elizabeth his wife the 26th of August.
867 Susanna the daughter of Henry Arthur & Mary his wife the 31th of August
868 Robert the sonne of Robert Marshall & Elizabeth his wife the 19th of October
869 John the sonne of James Essex & Agnes his wife the 3d of March.

Burialls

870 Samuell Frees (? *Prees*) buried the 27th of Aprill
871 Elizabeth Lyon widdow the 11th of August
872 Richard the sonne of John Haworth & Elizabeth his wife the 26th of August.
873 George the sonne of Nicholas Chrismas & Prudence his wife the 15th of Sepber
874 John Rockett the 10th of Novber
875 Robert the sonne of Robert Marshall & Elizabeth his wife the 27th of Decber
876 Elizabeth the Wife of William Brand Jan : the 27th
877 Margarett the wife of Francis Trigg the 27th of February

Obadiah Sedgwick Rector

Henry Marshall } Churchwardens
Robert Marshall }

Wilyam Neeve } Sidsmen
Robt. Arthur }

Christnings and *Burialls*

Christnings 1663.

878 William the sonne of William Slow & Rachell his wife baptiz'd Aprill 26th

879 Christopher the sonne of John Bramton & Mary his wife August 13th

880 John the sonne of John Haworth & Elizabeth his wife August 30th

881 Elizabeth the daughter of Nicholas Chrismas & Prudence his wife Nove'ber 1st.

882 Willia' the sonne of Robert Arthur & Joane his wife Decembr 13th

883 John the sonne of John Clarke & Elizabeth his wife February 28th

Burialls.

884 Agnes the wife of John Beomont buried June 1st

885 William Brand November 9th

886 Robert Manchett February 12th

887 Mary the daughter of Robert Gallion & Margaret his wife March 9th

Obadiah Sedgwick Rector

Henry Marshall } Churchwardens.
William Brand }

Christtings and *Burialls* 1664

Chrisnings

888 Elizabeth the daughter of Robe' Marshall & Elizabeth his wife christened April ye 24th

889 Thomas the sonne of Robert Dickman & Sisly his wife May ye 5th

890 Thomas the sonne of Thomas Marshall & Anne his wife June ye 12th

891 John ye sonne of Will' Warrand & Jane his wife June ye 12th

892 Will' the sonne of James Essex and Ann his wife January ye 31th

893 Will' the sonne of Charles Bracking & Alice his wife February ye 19th

894 John ye sonne of Will' Slow & Rachell his wife March ye 19th

Burialls

895 Thomas ye sonne of Rob: Dickman & Cisly his wife buried May ye 9th

896 William Marshall October ye 15th

897 Will' Rule November the : 20th

898 William the sonne of William Tall February ye 1s

999 William Haris February the 3d

900 John Beomounte March the 11th

O. Sedgwick Minster

Richard Beomont Sen'er } Church-
& James Essex } wardnes

Christnings 1665

901 Thomas the sonne of Robert Dickman & Cicely his wife ye 11th of July

902 Elizabeth the daughter of Thomas Clarke & Elizabeth hif wife December ye 3^{d}

Burialls

903 Thomas the sonne of Robert Dickman & Cicely his wife August ye 10th

904 Alice Rule widdow January ye 23^{d}

905 Matthew Kirby March ye 13th

Marriages

906 Henry Gardiner & Esther Arthur Octob^{r} ye 12th

907 Griffith Lloyd & Elizabeth Lawrence February ye 1st

Robert Marshall Churchwarden
James Essex C

Christnings 1666.

908 Willia' the sonne of Robert Morlye & Alice his wife Aug. 19th

909 James the sonne of James Essex & Agnes his wife January 30th

910 William the sonne of Thomas Neave & Joane his wife February 3^{d}

911 John the sonne of John Parkinson & Susanna his wife March 3^{d}

912 Mary the daughter of Gabriel Hoby and Mary his wife March the 17th

913 Richard the sonne of William Slow and Rachell his wife March the 17th

Marriages.

914 Matthew Kid of Over Widdower & Margarett Archer of Wivlingham widdow April the 24th

915 John Hunt & Anne Emmerson Octob^{r} 11th

Burialls

916 John Gallion Octob^{r} ye 22th

917 Thomas Neave March ye 6th

James Essex } Church Wardens
Roberte Marshall }

1667.

918 Mary the daughter of Nicholas Chrismas & Prudence his wife Aprill 9th

919 Robert the sonne of Thomas Marshall & Frances his wife September 15th

920 John the sonne of John Simmerson and Mary his wife Octob^{r} the 4th.

921 Thomas the sonne of Thomas Clark & Elizabeth his wife Novemb^{r} 10th.

Marriages.

922 Phillip Benton & Mary Peirson May 27th

923 Richard Wynd & Katharine Hobson February the 3^{d}.

Burialls.

924 William Essex Maij 6th
925 William the sonne of William Tall June 24th
926 Francis Trigg June 20th
927 Thomas Marshall the sonne of Robert Marshall & Elizabeth his wife Septembr 18th
928 William the sonne of William Tall & Anne his wife November 27th
929 Robert Morlyn March the 3d

O : Sedgwick Rector
Will' Neave Churchwarden.

Christenings *[1668.]

930 James Brand Son of William brand & an his wife Septer 26th
931 Mary Howlett the daughter of Robart Howlett and Elesabeth his wife baptised Aprill 13th
932 Richard Bland the sone of William Bland and Elesabeth his wife baptised May 5th
933 Rose Clarke the daughter of Robart Clarke & Debborah his wife baptised August 31st
934 Rebecca Beament the daughter of Richard Beament & Rebecca his wife baptised December ye 2th

Marages

935 John Beament & mary wiseman married Aprill 10th
936 Matthew Cleare and Alis Coole married June 24th
937 Robart Brooks and Alis mease married october 13th

burials

938 Thomas Keine burried august 10th
939 Richard bland burried July 10th
940 Rose Clarke buried September 8th
941 Mary Beament buried August 30th
942 Alis Coole buried february 7th
943 Rebecca beamont buried December 16th

Obadiah Sedgwick Rector
william neve, hennery marsh } Churchwardens

Cristnings 1669.

944 Ralphe Essex the son of James Essex and Ann his wife may 2th
945 Thomas Marshall the son of Robart Marshall & Elesebeth his wife September 5th
946 Beniamine Beament november 21th
947 Ann keene the daughter of Thomas and Alis his wife January 23th
948 Robart Clarke the son of Thomas clarke January 23th

* No date given.

949 Susanna clarke January 21th
950 Elesebeth morlling february 4th
951 William Brand the son of william Brand and Ann his wife march 13.

Marriges.

952 Thomas Keene and Alis noble Aprill 22th
953 John peepes and Katheren Hobson October 28th
954 William Tomson and Elesebeth Clarke october 3th
955 Tobisa Flavell and Katheren Clarke November 28th

burialls

956 Robart Cole the son of Robert Coole and Alis his wife July 3th
957 Allis Lowe october 28th
958 William Lowe September 30th
959 Thomas neeve october 11th
960 Thomas Brand november 1th
961 Nicolas Crismas november 23th
962 Ann Haris December 2th
963 Susanna Couper January 8th
964 Ellesebeth Covell January 28th
965 Thomas Marshall January 31th
966 Susanna Clarke February 3th
967 Elesebeth morling February 6th
968 Frances Angger march 1th

Obadiah Sedgwick Rector

Thomas Neave } Churchwardens
Robert Clarke }

*Christenings.**

969 William Parkenson the son of John Parkenson and Susan'a his wife baptised Aprill 14th
970 Ellen Eworth the daughter of Johe Eworth and Elesebeth his wife baptised May th
971 Alis keene the daughter of Thomas Keene and Alis his wife baptised September 10th
972 Edward Morlling the son of william Morling and Ann his wife baptised october 21th
973 Mary Trigge the daughter of Thomas Trigge and Elesebeth his wife baptised September 8th

burialls.

974 Henry Marshall buried Aprill 14th
975 Thomas Clarke buried June 24th
976 Alis Keene buried September 22th
977 Debberah Rule buried october 8th

marriages

978 Edward portter and Elesebeth morlling married october first

* No date given. Three or four years omitted.

979 Robart lyon and Elesebeth mumford married november 5th

980 John Graves and Sarah Wantt married march 16th

henery william
marshall neave
Church wardens

Crisenings 1674.*

981 Mary Neeve the daughter of Thomas Neave and Joane his wife baptised August 9th

982 William Clarke the son of Robart Clarke and Debborah his wife baptised December 16th

983 Elesebeth bland the daghr of William & Elesebeth his wife baptised September 4th

984 John lyon the son of Robart lyon and Elesebeth his wife may 24th

burialls

985 Robart Arthur buried Aprill 18th†

986 Frances Essex buried April 14th

987 Robart Coole buried Aprill 31 ‡

988 Margrett Galyon buried May 4

989 Elesebeth Smith buried June 2

990 James Howlett buried June 7

991 John lyon buried August 24

992 Elesebeth bland buried december 4

993 Mary bracking buried december 5

994 Thomas Marshall buried March 4.

Obadiah Sedgwick Rector

Robtt. Howlett } church wardens
Robtt. Marshall }

Cristenings 1675.

995 John parkenson son of John & Susan'a his wife baptised May 16th

996 Mary Beament daughter of Richard and Rebecca his wife baptized June 6th

997 James Howlett son of Robart Howlett & Elesebeth his wife baptized December 21th

998 Robert Lyon son of Robart & Elezebeth his wife baptized october 24th

999 Suzana Brookes daughter of John Brookes & Alice his wife baptized January 16th

1000 Richard Bland son of William Bland & Jane his wife baptized January 16th

1001 Marion Brand daughter of Willlam Brand & Ann his wife baptized Aprill 5th

---

* The Church Register commences here, but the upper and lower corners of the folio have been wilfully torn away in recent years.

† Ap. 5 in transcript. ‡ Ap. 21 in transcript.

Marreges.

1002 James Essex and Grace Page married June 22th
1003 John Cowper and Ann Rickes (? Nickes) married october 19th
1004 John palmur and Ann Fullor married January 20th
1005 *Thomas Grunde and Martha Kidman married March 23th

Burialls

1006 Robart Galyon buried March 28th
1007 Richard Bland buried February 24th

John Rule } Churchwardens
William Brand }

Christenings .1676.

1008 Thomas Neaue son of Thomas Neaue & Joane his wife baptized may 8th
1009 Thomas Essex son of James Essex & Grace his wife baptized July 10
1010 Robart Clarke son of Robart & Debberah his wife baptized August 1
1011 John Linsey son of John Linsey and Katherine his wife was baptized August 4
1012 Thomas Male son of Ralphe male and Agnes his wife was baptized november 3.
1013 Mary godferie Daughter of John godferie (and) Francese his wife was baptized June 3.
1014 Ann Brand daughter of william brand and Ann his wife was baptized march ii

Marriges

1015 John Graues and Alice Brigham was married Aprill 10

Obadiah Sedgwick Rector

John Rule } Churchwardens
William Brand }

buriales

1016 Mary Cooper buried June 20.
1017 Mary Godferie buried July 14.†
1018 Robert Clarke buried August 8
1019 John linsey buried August 15.
1020 Katherine linsey buried August 21.
1021 Thomas male buried November 9
1022 Elezabeth Arthur buried September 10.
1023 Thomas Essex buried September 28.
1024 Thomas Neave buried January 6.

Obadiah Sedgwick ibid: Rector

Wm Brand & John Rule Churchwardens

* '*John*' in transcript—The order of several entries in the transcript differs from that in the Register.

† Aug: 4th in transcript.

Christenings 1677

1025 Alice Bland daughter of william Bland aud Joane his his wife baptized March 31th

1026 Deborah Clarke, daughter of Robart Clarke and Deborah his wife baptized October ii

1027 Richard Aworth son of John Aworth and Elezabeth his wife baptized December ii

1028 William Grime son of Robert Grime and Alice his wife baptized Januari 3.

1029 Alice Mayle daughter of Ralphe Mayle and Agnis his wife was baptized March 17.

burials.

1030 William Grime buried January 18.

1031 James Richason buried March i.

1032 John Watson buried August 20.

1033 Alice Grime buried march 7.

Obadiah Sedgwick ibid: Rector.

Christenings 1678.

1034 Francis Howlett son of Robart Howlett and Elezebeth his wife was baptised Aprill 21.

1035 William Godferey son of John Godfery & Francis his his wife was baptized May 26th

1036 Alice Barron daughter of Thomas Barron and Alice his wife was baptized october 21

1037 Joane Gignor Daughter of Robart gignor and Elezebeth his wife was baptized January 2.

1038 Robart Beament son of Richard Beament and Rebekka his wife was baptised Januari 2.

1039 Elezebeth Bland daughter of william bland and Joane his Wife was babtized february 16.

1040 Mary Clarke daughter of Robart Clarke and Debborah his wife was baptized february 25.

Marriges.

1041 Richard Bidwell and Elezebeth Mayle was married nouember 12.

burialls

1042 Francese Howlett was buried Aprill 27.

1043 Marrion Brand was buried June 30.

1044 James Boydon was buried July 21.

John Rule
Robert Clarke Churchwardens
Obadiah Sedgwick Rector *

Christenings 1679.

1045 John Essex son of John Essex & Mary his wife was baptized October 5

1046 Alice Rattford the daughter of William Rattford and Elezabeth his wife was baptized October 20.

* Thus far the transcript has been followed.

Mariges.

1047 Thomas ffinche & Elesebeth busse (?) was married november 11

O : Sedgwick Rector

Robert Clarke } Church
John Rule } wardens

Christenings 1680.

1048 Elizabeth lion the daughter of Robert lion and Elizabeth his wife was Baptized March 16 (?)

1049 henrey marshall the sonne of John marshall and grace his wife was baptized Aprill the 19

1050 Thomas Trigg the sonne of Thomas Trigg and Martha his wife January 17th (?)

Mariages 1680.

1051 William Stiball & Alice Ingle Aprill 22d

1052 Thomas Trigg & Martha Symonds May 16th

1053 Robert Lyon & Mary Rogers February 13th

O : Sedgwick Rector

Robert Clark } Churchwardens.
John Rule }

Christnings 1681.

1054 Mary the daughter of Robert Lyon & Mary his wife January 8th

1055 Robert the sonne of Robert Clarke & Deborah his wif January 12th

Marriages 1681.

1056 Thomas Camps & Mary Essex Aprill 10th

1057 Thomas Brand & Joane Neave July 16th

1058 John Pike & Elizabeth Stevins January 9th

O : Sedgwick Rector

Rob : Clerke } Church-
John Rule } wardens

Christnings. 1682

1059 John the sonne of John Marshall & Grace his wife March 28th

1060 Robert the sonne of Thomas Trig & Martha his wife Aprill 9th

1061 Alice the daughter of Thomas Brand & Joan his wife June 14th

1062 Richard the sonne of Joshua Covile & Mary his wife October 31.

1063 John the sonne of R. . . . Male & Anne his wife December 10th

Mariages 1682

1064 Henry Ingle & Elizabeth Mathew Aprill 13th

1065 John Osburn & Vrsula Pall May 11th

1066 John Rogers & Joane Evans July 25th
1067 Edward Barrance & Mary Marchall Septbr 26th
1068 John Rule & Mary Dimmock Novbr 15th

O: Sedgwick, Rector

Robert Clerke } Church
John Rule } Wardens

1069 John the sonne of Robert Clerke & Deborah his wife June 21st
1070 John the sonne of John Rule & Mary his wife Septbr 3rd
1071 Susanna the daughter of John Marchall & Grace his wife Novebr 28
1072 ——? the daughter of Edward Barrance & Mary his wife Decembr 16th
1073 Margarett & Elizabeth the daughters of Ralph Male & Ann his wife March 19

Marriages 1683

1074 ——? Garratt & Susanna Arthur May 15th
1075 ——nad & Avery Asplaine May 16.

O: Sedgwick Rector

Robert Clerke } Church
John Rule } wardens

Baptized 1684

1076 Martha the daughter of John Lion? & Martha his wife Aprill 13
1077 Anne the daughter of Thomas Trigg & Martha his wife May 21st
1078 Robert the sonn of John Rule & Mary his wife July 31.
1079 Humphry the sonne of Robert Clerke & Deborah his wife January 22d

Marriages 1684

1080 Joshua Covill & Alice Morlyn June 11th
1081 Richard Chrismas & Susanna Lantiss, Septbr 28
1082 Elizabeth Neville & Edward Bunchly was maried Aprill ye 1.

O: Sedgwick Rector

John Marchall } Church-
John Rule } wardens

Baptizd 1685.

1083 Joshua & William the sons of Joshua Covill & Alice his wife June the 30th
1084 Elizabeth the daughter of Richard Chrismas & Susanna his wife July the 5th
1085 Mary the Daughter of Edward Barrance & Mary his wife July 23d
1086 Susanna the daughter of John Rule & Mary his wife August 2d

1087 Susanna the daughter of Thomas Redhead & Susanna his wife August 30th

Mr. Jagard Curatt

John Marshall
John Rule } Churchwardens

Christenings 1686

1088 Ffrancese Trigge daughter of Thomas Trigge & Mathew (*sic*) his wife was baptized Aprill 27th

1089 William Marshall son of John Marshall and Grace his wife was baptized June 11

1090 Joanna the daughter of James Brand and Elesebeth his wife baptised August 22

1091 John Clark son of Robart Clark and Deborah his wife baptized October 10th

1092 Joshua ye Son of Joshua Covill and Alice his wife baptized March ye 1st

Jo: Jaggard Curate

Jo: Rule
Jo: Marchall } Churchwardens

Marriages 1686

1693 Thomas Garrett & Mary Arthur May ye 25th

John Jaggard Curate

John Rule
John Marchall } Churchwardens

Marriages 1687

1094 Robert Maulin & Alice Humphrey April ye 16th

1095 Thomas Blavin & Joane Brand April ye 17th

1096 Thomas Gunn & Elizabeth Pemberton July ye 4th

1097 John Warner and Alice Brooks October ye 2d

1098 Robert Crofoot & Margaret Cooper Octob ye 23d

1099 John Ricard & Susanna Webb January ye 15th

1100 John Clark & Ann Balebuck February ye 6th

Jo: Jaggard Curate

Jo: Rule
Jo: Marshall } Churchwardens

Baptised 1687.

1101 John ye son of Thomas Redhead & Susan his wife. April ye 17th

1102 Elizabeth ye daughter of Ralph Male & Ann his wife. July ye 24th.

1103 Alice ye daughter of Thomas Trigg & Martha his wife. July ye 24th

1104 Samuel son of Richard Christmas and Susan his wife. January ye 18th 1688.

1105 Mary & Elizabeth y^{e} daughters of John Rule & Mary his wife March y^{e} 25th

1106 George ye son of Thomas Hare & Mary his wife January ye 1st

Jo: Jaggard Curate

Jo: Rule
Jo: Marshall } church wardens

Married 1688.

1107 John Ayworth & Elizabeth Adams April y^{e} 23$^{d.}$

1108 William Marshall and Elizabeth Ayworth Septemb y^{e} 30$^{th.}$

1109 William Neve and Mary Brigham October y^{e} 30th

Marriages 1689.

1110 William Arthur and Elizibeth Smith May y^{e} 23$^{d.}$

Baptised A.D. 1688.

1111 Hannah y^{e} daughter of Robert Clark and Deborah his wife May y^{e} 31st

1112 John y^{e} son of Robert Crowfoot & Margaret his wife June y^{e} 3^{d}

1113 Alice y^{e} daughter of Thomas Gunn & Elizabeth his wife August y^{e} 26th

1114 John y^{e} son of John Clark & Ann his wife December ye 2^{d}

1115 John ye son of John Ayworth & Elizabeth his wife January ye 9th

1116 Thomas ye son of Thomas Witham and Hannah his wife January ye 13th

Tho Sire Curate

John Rule John Marshall
Churchwardens.

Christings 1689

1117 Alse Neave the dafter of William Neave and Mary his wife Baptized August the 2 day

1118 Mary the daughter of Josuah Couel and Elizibeth his wife baptized August the 16th day 1689

1119 Thomas Tridge the son of——Tridge and Maurtha his wife ye 20 day of October 1689.

1120 Mary the daughter of John Warner and Alice his wife Baptized the 10th day of November, 1689.

1121 Elizibeth the daughter of Robert Crowfoot and Margerett his wife Baptized December ye 22th day 1689.

John franks Curate

John Marshall
John Rule } Churchwardens

Christenings 1690.

1122 Thomas ye Son of Robart Clark and Deborah his wife Baptized february 26th day

1123 Catharine the daughter of John Lyngsey and Martha his wife baptized April ye 6 day

(A burial entry struck out)

1124 Margerrett Paige ye daughter of Jacob Paidg and Margarrett his wite Baptized June ye 15th 1690.

1125 Elizabeth ye daughter of John Ayworth and Elizebeth his wife October the 12th

1126 hanah ye daughter of Ralfe Mayle and ann his wife October ye 28

John frances Curate

John Rule John Marshall

Churchwardens

1689.

1127 (*Ink faded*) the daughter of Josuah Couel and Elizibeth his wife August the 21th day Afidaved made the same day by Josuah Covel

1128 Elizebeth the wife of William Tomeson buried october the 9th day 1689

1129 William Neave of this parrish November 29th day

1130 Anne Morlin of this parrish december ye 20th day.

1131 Thomas Bleven of this parrish Buried January ye 3^d day 1689.

1132 Susan Couel Buried January ye 21st day 1689

1133 Alice the daughter of William Neave and Mary his wife January ye 22^d

1134 Ann Clarke wife of John Clarke wase Burried feberuary ye ninth day 1689

John frances C U Rate

John Marshall
John Rule Church Wardens

Burialls 1690.

1135 Thomas the sone of Robert Clake and Deberah his wife buried march the 2 day 1689.

1136 Elizibeth the daughter of Robert Crowfoot and Margerrett his wife march the 6th day

Burialls in ye year 1690.

1137 Charles Brasken wass Buried April the 20th

1138 Elizebeth ye wife of James Kidman wase Buried July the 27 1690.

1139 Thomas bridge ye son of thomas bridg and Martha his wife ougust ye 24

1140 hannah Mayle daughter to Ralfe Mayle and Ann his wife october ye 31st day 1690

1141 Elizebet ye wife of Joh Aueworth Buried November ye 27

1142 Nicholosh Croofoot ye son of Robert Croofoot was Buried January ye 21st day 1690.

Burialls 1691.

1143 Margerit ye daughter of Ralfe galyon bur. July y^e^ 19th day 1691.

1144 Elizabeth y^e^ daughter of Will Marshall and Elizabeth his wife Buried November y^e^ 5. 1692 (*sic*)

1145 Elizabeth Clark Buried January y^e^ 14 day 1691

1146 Thomas Clark y^e^ sonn of Robert Clark Anddeborah his wife buried feberuary the 18. 169$\frac{2}{1}$

1147 Richard Beamant March y^e^ 18 day 169$\frac{2}{1}$

Marriage 1690.

1148 Thomas Brand and Mary Neaue November y^e^ 13

Jo. franceses Curate

Jo. Marshall
Jo. Rule Churchwardens

1149 James Kidman and Ane Smith december the 23 day 1690.

Christings in y^e^ yeare 1690.

1150 Nicholosh Croofoott y^e^ sonne of Robert Croofoott and Margerrett his wife January ye 18 day

Christings 1690.

1151 Ann ye daughter of thomas Readhead and Susan his wife was baptized March ye 8th day 1690

Christings 1691.

1152 Margerit ye daughter of Ralph galyon and Margerit his wife baptized May 31.

1153 Elizabeth Auworth ye daughter of John Auworth and Elizabeth his wife June 28th 1691.

1154 Thomas Cleark ye sone of Rob Cleark and deborah his wife Baptized September ye 13th 1691.

1155 Mary ye daughter of Thomas Brand and Mary his wife baptized March ye 9th day 1691.

Mariages in ye yeare 1691.

1156 John duckens & Mary Morling Nouember ye first day 1691.

Samowell Barker Recttor*

In ye yeare 16[91].

Mr Stafard
John Rule Churchwardens.

Christings in the yeare 1692

1157 Grace ye daughter of Jacob Pagge and Margerit his wife baptized May the first day 1692

1158 Margerit ye daughter of Robert Crofoot and Margerit his wife June ye 26

* The only instance in which the name of a Rector bearing this name occurs. He is not mentioned in the Ely Register. It appears to be an original signature although the strangely spelt Christian name, which looks like an addition, would seem to indicate otherwise. But even if written by another, the assignation can scarcely be called in question.

1159 Mary ye daughter of John duckens and Mary his wife Baptized August ye 28 day 1692.
1160 hanah ye daughter of Robert Clark and debarah his wife baptized September y^e 25th 1692.
1161 William y^e sone of Thomas brand and Mary his wife baptized January y^e 15th 1692

Burialls in y^e yeare 1693
1162 Mr Staffard October y^e 31th 1693
1163 Will' y^e soone of John duckenes and Mary his wife buried January y^e 14 169$\frac{4}{3}$
1164 Alice Sairle sister to Mr. Staffard Bu' January y^e 18th 169$\frac{4}{3}$
1165 Elizabeth Bird mother to Matthew garritt feb' y^e 4th 169$\frac{3}{4}$

Burialls in y^e yeare 1694.
1166 Jacob Pagge June y^e 25 1694
1167 Grace Essex June y^e 24 1494
1168 Margerit Croofoot July y^e 18th
1169 Margerit Waman december y^e 12th 1694
1170 francis Auworth feb' y^e 24th 169$\frac{5}{4}$

Burialls in y^e yeare 1692
1171 Mary y^e daughter of John duckeus and mary his wife burried September y^e 8th 1692

Christinings for y^e yeare 1993
1172 John galyon y^e sone of Ralphe galyon and Marerit his wife baptized July y^e 9 day
1173 Richard y^e soon of Richard Kimpton and Mary his wife baptized August y^e 11 1693.
1174 Will' beemant the soon of Beniamin Bemant and Elizabeth his wife bap. december y^e 25th 1693
1175 Will' y^e soon of John duckens and Mary his wife Bap. January y^e 12th 169$\frac{4}{3}$
1176 Ester y^e daughter of Will' Arthur and Elizabeth his wife bap. January y^e 14th 169$\frac{4}{3}$

Christings in y^e yeare 1694
1177 John y^e soon of Rob' Croofoot and Mareit his wife march y^e 25th 1694
1178 Edward y^e sone of Robert Clarke and debarah his wife Bap' April y^e 15th 1694.
1179 John y^e son of Tho' Brand and Mary his wife Bap' february y^e 3 day 169$\frac{3}{4}$.

Marriages in the year 1694
1180 Mr. Charles Percy and Mrs. Alice Dandy were marryed Septemb' 16 ult^o 1994
1181 Mr. Thomas Burge and Mrs. Frances Paine were marryed Octob' the 4th 1694.

Burialls In y^e^ yeare 1695

1182 John y^e^ son of Tho. Brand Bu' May y^e^ 24th

1183 Robert Noble Buried December ye 9th

1184 Johanna the Daughter of James Brand Jan 23^d^*

Christings in ye yeare 1695.

1185 Will' and Tho' the soones of Joshua Couel and Mary his wife was Bap' April ye 19th 1995

1186 Will' the soone of Rob' Clearke and debuarah his wife Bap. September ye 15th 1695

1187 Elizabeth ye Daughter of Benjamin Beaumont was Baptised Fe: ye 23th

1188 Alice ye Daughter of Thomas Brand Baptised March ye 3.

Marriag's Anno Dom 1695

1189 Thomas Jordane & Martha Wright were married Octob^r^ 4th 1695.

1190 John Evans & Mary Betts were married Octob^r^ ye 8th 1695.

1191 Robert Crowford (Crowfoot) & Margaret Atkins married October ye 20^h^ 1695.

1192 John Marshall & Helen Ayworth were married Octob^r^ ye 21st 1695

Marriag's Anno Dom' 1696

1193 April ye 14 Thomas Herd & Margaret Noble,

1194 Apr^l^ 23. Ellis Dan & Maryon Brand.

1195 thomas forde.

Fleetwood Neville Rect^r^

John Rule & James Brand } Church wardens

Christnings Anno Dom' 1696.

1196 May ye 3^d^ Ann ye Daughter of John Ayworth.

1197 August ye 15 } William ye Son of John Marshall

1198 Aug. ye 15 } Willia' ye Son of Willia' Humphrys

1199 Septem^br^ 6 Elizabeth ye daughter of Ralph Gallion

1200 Jan. 24 Thomas ye son of John Duckens

1201 Fe: 29 Maryon ye daughter of Ellis Dan.

Burialls 1696.

1202 Decemb^r^ 20 Ann ye daughter of John Auworth

1203 Jan: 17 Widow Bracken

1204 Fe: 27 Maryon Dan.

Fleetwood Neville Rect^r^

Joh Rule Churchwarden.

Burialls Anno Dom' 1696.

1205 May ye 22^d^ Mr Stafford was buried

1206 Octob^e^ ye 18 Nicholas Crowfort was buried.

---

* Written upon the blank portion of this page in the caligraphy of the period is "I soppose ys is the Regester"!

Marriages Anno Dom' 1697

1207 Septem^{br} 26 Robert Brand & Ann Mayle
1208 Septem^{br} 29. Ellis Dan & Mary Easy.

Christnings 1699.

1209 June ye 20th Thomas the son of Thomas Brand.
1210 August 1st Humfreys ye son of Robert Clarke.
1211 Novemb^{r} 30th Rebecca ye daughter of Benjamin Beaumont.
1212 Fe: 13 Frances daughter of John Ayworth.
1213 Jan: 15 Elizabeth daughter of Robert Crowfoot.

Burialls 1697

1214 June ye 20th William Smith was buried
1215 Octob^{r} 1st Humfreys ye son of Robert clark.
1216 Octob^{r} 7 William Humfreys was Buried.
1217 Decemb^{r} 3 Thomas Covell was Buried.
1218 Jan: 18 Thomas ye son of Robert Clark.
1219 Feb: 15 Ralph Gallyon was buried.
1220 Jan: 25 Frances daughter of John Ayworth.

Fleetwood Neville Rect^{r}
John Rule Churchward^{n}.

Marrieg's 1698.

1221 June ye 22^{d} Robert Dalliston and Susan Simpson
1222 Novemb^{r} 28 Thomas Parish and Mary Norris

Christnings 1698.

1223 Augst 14 Thomas ye son of Joshua Covel
1224 Augst 28 Thomas ye son of Ellis Dan.
1225 Octob^{r} 22^{d} Mary ye daughter of —— Wright vagrant.
1226 Decemb^{r} 11th Frances daughter of John Marshall.

Burialls 1698.

1227 July ye 12th Martha y^{r} wife of Thomas Trigg.
1228 Jan: 4th Frances daughter of John Marshall.
1229 Feb^{ry} 9th Ralph Mayle was Buried

Fleetwood Nevill Rect^{r}
John Rule Churchwar^{n}

Burialls 1699.

1230 June 9th Thomas ye son of John Duckens.
1231 Feb 13 Widow Humfreys was Buried
1232 Feb. 26 William ye son of Robert Clark
1233 March 8 William Pell.
1234 Septemb ye 28th Widow Ayworth was buried.

Marriages (99)

1235 Novemb^{r} 1st William Burd & Sarah Allgood of Cotenham
1236 Decemb^{r} 24th Robert Sutton & Alice Dan.
1237 Jan: 22^{d} Rob'^{t} Marshall & Catharine Gun

Christnings (99)

1238 March ye 26^{t} Mary ye daughter of —— Bolton vagr^{t}
1239 Augst ye 27 Sarah ye daughter of Thomas Parish.
1240 Feb 8 Susanna ye Daughter of John Marshall
1241 Feb 14th Susanna ye Daughter of Robert Clark.
1242 Feb 25 John ye son of John Aworth.
1243 March ye 3^{d} John ye son of Robert Marshall
1244 March ye 14th Alice ye Daughtr of Robert Brand.

Fleetwood Neville Rect^{r}.
John Rule Churchwarden.

Burialls 1700.

1245 March ye 29th Robert Morlyn of Cotenham
1246 May ye 4th John ye son of John Ayworth
1247 May ye 7th Alice ye Daughter of Robt Brand
1248 S^{ber} 22^{d} Susanna ye Daughter of John Marshall

Christnings 1700.

1249 Apr^{l} ye 28th Ann Duckens ye daughter of John Duckens.
1250 9^{br} ye 17 James ye son of Benjamin Beaumont.
1251 9^{br} ye 17 John ye son of Robt Sutton.
1252 Feb ye 9th Ann ye Daughter of Matthew Leach.

Fleetwood Neville Rect^{r}
John Rule Churchwarden.

Marriages (1701)

1253 April 21st Robert Warren & Susan Taylor.

Cristnings 1701.

1254 May ye 25th William ye Son of Thomas Winter Vagr^{t}
1255 June 30th Anne ye daughter of Robt Brand
1256 September 22^{d} Alice ye Daughter of John Marshall
1257 Decemb^{r} 20th Thomas ye son of John Ayworth.
1258 Decemb^{r} 27th Mary ye daughter of Matthew Leach
1259 Jan: 4th Anne ye daughter of Robert Warren
1260 Feb: 15th Mary ye daughter of Thom^{s} Parish.
1261 March 15. Mary ye daughter of Anthony Bowman
1262 March 22. Henry ye son of Joshua Covel.

Fleetwood Neville Rect^{r}
John Rule } Churchwardens
Thos Neve }

Burialls 1701.

1263 Jan: ye 6th Mary daughter of Matthew Leach.

Christnings 1702.

1264 March ye 29th William ye son of Robert Marchall.
1265 Augst ye 23^{d} Richrd ye son of John Wade
1266 10^{br} ye 14 Joseph ye son of Matthew Leach.

Burialls 1702

1267 Ann ye daughter of Robert Brand Buried Octob^{r} 14th
1268 Alice ye wife of James Jennings of Wivelingham March ye 3^{d}
1269 William ye son of James Jennings March ye 10th

Marriages 1702

1270 Septemb^{r} ye 29th Timothy Morlyn & Rebecca Edwards.

Christnings 1703

1271 July 11th Susan ye Daughter of John Ayworth.
1272 Octob^{r} 10th Anne ye Daughter of Timothy Morlyn.
1273 March 12th Elizabeth ye Daughter of John Marchall
1274 March 9th John ye son of John Marchall.

Marriages 1703

1275 May ye 19th John Surcat & Mary Atkinson
1276 June ye 6 Robert Cloppom & Anne Morris.

Burialls 1703

1277 July ye 4th Elizabeth ye wife of Matthew Leach.
1278 Augst 18th John ye son of Robert Crowfoot
1279 Septemb^{r} 15 Susan ye daughter of John Ayworth.
1280 Octob^{r} 22^{d} Richard Ayworth was Buried.
1281 March 12th John ye son of John Marchall.

Christ'nings 1704.

1282 June 1st Elizabeth ye Daughter of Tho : Neve and Susan Marchall
1283 July ye 16th Anne ye Daughter of Robert Brand.
1284 Augst 13 William ye son of Antony Bowman.
1285 Augst 27 Robert ye son of Robert Lion
1286 [ ] 8 Mary ye daughter of John Ayworth.
1287 [ ] Thomas ye son of Thomas Parish.
1288 [Ca]therine ye daughter of Benjamin Beaumont.
[The next leaf has been torn out].

Marriages 1707

1289 Apr^{ll} ye 13th Robert Crowfoot and Esther Bowman.
1290 June ye 5th Mr Robert Shorthose de March & Mrs Frances Cauthorne de Ely were married
1291 Decemb^{r} 26 Robert Marchall & Ellen } were married.

Burialls 1707

1292 May ye 8th Widow Marchall was Buried.
1293 Septemb^{r} 16th Mary ye Daughter of Thomas Parish.
1294 Decemb^{r} 12th Ann y^{e} Wife of Rob^{rt} Clopham.
1295 Feb^{ry} 15 Widow Tall was Buried

Fleetwood Neville Rect^{r}

John Rule } Churchwardens.
Thomas Neve }

Xtnings 1708

1296 Decembr^{r} 12th Robert y^{e} son of Rob^{rt} Crowfoot.
1297 Decemb^{r} 26 Thomas y^{e} son of Tho : Parish.
1298 Jan 2$^{d.}$ W^{m} son of John Parkinson.
1299 Feb 20. John y^{e} son of Wm Marshall.

Marriages 1708

1300 Ap^{ll} y^{e} 5th Robert Cloppom & Mary Beaumont.
1301 Ap^{ll} y^{e} 11th Edward Mayl & Mary Smith de Cot'ham
1302 July 22^{d}. Robert Morden & Elizabeth Brand.

Burialls 1708

1303 May y^{e} 10th William Bracken Buried.
1304 June ye 11th Mary Daughter of John Ayworth.
1305 June ye 17th Elizabeth Daughter of John Lion.
1306 Aug^{tt} 27th Thomas Trigg Buried.
1307 Novemb^{r} 8 John ye son of Robt Cloppom
1308 Jan 31st William Morlyn
1309 Feb^{ry} 15 Owen Skinner.

Fleetwood Neville Rect^{r}

John Rule & John Marchall } Guardiani.

Marriages 1709

1310 Novemb^{r} 16th Thomas Badcock & Mary Humfreys.

Xt'nings 1709

1311 May ye 8th Robert ye son of Robert Lion
1312 June ye 12th ye Daughter of John Ayworth.
1313 July ye 17th Mary ye Daughter of Richd Wilkins.
1314 Octob^{r} ye 16 Alice ye Daughter of Robert Brand.

Burials 1709

1315 M^{rch} 27th Rob^{rt} Clark was Buried
1316 Ap^{ll} ye 1^{et} Hannah Clark his Daughter Buried.
1317 Ap^{ll} ye 21st Susan ye wife of Rob^{rt} Warren Buried
1318 May ye 19th Ann ye Daughter of ye Wid^{w} Redhead.
1319 June 22^{d} John Gallyon was Buried.
1320 July 16 Georg Wood-Bridg was Buried.
1321 Decemb^{r} 8 Joan Art'ur Widow was Buried.

Fleetwood Neville Rect^{r}

John Rule, John Marchall } Churchwardens.

Marriages 1710.

1322 Richd Covell & Ann Boyden.
1323 10^{br} 2^{d} Thomas Allen and Lucy Adams.

Xtnings 1710.

1324 Ap^{ll} 9th Thomas ye son of Mr Neve Baptised.
1325 June 20th Elizabeth ye daugh^{r} of John Duckens.
1326 Octob^{r} 15. Thomas ye son of Tho: Badcock.

Burialls 1710.

1327 Ap^{ll} 26 Rebecca Beaumont Wid^{w} was Buried.
1328 June 21 Elizabeth ye daughter of John Duckens.
1329 Sept^{br} 5 Elizabeth ye wife of Fleetwood Neville Rect^{r} of this Parish was Buried

1330 Feb^{ry} 6 Rob^{rt} Lyon was Buried.
1331 M^{och} 2^{d} John Godfrey was Buried.
1332 M^{rch} 19th William Freeman was Buried

Fleetwood Neville Rect^{r}

John Rule
John Marchall } Churchwardens.

Xtnings 1711

1333 May y^{e} 6th Paul ye son of Tho: Allen Baptiz
1334 July y^{e} 8th W^{m} y^{e} son of William Marchall.
1335 July y^{e} 8th Anne y^{e} Daughter of John Ayworth.
1336 Augst 12. Elizabeth y^{e} Daughter of Richard Covell.
1337 9^{br} 13 Ann y^{e} Daughter of Benj: Beaumont.

Burialls 1711

1338 July 31$^{st.}$ Rebecca Rule was Buried.
1339 9^{br} y^{e} 7th Ann y^{e} Daughter of John Ayworth.
1340 10^{br} y^{e} 3$^{d.}$ John Lynton was buried

Marriages 1711

1341 December 25. John Brooks & Elizabeth Ayw$^{rth.}$
1342 Jan 8th Richard Caverly & Ann Cooper.

Fleetwood Neville Rect^{r}

John Rule
John Marchall } Churchwardens.

Xtnings. 1712

1343 July y^{e} 14th Susan y^{e} Daughter of Tho: Neve
1344 Novemb^{r} y^{e} 30th William y^{e} son of Tho: Badcock.
1345 Decemb^{r} y^{e} 1st John y^{e} son of John Mayle.
1346 Decemb^{r} ye 1st Helen ye Daughter of Robert Brand.
1347 M^{rch} 1st John ye son of John Ayworth
1348 1st Sarah ye Daughter of John Cheatle

Marriages 1712

1349 July ye 8th John Cheatle & ye Widow Lynton Married.
1350 7^{br} ye 28 John Bull & Annie White Married.

Burialls 1712

1351 July ye 27th Hannah the wife of Matthew Mole.
1352 7^{br} ye 30th Thomas ye son of John Parkinson.
1353 10^{br} ye 27th Mary ye Daughter of Rule.
1354 M^{rch} ye 8th Richard Kimpton Buried.

Marriages 1713

1355 Octob^{r} 9 William Gray & Mary Thody of Over.
1356 9^{br} ye 11th John Caverly & Elizabeth Scarlet.

Chr'tnings 1713

1357 M'rch ye 29th Sarah ye Daughter of Tho: Allen.
1358 ye 30th Matthew ye son of Rob^{rt} Marchal.
1359 Sarah ye Daugter Wm Marchal.
1360 M^{ch} ye 6th John ye son of Thomas Neve Baptised

Burials 1713

1361 Augst 4th Mary ye daughter of Richard Covel.
1362 Augst 11 Joan Blevin widow was Buried
1363 Sep^{br} 4. Susan ye wife of Nathan Peast

Fleetwood Neville
John Rule }
John Marchall }

Xtnings 1714

1364 Ap^{ll} 17th Elizabeth ye Daughter of Jonathan Mole.
1365 June 20th Henry ye son of Richd Covell.
1366 July 18 ^{h} Alice ye Daughter of John Wade.
1367 Augst 8th Hannah ye Daughter of John Mayle.
1368 Octo^{br} 10th Dorothy ye Daughter of Rob^{rt} Crowfoot.
1369 9^{br} 11th Elizabeth ye Daughter of Henry Holywell
1370 9^{br} 14 Mary ye Daughter of John Caverly.
1371 9^{br} 29 Mary ye daughter of John Parkinson.
1372 Jan: 11 Mary ye Daughter of Richard Kimpton
1373 Jan 31st Robert ye son of Robert Brand.
1374 Feb 6th John ye son of Richard Wilkin.
1375 Feb 29 Mary ye Daughter of John Cheatle.
1376 Mr^{ch} ye 6th Elizabeth ye Daughter of Phillip Benton.

Marriages 1714.

1377 May ye 9th Phillip Benton & Alice East.
1378 May ye 16th Richd Cannom & Mary Kempton.
1379 Sep^{br} 4th Wm Armishea & Eliz: Herd.
1380 Octo^{br} 18 Wm Dowson & Eliz: Rule

Burials 1714

1381 10^{br} 23 Elizabeth ye Daughter of Jon Mole.
1382 Jan 12. Thomas ye son of Thomas Badcock.
1383 Feb 2^{d} Sarah ye Daughter of Wm Marchal.

Xtnings 1715.

1384 May ye 9th Susanna ye Daughter of Tho: Badcock.
1385 June ye 15 Francis ye son of John Ayworth.
1386 July ye 10 Elizabeth ye Daughter of Tho: Allen.
1387 Augst 30 W^{m} ye son of John Duckens.
1388 7^{br} ye 27 John son of Wm Dowsen.
1389 9^{br} 26 Jonathan ye son of Jonathan Mole.
1390 Jan: 1st Sarah Daughter of Wm Marchall.

Marriages 1715.

1391 Ap^{ll} 19th Wm Caverly & Mary Watson.
1392 Octo 2^{d} James Stamford & Eliz: Russel.

Burials 1715

1393 Septemb^{r} 3^{d} Francis ye son of John Ayworth
1394 Septemb^{r} 4th W^{m} ye son of John Duckens.
1395 9^{br} 22^{d} Helen ye wife of Robert Thurborn.
1396 9^{br} 5 William Bland.
1397 March 23 Mary ye wife of Joshua Covel.

Xtnings 1716

1398 March 25th Frances ye Daughter of James Stamford.
1399 Augst 25 Ann ye daughter of Henry Holywell.
1400 Sepbr 1st Mary ye daughter of Wm Dowson
1401 Jan: ye 28 Elizabeth ye Daughter of Jonathan Mole.
1402 Feb: 10th Thomas ye son of Robrt Thurlborn.

Marriages 1716

1403 June 7th Robert Thurlbourn & Sarah Cooper
1404 July 2d Wm Long & Ann Head-Land.

Burials.

1405 March 24. Mary ye wife of Joshua Covel.
1406 Augst 30 Ann ye daughter of Henry Holywell.
1407 Sepbr 2d Mary ye Daughter of Wm Dowsen
1408 Sepbr 16 Esther Smith widow.
1409 Jany 29 Elizabeth ye Daughter of Jonathan Mole.
1410 Febry 19th Sarah ye wife &
1411 Thomas ye son of } Robert Thurlborn Buried.

Xtnings 1717

1412 Septembr 8 Jane ye Daughter of James Stamford.
1413 8br ye 13 Thomas ye son of John Parkinson.
1414 10br ye 8 Henry ye son of Henry Holywell.
1415 10br ye 24. Elizabeth ye Daughter of John Caverly.
1416 Feb 11 Ann ye Daughter of Richd Kempton.
1417 March 9th John ye son of John Cheatle.
1418 March ye 17 Alice ye Daughter of Thomas Allen.

Marriages 1717

1419 Antony Elwood & Susan Sawntey of Cot'na'
1420 10br ye 24th Thomas Lowis & Sarah Watson of Cot'nam

Burials 1717

1421 Apll 5th Mr Wm Marchall was Buried.
1422 May ye 3d Thomas Ricant———
1423 10br ye 18 Phillip Beating———
1424 Jan: 19 John Cheatle———
1425 March yp 7 Henry ye son of Henry Holywell.

Marriages 1718.

1426 Apll 14. Edwrd Bennet & Elizabeth Stephens.
1427 Octobr ye 5th John Robinson & Rose Haylock.

Xtnings 1718

1428 June ye 15th Thomas ye son of Jn Duckens.
1429 July 14. William ye son of Tho: Badcock.
1430 Augst 24 Alice ye Daughter of John Mayle.
1431 Feb: 8 John ye son of Edward Bennet.
1432 Mrch ye 1st John ye son of James Stamford.
1433 Feb 15 Elizabeth ye Daughter of Jonathan Mole.

Burials 1718

1434 June ye 17 Thomas ye son of Jn Duckens.
1435 Augst ye 28 Alice ye Daughter of Jn Mayle.
1436 Sepbr ye 14 Anne ye Daughter of Richd Kimpton

1437 Feb ye 26 Thomas Allen
1438 March ye 12 Wm Blunt.
1439 March 18 Elizabeth Gallyon.

Burials 1719

1440 March ye 29 Mary ye wife of Thomas Parish.
1441 Aprill ye 16 Susan ye wife of Richard Wilkins.
1442 —— 17 Hannah ye wife of John Parkinson.
1443 —— Rose ye Daughter of Richard Wilkins.
1444 May ye 1st Anne ye Daughter of Robert warren.
1445 May ye 5 Elizabeth ye wife of Wm Artur.
1446 May ye 20 Robert Warren.
1447 June ye 24 Edward Morlyn.
1448 Aug^st ye 12 Eliz: Thurlborne.
1449 Aug^st ye 19th Francis ye Daughter of James Stamford.
1450 Aug. 21 Jane ye Daughter of James Stamford
1451 Aug^st 24 James ye son of Mr. Neve.
1452 Feb 19 Mary ye daughter of Ernest & Alice Morlyn.

Marriages 1719

1453 Octob^r ye 17th Robert Ballard & Elizabeth Gallyon.
1454 Novemb^r ye 22^d Richard Wilkin & Martha Warren
1455 10^br ye 28 James King & Anne Adams.

Xtnings 1719

1456 May ye 3^d James ye son of Mr Neve & Susan his wife.
1457 Jan: 10th Ellenor ye Daughter of Richd Covel
1458 Jun: 17 Mary ye Daughter of Alice & Edward Morlyn

Burials 1720

1459 May 30th Susan ye Daughter of Tho: Badcock.
1460 July 5th Mr John Marchal was Buried.
1461 July 18 Thomas ye son of John Parkinson.
1462 Aug^st 17. Eliz: ye Daughter of Henry Holywell.
1463 Sep 5 Susan ye Daughter of Mr Neve & Susan His Wife
1464 9^br 6 Joshua Covel Buried
1465 Feb 7 Alice Daughter of Eliz: and Robert Ballard.

Xtnings 1720.

1466 Octob^r 2^d James ye son of James Stanford.
1467 9^br 6 John ye son of John Caverly.
1468 9^br 29 Alice ye Daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Ballard.

Marriages 1720

1469 Ap^ll ye 21st John Humfreys & Anne Rogers.
1470 Sept^br 28 1720. Wm Armishea & Mary Heard of Over were married

Marriages 1721.

1471 Ap^ll 11th Thomas Haylock & Rebecca Beaumont.

Xtnings 1721

1472 July ye 9th John ye son of John Humfreys.
1473 Octob^r 30 John ye son of Wm Covel.

1474 Novemb^{r} 6 son of Richard Kimpton.
1475 Decemb 12 James ye son of Elias Watson.

Burials 1721

1476 Ap^{ll} ye 2^{d} Elizabeth ye Daughter of Jonathan Mole.
1477 July 15 James ye son of James Stamford.
1478 July 18 John ye son of William Marchal (lately deceased) & Sarah His Wife.
1479 Novemb^{r} 6 John ye son of Richard Covel.
1480 Novemb^{r} 6 John ye son of John Humfrey.
1481 Decem: 12 James ye son of Elias Watson
1482 Jan: 23 Eliz: ye wife of William Dowsen.
1483 Feb: 24 Jonathan Mole.
1484 March 2^{d} John ye son of Robert Ballard.
1485 March ye 15 Sarah Marchal widow.

Xtnings 1721

1486 Jan: 20 Lucy ye Daughter of Thomas Haylock.
1487 Feb: 30th John ye son of Robert Ballard.
1488 Feb 21 Alice ye Daughter of Wm Morlyn
1489 March ye 24. Matthew son of Widow Mole.

Burials 1722

1490 May ye 20 Alice Daughter of Wm Morlyn
1491 July ye 20 John Ayworth.
1492 July ye 22 Wm Tomson.
1493 August ye 23^{d} Benjamin Beaumont.
1494 Jan: ye 3^{d} Mary Daughter of Mat: Mole

Xtnings 1722

1495 7^{br} ye 27th John ye son of John Humfreys

Marriages 1722

1496 Octob^{r} 21 Marke Fisher & Anne Duckens
1497 Octob^{r} 28 Wm Franks & Susan Buttrosse

Xtnings 1723

1498 Ap^{ll} 17th John ye Son of Tho: Badcock
1499 July 14 John ye Son of Wm Franks.
1500 James ye Son of John Caverly.
1501 15 Mary ye Daughter of Wm Covel.
1502 Augst 25 Elizabeth ye Daughter of James Stamford
1503 Octob^{r} 29 Elizabeth Daughter of Wm Dowsen
1504 Novemb^{r} 3, Rebecca Daughter of Rebecca Haylock.
1505 Mrch 3^{d} Alice Daughter of William Morlyn.

Burials 1723

1506 Augst ye 2^{d} Ellen Godfrey
1507 Augst ye 9th Mary ye Daughter of Wm Covel.
1508 9^{br} 1st Thomas Haylock
1509 9^{br} 5 Mary Bowman
1510 Nov^{br} 6 Elizabeth ye wife of John Duckens
1511 Decem^{br} 8. Mr Thom: Neve was Buried.
1512 24. Richard Covel.

Marriages 1725

1513 Septem^{br} 19. Matthew Mole & Mary Hawson.
1514 Septemb^{r} 30. John Marchal & Mary Abblet.

Xtnings 1724

1515 Ap^{ll} 7 John ye Son of Robert Ballard
1516 Richard Kimpton
1517 9^{br} 1st James ye son James Stamford.
1518 Decemb^{r} 30. Elizabeth Daughter of Wm Covel
1519 Jan. 2^{d} Anne Daughter of John Marchel
1520 Jan 3^{d} W^{m} son of John Humfreys
1521 Jan. 29. Mary ye Daughter of Bennington.

Marriages 1724

1522 Ap^{ll} ye 6th John Marchal & Eliz: Rich
1523 July ye 14 Jonathan Sizer & Margaret Wise.
1524 Sept^{br} 6. Richd Cannom (of Sutton) and Frances Pratt (of Cottenham).
1525 Novemb^{r} 10th John Adams & Mary Heard.

Burials 1724

1526 May ye 11th Robert Thurlbourne
1527 Sept^{br} 9th Hester Crowfoot
1528 9^{br} 18. John Rule
1529 Feb. 2^{d} John ye son of Wid^{w} Cheatle.

Marriages 1725

1530 Ap^{ll} ye 7th John Wats & Eliz: Lamm
1531 Ap^{ll} ye 24 The Revernd Mr George Harris Vicar of Ringwood & Mrs Elizabeth Neville Daughter of Fleetwood Neville Rect^{r} of Rampton were married by ye Rever^{d} Mr Christopher Selby, President of Pembroke Hall In ye Parish Church of Rampton.
1532 May 25. Richrd Pall & Ellen Ginn were married.

Baptized 1725

1533 Octob^{r} ye 11th Thomas ye son of John Adams
1534 Sarah ye Daughter of Wm Morlyn
1535 ye 6. W^{m} ye son of Wm Franks
1536 Feb ye 6 Jane ye Spurious and Illegitimate Daughter of Eliz: Easy.
1537 ye 31st Ann ye Daughter* of John and Eliz: Watts

Burials 1725.

1538 Rob^{rt} Marchal was Buried 8^{br} 22^{d}
1539 Anne Covel Widow, was Buried M^{ch} 7th
1540 Anne Daughter of Wid^{w} Covel March 14.

Baptised 1726.

1541 M^{ch} ye 31st Anne ye Daughter of John & Eliz: Wats.
1542 April ye 24 Mary ye Daughter of James Stamford
1543 July ye 12 Eliz: Daughter of X^{t}oph^{r} Hopkins
1544 Octob^{r} 30. Tho: ye son of John Marshal
1545 10^{br} ye 11th Martha Daughter of John Caverly.

* These three words are struck through with a subsequent pen.

Marriages 1726

1546 Ap^{l} ye 11th Wm Howard & Eliz: Fromont from Cotnam
1547 August 29. Samuel Pamplin & Elean^{r} Marshal
1548 Octob^{r} ye 3^{d} John Mansfield & Eliz: Bowles
1549 Jan: ye 22 James Caverly & Frances Horne

Burials 1726.

1550 Augst 29 Robert Cloppom
1551 10^{br} ye 30. Thomas ye son of John Humphrys
1552 Feb: ye 13. Joan Lyon Wid^{w}

Xtnings. 1729.

1553 M^{rch} ye 26. Mary ye Daughter of Tho: Badcock.
1554 July 9. Elizabeth ye Daughter of John Briggs
1555 Augst 30th Anne ye Daughter of
1556 9^{br} 29. Grace ye Daughter of Henry Marshall.
1557 M^{rch} ye 3. W^{m} ye son of Wm Morlyn
1558 M^{rch} ye 10. Eliz. ye Daught^{r} of Henry Betts.

Marriages 1729.

1559 Ap^{l} ye 4th Joseph Bell & Anne Browne
1560 Ap^{l} ye 13. Richd Green & Mary Wye
1561 Ap^{l} ye 25. James Buttery & Mary Broad-way.
1562 May ye 23. Henry Betts & Eliz: Hinking.
1563 M^{rch} ye 5. Rob^{rt} Tall & Sarah Webster.

Marriages 1728.

1564 Ap^{l} ye 23^{d} John Hinkin & Mary Cheatle.
1565 Ap^{l} ye 28. Richd Wade & Eliz: Oldham

Burials 1729.

1566 May ye 2^{d} Agnes Mayle Widow
1567 9^{br} ye 10 Sarah Rutford, Widow
1568 9^{br} ye 14 Margaret wife of Thos Herd.
1569 8^{br} ye 9. Grace ye daughter of Henry Marshal
1570 9^{br} ye 25. Dorothy Crowfoot
1571 Jan: ye 4. John Duckens
1572 Jan: ye 11. Robert Brand
1573 Jan: ye 23 Robert Crowfoot
1574 March ye 8. John Freese
1575 March ye 19. Mary Cannom widow.

Xtnings 1728.

1576 Septemb^{r} 1st W^{m} ye son of John Humfreys

Burials 1728

1577 May ye 23. Eliz: daughter of John & Eliz: Briggs
1578 9^{br} Martha Daughter of John Caverly
1579 9^{br} 19. Frances Ayworth Wid^{w}
1580 Feb. 3. Mary Daughter of Tho: Badcock
1581 Feb: 18. Sarah Daughter of Philip Bird.

Marriages 1728.

1582 Septemb^{r} 19. Thomas Herd & Eliz: Gates
1583 Sep^{br} 22 John Duckens & Alice Gunnel.

1584 Sep^{b} 24 Wm Ingle & Eliz: Gleavs
1585 Octob^{r} 13. Phillip Bird & Eliz: Gifford.

Xtnings 1728.

1586 Octob 19 Tho: ye son of John & Eliz: Briggs.
1587 9^{br} ye 4. John ye son of John & Eliz: Watts

Marriages 1729

1588 Ap^{ll} ye 7. Thomas Bowles & Eliz: Easy
1589 Ap^{l} 8. X^{t}pher Hopkins & Mary Meadows
1590 Sep^{br} 12. George Stephens & Rebecca Haylock
1591 7^{br} 29. John Carter & Jane Dod.
1592 Octob^{r} 5 Robert Peck & Judith Johnson
1593 5 Edward Haddow & Mary Gates

Burials 1729.

1594 May ye 23. Anne Brand Widow
1595 May ye 30th John Blevin.
1596 June ye 9th Eliz: Daughter of John Coverly.
1597 June ye John Watts.
1598 June ye 11th John Humphreys

Christenings 1729.

1599 June ye 9th Thomas ye son of Thomas Heard
1600 July ye 14 Robert ye son of Rob^{rt} Ballard & Elizabeth his wife
1601 10^{br} 18. John ye son of Henry Marshall & Eliz: his wife.
1602 10^{br} 18. Anne ye Daughter of John Duckens & Alice his wife.

Burials 1729

1603 10^{br} ye 29. Martha wife of John Wilkin
1604 Jan: ye 25. Mary wife of Matt. Mole
1605 Feb: ye 1st John Wade
1606 Ditto John son of Eliz: Watts
1607 Feb. 22 Thomas Badcock.

Marriages 1730

1608 June 30th Matt: Mole & Wid^{w} Beaumont
1609 Augst 9th Richd Wilkin & Mary Badcock
1610 10^{br} 1st John Ingle & Alice Granger
1611 10^{br} 9th John Collett & Sarah Colson
1612 10^{br} 28th Richd Tunnell & Mary Auworth.

Xtnings 1730.

1613 Ap^{l} 19. Mary daughter of Rebecca & Wm Covel.
1614 Ap^{l} 23 John ye son of Edwd & Mary Haddow.
1615 Ap^{l} 30 Edith Daught^{r} of W^{m} & Susan Franks.
1616 May ye 26. Eliz: Daughter of Phillip & Eliz: Burd
1617 Augst 30th John ye son of John Love & Eliz: his wife
1618 9^{br} 15. Samuel Son of X^{t}ph^{r} Hopkins
1619 9^{br} 9. John son of James & Eliz: Stamford
1620 M^{rch} 14 George & Elizabeth Son & Daughter of George Stevens & Rebecca His wife.

Burials 1730.

1621 June 19. Eliz: Daughter of Phil: and Eliz: Burd
1622 7br 11. George Stevens
1623 13. James Stamford
1624 15 Mary Wife of Xtpher Hopkins.
1625 8br 4 Wm Son of John Humphrys
1626 Samuel Son of Xtphr Hopkins.
1627 Jan 4 John son of James & Eliz: Stamford
1628 Feb: 14 Hannah Wife of John Knowles.

Xtnings 1731

1629 Apl ye 4th Mary ye Daughter of Henry & Elizabeth Betts.
1630 Apl ye 18 Wm ye son of John & Elizabeth Briggs.
1631 May ye 28. John ye son of Tho: & Eliz: Heard.
1632 June 29. John ye son of Richd & Eliz: Wade
1633 7br ye 2d
1634 Octobr ye 4. John ye son of Edward & Mary Haddow.

Marriages 1731.

1635 June ye 26. Robtt Adams & Eliz: Adams Widow
1636 7br ye 5. Robrt Coe & Sarah Webb.
1637 7br ye 12. Thomas Auworth & Ruth Sparrow.
1638 9br ye 1st Wm Few & Mary Adkins.

Burials 1731

1639 July ye 3d John ye son of Richd & Eliz: Wade.
1640 Augst ye 29. Wm ye son of Phillip & Eliz: Bird.
1641 Octobr 4. John ye son of Edward & Mary Haddow.
1642 9br 15. Elizabeth Daughter of Widw Stephens.
1643 10br 28. Wm Marshall Senr

Xtnings 1732

1644 Apl ye 17. Mary yeDaughter of John & Mary Kowles.
1645 May ye 1st Wm ye son of Robrt and Eliz: Ballard.
1646 Jany th 15 Elizabith ye Daughter of John & Elizabeth Love.

Burials 1732.

1647 August 11. John Briggs
1648 Augst 29. Elizabeth Briggs
1649 Septembr 18. Susan Franks
1650 Sept: 18. Eliz: Marshal
1651 Sepbr 20. Tho: Neave
1652 Septemr 12. William Marshall
1653 Aprl ye 2. Kat'n Linton.

Marriages 1732

1654 9br 10. Will Wade & Eliz: Adams.
1655 9br 16. John Few and Eliz: Clare, Willingham

Xtnings 1732.

1656 November th 10. Mary the daughter of John & Mary Marshall.
1657 Novr the 26. Mary the Daughter of Richard & Elz. Wayad.

1658 April ye 12. Mary the Daughter of Edward and Mary Haddow
1659 September ye 15. Elizabeth ye Daughter of William & Elizabith Marchal

Marriages 1733

1660 May ye 13. Theodore Burridge & Hannah Dyson of Cambridge married.
1661 May ye 15 Wm Norris & Eliz : Marshal.
1662 Aug^st 5 Mr James Large & Anne Sumper.
1663 Aug^st 18. John Huckleskirt (&) Mary Mumsey
1664 Oct. ye 2 John Linton and Eliz : Wates.
1665 December ye 28. John Graves & Eliz : Wamond

Xtnings 1733.

1666 May ye 31st Anne ye Daughter of John Hobson & Alice his wife.
1667 July ye 9. John ye sone of John Frances & Mary his wife
1668 July ye 9 william ye son of Thomas Haird & Elzeabth his wife
1669 July ye 9 Frances ye Daughter of Thomas Aworth and Ruth his wife
1670 December ye 15 Ailce the daughter of William Wade & Eliz : his wife

Burials 1733.

1671 June ye 8. Anne ye Daughter of John Hobson & Alice his wife
1672 Aug^st 12 Elizabeth wife of Philip Burd
1673 Decmber ye 22 Alice Wade the daught of William Wade and Eliz : His Wife
1674 Aprill ye 9 Anne Bemant the Daughter of Bengeman Bemant and Eliz his wife.

Marrigs 1734

1675 Jun ye 16 Marthey Marshall and Susan Beteny
1676 August the 29 Wm Thodey and Ann Martain
1677 September the 11 Joseph Morris and Ann Bedman.
1678 November the 4 Luke Stimson and hannah Male.

Chrisnings

1679 July the 2st 1734 Elizabeth the Daughter of John Hobson and Alice his wife.
1680 July the 14th 1734. William the son of William Norris and Elizebeth his wife
1681 July the 15th 1734. Mary the Daughter of John Linton and Elizebeth his wife
1682 January the 1 : 1734 John the son of John Love and Elizebeth his wife.
1683 January the 6 1734 Edward the Son of William Morling and Alice his wife.

Burrials 1734

1684 July the 14 frainciss the Daughter of Thos Aworth and Ruth his wife.

1685 August the 17. William the Son of John Knowles and Mary his wife.

1686 August the 14 Elizabeth the Daughter of John Hobson and Alice his wife.

1687 March the 24th Edward Morling the son of Wm Morling and Alice his wife.

Marriages 1735 April the 20.

1688 John Bill and Elizebeth Smith.

Christnings. 1735.

1689 April the 15 Elizebeth the Daughter of Thomas Hard and Eliz. his wife.

1690 April the 20. Sarah the Daughter of Richard Kimpton and Ann his wife

1691 May the 11 Robart the son of Matthew Marshall and Susan: his wife

1692 July the 14th Mary the Daughter of Joseph Morris and Ann his wife.

1693 July the 14th Thomas the son of Robart Ballard. Elizebeth his wife.

1694 July the 14 Elizebeth the Daughter of John Bill and Eliz: his wife.

1695 August ye 17 Ann the Daughter of John Hobson and Alice his wife.

Burials 1735

1696 May the 6 william the son of Henry Betts and Elizebeth his wife.

1697 May the 6 John the son of Robart Spackman.

1698 No^{br} ye 2. Elz Nores wife of Wm Nores.

1699 Noumber ye 23 willam Moole the son of Elezebeth Moole widow

1700 December ye 25 Mary the wife of John Male

Burials.

1701 April ye 27 1736 Hnry Betts was Buried.

1702 June ye 30 John Carvely was Buried

1703 September 27th thomas ye son of thomas aworth and Ruth his wife.

1704 July the 13th 1736. Mr Fleetwood Nevil Rector was buried.

1705 August ye 4: John Male was Buried.

1706 August ye 13th Eliz: the wife of matthew moul was buried.

1707 November ye 19 Tho: Hard was buried.

1708 December ye 12 matthew moole was buried.

1709 February the 1st 1736/7. Jane the Daughter of Edward & Jane Martyn, now Mrs Neville.

Christnings

1710 July ye 13th 1736 Thomas ye son of Thomas Aworth and Ruth his wife

1711 November ye 7 John ye son of John Hobson and Alice his wife

1712 December the 30 1736 Mary the Daughter of John Love and Eliz: his wife.

1713 December the 30 1736 John the son of Rich: wade and Eliz: his wife.

1714 March 1st 1736 Susannah ye Daughter of Thomas and Ann Badcock.

Marriages 1736

1715 October the 9 Jho Badcock and Ann Sparrow

1716 November ye 23 Wm Bradley and Rebecca Stiphens.

Christnings 1737.

1717 April the 12 w^{m} the son of Joseph Morris and Ann his wife.

1718 June the 25 w^{m} the son of William Covell and Rebecca his wife.

1719 July 31st Edward ye Son of Edward and Mary Haddow.

1720 Sepr 11th Judith Brittany Daughter of Mathew & Susanah Marshal.

1721 Jany 31 Dickman ye Son of m^{r} Jno Hobson and Alice his wife.

1722 March ye 23^{d} william ye Son of ye Rev^{d} mr william meades Rect^{r} & Francis his wife

Burials 1737.

1723 May the 15 Richard Wade was Buried

1724 June the 5 Eliz: marshall wid: was Buried

1725 July ye 7th Susannah ye Daught^{r} of Thos & Ann Badcock.

1726 James Dawson a Stranger Augst 7th.

1727 Sepr 2^{d} 1737 Wm Day.

1728 Sepr 12th Susan'ah Marshal

1729 Octr 18th Mr George Martin.

1730 Novr 13th Mary wife of Richd Wilkins

1731 Feb. 3^{d} Richard Wilkins.

Marriages in 1737

1732 Augst 31 Thomas Morlin of Barnwell & Sarah Graystock of ye same married by Licence.

1733 Oct 1st Thos Burket of ye parish of Long: Stanton & Mary Kempton of ye same.

Christnings A D 1738.

1734 Apr^{l} 11th Willm ye Son of Thos & Ann Badcock.

1735 May 21 4 Children (of different ages) of ye widow Besleys (viz) Willm John Sarah & Amey.

[Two pages here torn out, upon which however, there may have been no entries made.]

1736 June 18th John ye son of Willm & Mary Norris
1737 July 9th Ann ye Daughtr of Willm & Elizth wade
1738 Jany 5th Ruth ye Daughter of Thomas & Ruth Aworth.
1739 Feby 20th Mary ye Daughter of Richd & Mary Golding.

Burials in 1738

1740 Aprl 9th Sarah ye Daughtr of John & Elizth Bill
1741 Aprl 11th Judith Bittany ye Daughter of Matthew & Susan Marshal.
1742 Augst 20th Willm Arther
1743 Novr 7th John ye Son of mr Henry Marshal.
1744 Decr 21 Susan'ah Disbrow.
1745 Feb ye 4th Ruth ye Daughtr of Thos and Ruth Aworth.

Marriages in 1738.

1746 Aprl 5th John Bishop of Stretham & Mary Brigham of Cottenham.
1747 Aprl 17th John Bensted of Wivlingham & Sarah Bounfield of ye same by Licence.
1748 Apr 17th Francis Rooks of Swaffham Prior & Ann Bridges of Wivlingham
1749 May 15th Willm White & Alice Norman of Wivlingham
1750 March 10th Willm Warren & Sarah Marshal by Licence.

Christ'nings in 1739.

1751 July 8th Willm ye Son of Jonathan & Elizth paulet.
1752 Mathew ye son of Willm & Mary Norris
1753 James ye son of John & Elizth Love
1754 Sarah ye Daughtr of John & Elizth Bill.
1755 Decr 23d Mary ye Daughtr of Willm & Elizth Wayman

Burials in 1739

1756 May 7th Mary ye Daughtr of Richd & Mary Golding
1757 May ye 15th Mathew Marshal.
1758 Augst ye 6th Mrs Neville
1759 Sepr 10th a Child of Jno Loves.
1760 Nove 13th Willm Franks.
1761 Feby 6th The Widow Redhead

Marriages in 1739.

1762 April ye 30th Thos Bridgman of Land Beach & Mary Wakelin of Long Stanton.
1763 Jany 6th Robert Morling of Cottenham & Anne Coale of Wilburton by Licence

Christ'nings in 1740.

1764 July 13th Ann Daughtr of Joseph & Ann Morris.
1765 July 14th Willm son of Richd & Mary Golding , and
1766 James Son of Robt & Eliz Ballard
1767 July 25th Mary Daur of Mr. & Mrs Hobson.
1768 Sepr 20th philip Son of Jas & Elizth Love
1769 Jany 1st John Son of Edwd & Mary Hadden.
1770 Jany 3d John Son of Jonathan & Elizth Paulet.

Burials in 1740

1771 May 23d Ann Daur of Jno & Mary Marshal.
1772 July 27th Ann Daur of Josh & Ann Morris
1773 Augst 18th Mary wife of Richd Golding
1774 Novr 28th Ann Marshall.

Marriages in 1740

None

Christ'nings in 1741.

1775 July ye 26th Joanna Daughtr of Joseph & Ann Morris.
1776 Sepr 20th Marshal Son of Wm & Sarah Warren
1777 Octr ye 14th Mary Daughtr of Mr & Mrs Hobson.

Marriages & Burials in 1741.

None.

Christ'nings in 1742

1778 May ye 18 Sarah Daughter of Wm & Elizth Marshall.
1779 July ye 12th John ye Son of John & Elizth Bill.
1780 22d Rose ye Daughtr of John & Elizth Love.

Burials in 1742

1781 March 31 Marshall son of Willm & Sarah Warren.
1782 Octr 25th Elizth Wife of John Linton
1783 Decr 27th Elizth Wife of John Bill.
1784 Feb 11th Mr. John Hobson.

Marriages in 1742

1785 Octr 3d John Warren & Elizth Henley
1786 Novr 11th Willm Kester & Elizth Greaves.
1787 Dec 19th John Fromont of Caxton & Amy Allcock by Licence
1788 Feb 14th Edward Hilton of Over & Hester Hollowell Widw of ys parh

Christ'nings in 1743.

1789 July ye 10th Mary Daughtr of Wm & Elizth Kester.
1790 Octr 16th Ann Daughtr of Wm & Elizth pemberton
1791 Octr 30th John Son of Sarah Johnson
1792 Feby 12th Mary Daughtr of John & Elizth Love.

Burials in 1743

1793 May 1st Mary Daughtr of Edward & Mary Haddow.
1794 Sepr 8th Willm Warren.
1795 Novr 2d Mr. Henry Marshall.

Marriages in 1743

1796 Apr 21 Thos Tall & Ann Bennet Widow of Wivelingham by Licence
1797 May ye 6th Richard Kerby & Ann Neave.

Christnings in 1744

1798 March 28th Sarah Daughtr of Wm & Sarah Warren
1799 July 9th John Son of Joseph & Ann Morris
1800 Decr 28th Jonathan Son of Jonathan & Elizth Paulet.
1801 Feby 28th Henry son of Willm & Elizth Marshall.
1802 March 17th John Son of Willm & Elizth Kester

Burials in 1744.

1803 May 5th Mary Daughtr of Jno & Elizth Love.
1804 Octr 19th Elizabeth wife of Wm Wade
1805 Novr 17th John Linton
1806 24th Sarah Daughtr of Willm & Sarah Warren
1807 Feby ye 26th Elizth wife of John Boyden.

Marriages in 1744

1808 Augst 25th Thomas Buddle & Deborah Churchman of Wivelingham by License
1809 Jany 1st John Bill & Ann Morling.

Christnings in 1745.

1810 July 14th Edward Son of Jno & Elizth Love.
1811 Decr 25th Alice Daughtr of Willm & Mary Norman
1812 Feb 9th John, Son of John & Elizth Warren.

Burials in 1745.

1813 May 17th Rose, Daughtr of John & Elizth Love
1814 19th William, Son of Jno & Alice Duckings.
1815 Octr 22d William Bradley.
1816 Jany 7th Mr William Marshal.

Marriages in 1745.

1817 March 25th Joseph Thodey of ye parish of Wivlingham & Susannah Sneesby widow.
1818 May 8th John Grisby of Over & Sarah Warren widow, by Licence.
1819 Oct. 12th William Wade & Elenor Leister.

Christenings in 1746.

1820 Augt 31 Willm Son of Willm & Elezth Marshal.
1821 Sepr 28th Richd Son of Willm & Elenor Wade.
1822 Octr 30th Elizth Daughtr of Jno & Sarah Neave

Burials in 1746.

1823 March ye 28th The Widow Caverly.
1824 Sepr 1st Sarah Johnson
1825 Novr 9th Jno ye Son of Joseph & Ann Morris.
1826 Novr 28th Sarah ye wife of John Frisby.
1827 Jany 14th Edward Son of Jno & Elizth Love
1828 Feb 17th Alice Daughtr of Willm & Mary Norman.
1829 March 8th Willm Son of Willm & Elizth Marshal
1830 March 15th Sarah Daughtr of John & Sarah Frisby

Marriages in 1746

1831 Aprl 23d Thomas Badger of Stanton & Alice Fuller Widow by License.
1832 Oct 5th John Neave & Sarah Gatwood.
1833 Octr 9th John Wadley & Ann Watts.

Christenings in 1747.

1834 Apr: 6th Ruth Thomas Frances & Elizth Children at several Births of Thos & Ruth Aworth.

1835 Apr^{l}: 12th Ann Daught^{r} of Joseph & Ann Morris.
1836 Decr 27th Elizabeth Daught^{r} of John & Ann Wadley.
1837 Decr 27th Mary Daught^{r} of John & Elizabeth Love

Burials in 1747.

1838 Apr^{l}: 9th Thomas Aworth.
1839 12th Alice Wife of John Duckins.
1840 May 21 Dickman Hobson
1841 Sepr 23^{d} John, Son of William & Elizth Kester
1842 Decr 11th Mary Wife of Willm Norris.
1843 24th Ann Wife of John Bill.
1844 Jany 17th William Franks.
1845 Feb ye 9th William Beasly.
1846 29th John Marshal.

Marriages in 1747

1847 Octr 5th John Badcock & Elizabeth Iley of Cottenham.
1848 Novr ye 4th John Carter of Hemingforth & Jane Goss (?)

Christenings in 1748

1849 Apr: 24th Elizth Daught^{r} of John & Elizth Warren
1850 June 10th Anthony Son of John & Sarah Young & Willm Son of Willm & Mary Norman.

Marriages in 1748

1851 Novr 2^{d} John Pyke & Hester Crisp.
1852 March 7th John phypes & Elizth Greaves, Wid^{w} of Cottenham.
1853 March 10th James Stamford & Alice Hills.

Burials in 1748

1854 July 26th Elizth pemberton.
1855 Sepr 7th Ann Kempton.
1856 Sepr 25th Sarah Beasly
1857 Decem^{r} 3^{d} Thomas Herd.
1858 Decr 28th ye Widow Marshall.

Marriages in 1749

1859 Apr 8th Edward Burket & Alice Brand.
1860 July 17th J^{no} Giffard of Oakinton & Sarah Few of Wivlingham
1861 Decr 19th W^{m} & Elizth Gotbed of Cottenham

Christnings in 1749

1862 July 9th Edward Son of J^{no} & Elizth Love
1863 Decr 25th Sarah Daught^{r} of J^{no} & Ann Wadley.

Burials in 1749

1864 Apr 4th Elizth Aworth
1865 13th The Widow Neave
1866 17th Edward Burket
1867 21 Mary Love.
1868 25th Joseph Morris.
1869 27th Wm Pant

1870 May 25th Elenor Bird
1871 July 16th John Warren
1872 Augt 6th Robert Ballard
1873 Octr 15th Willm Norris

Marriages in 1750

1874 Aprl 29th Thos Leach & MaryMusset of Cambridge by Licence
1875 Augt 19th Thos Lucas & Mary Few of Wivlingham by Certificate.
1876 Augt 20th George Cook & Susana' Flack of Cambridge by Licence
1877 Octr ye 30th Wm Beard & Alice Burket Widow
1878 Oct 30th Philip Bird & Mary Clark.

Christenings in 1750

1879 July 8th Mary Daughtr of Willm & Ann Hart
1880 July 9th Sarah Daughtr of Willm & Elizth Kester
1881 Sepr 9th Mary Daughtr of John & Elizth Love.

Burials in 1750

1882 Sepr ye 8th Francis Raper

Marriages in 1751.

None

Christenings in 1751

1883 Apr 21st William Son of Elizth Green.
1884 Apr: 28th Samuel Son of John & Elizth Warren
1885 July 4th Frances Daughtr of James & Alice Sandford.
1886 Octr 15th Mary Daughtr of John & Elizth Roast

Burials in 1751

1887 May 21 John Kerby
1888 Augt 29th Widow Wade
1889 Septr 10th Sarah Morling

Marriages in 1752

1890 Jany 27th Richard Webb of Cambridge. Singleman & Alice Disbrow of Cottenham Widow, by License
1891 Apr 10th Warham Hall & Ann Smith
1892 May 23d Thos Benton of Cottenham Widower & Ruth Ayworth Widow.
1893 Octr 17th John Smith & Sarah Dickings of Wivlingham by Certificate
1894 Decr 25th Joseph Cockle of Histon Singleman & Elizth Love.

Christenings in 1752

1895 Jany 19th Munse Son of John & Sarah Youngs.
1896 March 8th Ann Daughtr of Willm & Ann Hart
1897 Apr: 19th John Son of Willm & Elizabeth Kester.
1898 July 12th James Son of John & Elizth Love
1899 Thos Son of John & Elizth Warren
1900 Mary Daughtr of John & Ann Wadley
1901 July 13th Alice Daughtr of James & Alice Sandford
1902 Decr 25th Willm Son of philip and Mary Bird.

Burials in 1752.

1903 June ye 26 Elizabeth Bill.
1904 Novr 9th Willm Son of John & Elizabeth Warren.
1905 Decr 11th Mr Willm Neave

Marriage in 1753

1906 Oct 1st Edward Lilley of Caldecot Single : Man & Sarah Finkle of Great Eversden Singlewoman by Licence.

Christenings in 1753

1907 Jany 7th Thomas Son of Willm & Mary Norman
1908 March 11th James, Thos :, & Susannah Children at Several Births of Thom^s^ : & Ann Badcock.

Burials in 1753

1909 March 11th Ann Wife of Thos Badcock.
1910 March 18th James Badcock.
1911 Novr 9th Widow Stanford.

Marriages in 1754.

See ye Register Book of Marriages.*

Christenings in 1754

1912 March 3^d^ William Son of John & Elizabeth Warren.
1913 July 14th Alice Daught^r^ of Robert & Mary Ballard.
1914 14th Henry Son of John & Ann Wadley.

Burials in 1754

1915 Feby 12th Widow Kerby.
1916 26th Mary Hall, an Infant.
1917 March 4th William Fuller.
1918 March 24th John Betts
1919 Augt 16th John Fuller

Christenings in 1755

1920 July 13th Elizabeth Daughter of Philip & Mary Bird.

Burials in 1755

1921 Decr 2^d^ Thomas Son of John Warren

Christenings in 1756

1922 April 19th Sarah Daught^r^ of Henry & Alice Neave
1923 July 11th Susanna Daught^r^ of Robert & Mary Ballard.
1924 July 12th James son of James & Alice Stanford.

Burials in 1756

1925 Jany 30th Anna Bella Young
1926 May 11th Mary Day.

Christenings in 1757.

1927 Apr : 11th Thomas Son of John & Sarah Neave.

Burials in 1757.

1928 Augt 23^d^ Alice Daught^r^ of James & Alice Stanford.
1929 Sepr 6th William Hart
1930 Octr 26th philip Bird.

---

* No other Register Book is known to exist, and this statement, affecting so short a period, is quite inexplicable.—The reference is apparently to some Memoranda.

Burials in 1758

1931 Jany 8th Mr John Neave
1932 Feby 1st Mrs Bodger
1933 Feby 26th Thomas Neave an Infant.
1934 March 6th Mr Henry Neave.
1935 March 23^{d} Susanna Neave an Infant.
1936 March 24th Sarah Wadly
1937 May 28th John Paulit.
1938 July 13th William Covel
1939 Dec^{r} : 3^{d} Alice Ballard.

Marriage in 1758

1940 William Morling Singleman & Ann Duckin Spinster 30th of April

Christenings in 1758

1941 Jany 16th Susanna Daughter of Henry & Alice Neave
1942 July 9th Sarah Daughter of philip & Mary Bird.
1943 July 9th Susanna Daughter of William & Mary Hickman.
1944 July 16th Robert Son of Robert & Mary Ballard.
1945 Octr 25th Thomas Son of Thomas & Rose Norris.
1946 March 24th John Betts.
1947 Aug^{t} : 16th John Fuller

Marriages in 1759

1948 June 25th Robert Brand Singleman & Elizth Lavender Spinster.

Christ'nings in 1759

1949 July 14th W^{m} son of W^{m} & Ann Morling
1950 John Son of John & Ann Wadly.
1951 Wm Son of W^{m} & Ann Hart

1759
No Burials.

Marriages in 1760.

1952 July 21 Isaac Cox Singleman & Mary Allen Spinster.
1953 13 of Oct John Brown Singleman & Elizabeth Essex *Spinster*

Christnings in 1760

1954 Apr 29th Robert Son of Robert and Sarah Brand.
1955 July 13th James Son of Robert & Mary Ballard.
1956 July 13 John son of philip & Mary Bird.
1957 Octob 16 Isaac Cox son of Isaac & Mary Cox.

Burials in 1760

1958 Feb 22 William Morling
1959 July 16 James Ballard
1960 Octr 26th John Ballard.

Marriages in 1761

1961 April 20th William Levet of Land Beach, Singleman & Eleanor Wade of y^{s} parish Widow
1962 Octr 12th John Papworth Singleman & Amey Bearly Spinster.

Christnings in 1761.

1963 April 5th William Son of William & Mary Hickman
1964 July 12th John son of John & Elizabeth Amsel.
1965 Octr 7th Philip Son of Philip & Mary Bird
1966 Novr 2d Thomas Son of Robert & Sarah Brand.
1967 Decr 27th John ye Natural Son of Mary Bird.

Burials in 1761

1968 Jany 4th Ann Wife of John Wadley
1969 Jany 26th William Wade
1970 May 11th Robert Ballard
1971 Sepr 8th John Amsel
1972 Octr 6th James Stanford.
1973 Octr 7th Mary Wife of Philip Bird
1974 Novr 4th John Wadley.
1975 Novr 9 Philip Bird
1976 Novr 16th John Wadley

Marriage in 1762

1977 Augt: 29 Philip Bird Widower & Elizabeth Morling Spinster

Christ'nings in 1762.

1978 June 2d Sarah Daughter of William & Ann Morling.
1979 July 11th John Son of Robert & Mary Ballard.
1980 Octr 13th Isaiah Son of John & Elizabeth Amsel.

Burials in 1762.

1981 Feb 7th Hester Wife of Edward Hilton.
1982 Feb 8th Widow Bleven.
1983 Augt 3d
1984 Sept 12th John Duckins.

Marriages in 1763 None

1985 July 10th Thomas son of Thomas & Alice Foreman
1986 John son of William & Ann Hart
1987 William son of Philip & Elizabeth Bird
1988 July 11th William Son of Isaac & Mary Cox.

Burials in 1763.

1989 April 26th The Widow Ballard.
1990 April 30 Elizabeth wife of Jonathan Paulet.
1991 June 12 James Son of James & Alice Stanford
1992 July 17th Rebecca Wife of William Covel
1993 November 20th William Covel
1994 27th Thomas son of Thomas & Alice Foreman
1995 December Elizabeth Covel

1764

1996 11 Novr Buried Hickman Son of Willm and Mary Hickman
1997 Feb 26 Willm the son of Isaac and Mary Cox
1998 March 5 Isaiah the son of John & Elizabeth Amesl
1999 24 Alice the Daughter of Tho & Alice Young

2000 1765 April 14th Isaiah, the Son of John & Elizabeth Amsell baptized

Marriages in 1764

2001 Feby 14th Richard Kerby of this parish Widower & Sarah Brand Widow

2002 Novr 1st Neave Fuller Singleman & Hannah Hills Spinster.

Christ'nings in 1764

2003 July 8th Dinah Daughter of philip & Elizabeth Bird

Burial in 1764.

2004 Novr 11th Richard Son of William & Mary Hickman.

Christnings in 1765

2005 July 14th Isaiah Son of John & Elizabeth Amsel

2006 July 21 Thomas Son of John & Elizabeth Warren. Mem: The Boy was 9 years old wn brought to Church

Marriage in 1765

2007 Octr 16th John Neal of ye parish of Longstanton & Mary Hutchin of ys parish

Burials in 1765

2008 Feb 26th William Son of Isaac & Mary Cox.

2009 March 5th Isaiah Son of John & Elizabeth Amsel

2010 March 24th Alice Daughter of Thomas & Alice Young

2011 June 16th Luke Benton

2012 Sepr 19th John Duckins

Marriages in 1766

2013 January 29th William Ballard Singleman & Sarah Few Spinster

Christnings in 1766

2014 Apr: 16th William Son of Thomas & Alice Young

2015 May 7th Alice Daughter of Thomas & Alice Foreman.

2016 July 13th Neave son of Neave & Hannah Fuller

2017 Peter son of William & Ann Hart

2018 Elizabeth Daughter of Isaac and Mary Cox

2019 Novr 3 William Son of William & Alice Paulet

Burials in 1766

2020 Decr 4th The Widow Mendham

Marriages in 1767. None.

Christnings in 1767

2021 May 29th Mary Daughtr of Henry & Mary Marshal

2022 July 12th William Son of William & Sarah Ballard

2023 Novr 12th Elizth Daughter of James & Alice Stanford

Burials in 1767

2024 March 24th Widow Duckins

2025 May 18th Edward Hilton

2026 May 24th Alice Daughtr of Thos & Alice Forman

2027 July 30th Wm son of Thos & Alice Young.

2028 Sepr 6th Jonathan paulet

2029 Sepr 7th philip son of philip & Elizth Bird
2030 Novr 12th James Standford
2031 Novr 22^{d} Elizth Daught^{r} of James & Alice Stanford
2032 Decr 27th The Widow Mole

Christnings in 1768

2033 July 11th John & William Sons of John & Amey papper
2034 July 11th Alice Daughter of Kneave & Han'ah Fuller
2035 Augt 7th Sarah Daughter of Mr & Mrs Marshal
2036 Octr 9th Susannah Daughter of John & Susannah Bill
2037 Octr 16 William Son of Thomas & Alice Young
2038 Novemb^{r} 25th Jonathan Son of William & Alice Paulet

Burials in 1768

2039 June 5th Richard Kempton
2040 July 27th alice Stanford
2041 Sepr 29th William Kester

Christnings in 1769

2042 Jany 7th Morling & Willm Sons of Philip & Eliz:th Bird
2043 May 23^{d} Thomas Son of Thos & Alice Foreman
2044 May 28 Ann Daught^{r} of M^{r} & Mrs Ann Hobson
2045 July 9th Willm son of Isaac & Mary Cox
2046 Sepr 11 Willm Son of Willm & Mary Ballard

Burials in 1769

2047 April 23^{d} Mr Henry Marshal
2048 May 23^{d} Thomas Foreman
2049 June 6th Rebecca Bradley
2050 July 20th Thomas Ballard
2051 Augt 20th Alice Wife of Farmer Willm Morling
2052 Augt 21 Willm Son of Willm & Mary Ballard
2053 Novr 14th Thomas Foreman Infant

Marriages in 1769

2054 May 7th Marshall Bath Singleman & Alice Sparrow by Banns
2055 Octr 9th William Mathews of Histon Singleman & Elizabeth Neave of y^{s} parish by Banns

Christnings in 1770

2056 Apr^{l} 1st Sarah daught^{r} of William & Alice Paulet
2057 July 8th John son of John & Susan'ah Bill
2058 July 10th John son of John & Lydia Watson
2059 July 10th Richard son of William & Mary Hickman

Burials in 1770

2060 Feb^{ry} 4th Alice daught^{r} of Rob'rt and Mary Ballard

Marriages in 1770*

2061 —11th Thomas Howard of y^{e} [parish] of Warbois [in the] County of Huntingdon Sin [gle] man & Maria Mann of y^{s} parish [by] Licence

* Leaf loose and dilapidated, apparently torn from a missing half.

2062 10th Joshua Asplen of ye Parish [of Ha]ddenham Widower & Mary [Mars]hall of ys parish Widow by Licence.

Christnings in 1772

2063 ary ye 12th John Son of John [& E]lizabeth Ward.
2064 January 13th Alice Daughtr of Willm & Alice Paulet.
2065 Feb. 23rd Willm Son of Willm & Elizabeth Cox.
2066 June 3 Willm son of Willm & Frances Horman.
2067 Septr 23 Sarah Daughtr of James & Elizabeth Watson
2068 Octr 18th John Son of George & Mary Carter
2069 Octr 25th Willm son of John & Lydia Watson.

Burials in 1770.

2070 Apr 20th Mary Horman.
2071 June 1st Richard Hickman
2072 June 30th John Papper
2073 Augt 18th Thomas Briggs
2074 July 23d Sarah wife of William Ba
2075 Augt 15. John Hart
2076 Novr 3d Edward son of William [&] Ann Morling.

Christnings in 1771.

2077 July 14th Samuel son of George & Mary Carter
2078 July 14th Susanah Daughtr of John & Mary
2079 July 15th Charlot Kidman Daughtr of John & Ly[dia] Watson.
2080 July 15th Mary Daughtr of Isaac & Mary Cox
2081 December 8th Alice Daughtr of Thomas & Alice Young.

Burials in 1771.

2082 January 14th William Morling a Farmer
2083 March 13th Elizabeth Betts.
2084 Aprl 1st Ruth Benton
2085 Augt 8th Samuel Carter
2086 Sepr 29th Robert Ballard.

Marriages in 1771

2087 March 11th John B[ ] of ys parish singleman & Alice Foreman Widow by Banns
2088 March 18th George Carter of ys Parish Singleman & Mary Rost spinster by Banns
2089 Aprl 12th John Ward of ys Parish Singleman & Elizabeth Warren Spinster, by Banns*

Marriages in 1773

2090 Apr. 27 Thomas Aworth & Mary Betts both of this Parish by Banns
2091 May 3d William Pratt & Susanna Badcock both of ys Parish by Banns
2092 June 25. John Rutter & Phebe Hanchet both of ys Parish by Banns

* It appears that the second half of the sheet upon which the foregoing 29 entries are made, has been wilfully torn out.

2093 July 12. William Ballard & Sarah Lucas both of this Parish by Banns

2094 July 12. William Norman Widower & Mary Bird, Widow both of y^s Parish by Banns

Christnings in 1773

2095 June 6th Alice Daughter of Willm & Frances Norman.

2096 June 27th Elizabeth & Sarah Bill Daught^r of John & Susanna Bill

2097 July 11th Elizabeth Daught^r of John & Mary Hart

2098 Octr 24th Phebe daught^r of Willm & Alice Paulet

2099 Novr 14th Ann Daught^r of William & Susanna Pratt.

Burials in 1773.

2100 Apr. ye 10th Mr John Hobson.

2101 Sepr 12 Wm Bird.

2102 Decr 5th Thomas Brand.

Marriages in 1774 None.

Christnings in 1774

2103 Jany 9th John son of William & Sarah Ballard

2104 Jany 30th John son of Joshua & Mary Asplin

2105 July 10th Job son of Isaac & Mary Cox.

2106 July 11th James son of John & Lydia Watson.

2107 Septr 4th Ann Daught^r of Thomas & Jenny Wannion

2108 November 20th Sarah Daught^r of Thomas & Alice Young

2109 July 14 Samuall Ward son of John & Elizabeth Ward

Burialls in 1774

2110 Feby 24. Thomas Norris

2111 May 17th Mary Norman.

Marriages in 1775 None.

Christnings in 1775

2112 Jany 8th Idd ye daughter of George & Mary Carter.

2113 July 9th Elizabeth Daught^r of William & Sarah Ballard.

2114 July 9th Elizabeth daughter of William & Elizabeth Cox.

2115 Novemb^r 12th Rose daughter of William & Elizabeth Pawley.

2116 Fabuary 7 day 1775 Jamas Watsen the Son of James and Elizbath Watson

Burials in 1775.

2117 January 10th Richard son of John & Susanna Bill.

2118 May 17th Eliz^th Daught^r of John & Susana Bill.

2119 October 8th Eliz^th Daughter of William & Eliz^th Cox

Marriages in 1776 None

Christnings in 1776

2120 July 14th Elizabeth Daughter of William & Susanna Pratt.

2121 July 14th Elizabeth Daughter of Thomas & Jenny Wayman

2122 July 14th Elizabeth Daughter of Joseph & Elizabeth Carr
2123 July 14th Sarah Daughter of John & Elizth Ward
2124 August 18th Thomas Son of John & Liddy Watson.
2125 Novr 24th Ann ye Daughter of James & Alice Ament
2126 July 25th Rist daughtr of Mathew & Rist Mole

Burials None.

Marriages None

Christnings in 1777

2127 March 16 Sarah Daughter of Willm & Sarah Ballard
2128 March 23 Luce Daughter of Willm & Sarah Ballard
2129 May 13 John ye son of Joshua & Mary Asplin.
2130 Sepbr ye 28 Elizabeth Daughter of James & Elizabeth Watson
2131 November 23d William son of Joseph & Elizabeth Scare.

Burials

2132 June ye 14 John son of Isaac & Mary Cox

Marriages None

Christenings in 1778

2133 Feb: 1st Thos the Son of Thos & Alice Young.
2134 July. 12th William Son of Matthew and Rist Mool.
2135 Septr 12ms Jno Son of Isaac & Mary Cox.

Burials in 1778

2136 Jan 4th Elizabeth Daughter of Wm and Sarah Ballard.
2137 May 11th Ann Daughter of Thos and Sarah Sheltten.
2138 May 31st John Garner
2139 June 28th Phillip Son of Philip & Elizt Bird.
2140 Augt 25 Mary Daughter of Wm & Frances Norman.
2141 Octr 11th Elizth Daughter of Joseph & Elizth Carr

Marriages None.

Christenings in 1779.

2142 Jany 3d Elizth Daughter of Wm & Sarah Ballard.
2143 April. 4th Elizth Daughter of Joshua and Mary Asplin
2144 April 4th Ann Daughter of Thos and Sarah Sheltten
2145 July 11th William Son of Wm and Susanna Pratt.
2146 July 15th Unus Daughter of William and Alice Pawley
2147 Thomas Norman son of William and Frances Norman

Burials in 1779

2148 January 28 John Son of Wm and Sarah Ballard
2149 June 24th Phillip Wattson
2150 July 4th John Son James & Alice Ament
2151 Sepr 15th William Norman
2152 Novemr 25th Ann Daughter of Thos and Rose Norris
2153 Decr 9th Thos Badcock.

Marriages None.

1780 *Burials*

2154 Jan. 7 Richard Kirby
2155 May 5th Elizah Hickman
2156 May 9th the Revd Mr Meads many years of this Parish.
2157 May 9th John the Son of James & Alice Ament.
2158 June 2d Stephen Bond
2159 July 4th Ann Carter
2160 December 31. William Pawley

Christnings in 1780

2161 July 9th Matthew the son and Rebecca the Daughter of Matthew & Rist Mole
2162 July 23 Elizabeth Bird daughtier of philip and Elizabeth Bird.
2163 Sept 10 John Carter son of Gorge and Mary Carter
2164 Nov. 19 Phoebe Asplin daughter of Joshua and mary.
2165 Dec. 17 Elizabeth young daughter of Thomas and Alce Young

Marriages

2166 July 10 Beaumont Prior of All Saints Parish Cambridge and Phoebe Man of this parish by Licence

Burials 1781

2167 Jan 14 William Morling.
2168 March 31. Ann Shelton.
2169 April 21 George Carter
2170 May 17 William Cox
2171 May 23 Ann Hart
2172 June 28 William Ballard
2173 Septem : 4th Mary Hall
2174 Sep. 30th Hannay Graves
2175 Oct : 9th Ann Watson
2176 Nov. 22 Ann Garner.
2177 Dec. 16th John Fuller
2178 19th John Scarr

Christenings 1781

2179 June 3d Sarah Ament daughter of James and Alce Ament
2180 July 10th Job Cox son of Wm and Elizabeth Cox
2181 Ann Hall daughter of John and Elizbeth Hall.
2182 15th John Ballad son of Wm & Sarah Ballard
2183 Septem : 9th George Carter and Ann Carter daughter and son of George and Mary Carter

Marriage

2184 Sep : 25th Thomas Norris & Sarah Morling by Banns
C Lawrence, Curate.

Christnings in 1782

2185 Jan : 18th John the son of James & Elizabeth Watson.
2186 July 14th John the son of John & Mary Hart
2187 July 14th Ann Daughter of Thomas & Sarah Norris.
2188 July 14th Alice daughter of Joshua and Mary Asplin.
2189 Dec 22d Joseph son of Joseph & Elizabeth Scarre

Burials in 1782

2190 Jan: 7th Ann daughter of John & Ann Hall
2191 June 23d Neave Fuller
2192 July 4th John Bill
2193 26th Amey Papworth.
2194 Sep. 8th Alice Paulet.
2195 Oct. 28th Thomas Young

Marriages in 1782

2196 Oct. 1st Edward Bull & Alice Paullet Widow, married by Banns.

Burials in 1783

2197 Jan: 17th Judah ye daughter of Willm & Alice Paullet
2198 April 15 Susannah Bill
2199 July 4th Elizabeth Rost
2200 19th Alice Beard
2201 Oct 19th Willm Hart.
2202 Dec 12th Mary Hall daughter of Wm & Ann Hall
2203 16 Sarah Ballard daughter of Wm & Sarah Ballard
2204 23d John Lee

Christenings 1783

2205 April 20th James Son of James & Rosamond Smith
2206 Oct. 19th Edward son of Ed^d & Alice Bull

Burials in 1784

2207 February 27th Susanna Hickman —— Parish daughter of Wm & Mary Hickman
2208 Oct. 12th Mary Blavin. Pd*

Babtesms in 1784

2209 Jan. 27th Wm Morling Norris son of Thomas & Sarah Norris. Pd
2210 July 11th Anne daughter of John & Elizabeth Hart. Pd
2211 July 11th Rebecca daughter Charles & Elizabeth Ivatt Pd
2212 11th Elizabeth daughter of John & Elizabeth Graves Pd
2213 Oct 5th George son of George & Elizabeth Warren Pd 3d
2214 Nov. 14th James Hammond son of James & Alice Pd 3d

Babtizmus in 1785

2215 April 17th Ann daughter of James & Rose Smith. Pd 3d
2216 17 Richard son of William & Frances Norman Pd 3d
2217 July 10 William Son of John & Elizabeth Pain Pd 3d
2218 July 11 Ann Daughter of James & Elizabeth Watson—Pd 3d
2219 July 24 Robert Son of Robert & Suzanna Brand—Pd
2220 Aug. 7. Sarah Daughter of Thomas & Sarah Norris Pd
2221 Oct. 16th Ann daughter of John & Ann Hall Pd 3
2222 Nov: 29. Sarah Daughter of Joseph & Elizabeth Scarr Pd. 3.

* The three-penny tax (*Vide* Introduction.).

Burrials in 1785.

2223 Jany. 2d John Blavin—Pd 3d—
2224 March 10th Elizabeth Asplin—Pd 3
2225 April 19th Ann Carter.—Parish—
2226 May 16th Rice Mole Pd. 3d
2227 July 10 Elizabeth Langford pd. 3d
2228 July 28 Ann Daughter of James & Elizabeth Watson—pd 3d
2229 August 7. Robert son of Robt & Susanna Brand
2230 Oct 5th James son of Willm & Frances Norman Pd
2231 Nov: 25. Rebecca Bull daugtr Edwd & Alice Bull

Baptizms in 1786

2232 Jan: 1st Ann daughter of Thomas & Mary Cannham—Pd 3.
2233 Feb: 12 Henry son of Charles & Elizabeth Ivatt. Pd. 3d.
2234 April 16th Elizabeth & Ann daughters of George & Elizabeth Warren—Elizabeth the older of the twinns Pd 6d
2235 July. 9th Sarah daughter of Joseph & Elizabeth Bull. pd 3d—

Burials in 1786.

2236 June 4th Anne daughter of George & Elizabeth Warren
2237 June 18th Susanna Pratt wife of Willm of Barton in this County.

Burials in 1787.

2238 Jan: 14th Alice Neave Widow Pd—
2239 May 4th Mary daughter of Thos & Mary Cannham—Pd
2240 June 3d Elizth daughter of Henry & Hannah Covil—Pd—
2241 June 12. Mary Wife of John Hart—Pd
2242 July 31st Alice Bond wife of John Pd

Babtizms in 1787.

2243 Feb: 27. Ivatt son of James & Alice Hammond Pd
2244 April 15 James son of Willm & Francis Norman Pd
2245 May 13 Eliz: Covel daughter of Henry & Sarah. Pd
2246 July 8. Elizabeth daughter of John & Elizabeth Ward.—Pd
2247 Oct: 28 Elizabeth daughter Elizth & John Payne—Pd
2248 Oct 28 John son of John & Elizth Payne. Pd
2249 Dec. 30 Eizabeth daughter of Joseph & Elizabeth Bull—Pd

Burials in 1788

2250 Feb: 10. Ann Hall wife of Masham Hall—Pd—
2251 March: 25. Thomas son of Thos & Sarah Norris—Pd—
2252 April 9th Sarah wife of Thomas Norris—Pd—
2253 May 30th James Norman son of Wm & Frances Norman. Pd
2254 Decr 4. Matthew Morle Pauper

1789

2255 March. 1st. Sarah Dr. of Jos & Eliz: Scaire pd

2256 ——4th William Hickman Pauper
2257 April 1st Jos Son of Jos : & Eliz : Scaire pd
2258 Nov. 24. Saunders son of Geo : and Eliz : Warren pd

Baptizms in 1788

2259 March 16th Elizabeth daughter of Joseph & Elizabeth Scarr Pd
2260 March 13th Mary daughter of Thos and Mary Canham Pd
2261 June. 15. Jno Son of Jno & Anne Hall 6d
2262 July. 13. Wm Son of Wm & Eliz : Allen 6d
2263 Aust Wm Son of Chas & Eliz : Ivett 6d
2264 Octr 13. Sarah Dr of Henry and Sarah Covell pd
2265 Nov. 24 Ann Dr of John & Susanneh Wood pd
2266 Decr 14. Robert Son of Wm & Francis Norman

Baptisms 1789

2267 Janry 11. Eliz Dr of Jo & Eliz : Morice pd
2268 Feb. 8. Jos son of Jos and Eliz : Bull pd
2269 22 Jno Son of Wm & Dineh Hall pd
2270 Novr 15. Saunders son of Geo : & Eliz : Warren pd

1790. *Baptisms*

2271 May 23. Sarah Dr of Charles and Eliz : Ivett
2272 30 Jno Son of Jas & Alice Hammont
2273 June 27 Hemington Son of Wm & Eliz. Allen
2274 July 18th Thos Son of Edwd : & Sarah Foreman pd Taxes
2275 Novr 7th Jno Son of Henry & Sarah Covil
2276 14 Mary Dr of Jno & Eliz : Morice
2277 21 Robt son of Robt & Susan Brand
2278 October 3 William Heart the son of Thomas and mercey Heart

Burials 1790

2279 Feb : 15. Mary Carter pd in Taxes
2280 Decr 5. Susan Brand
2281 —— 6 Hemington Allen

Baptisms 1791

2282 Janry 2d Mary Ann Dr of Jas : & Eliz : Watson
2283 23 Sarah Dr of Jos : & Eliz : Scarr
2284 30 Wm son of Jos : & Eliz : Bull
2285 June 5. Richd son Robert & Sarah Kefford
2286 April 10. Mary Dr of John & Ann Hall
2287 Aust 5 Edwd son of John & Eliz : Adams.

1791 *Marriages*

2288 July : 11. Joseph Mussel & Sarah Watson by Licence

Burials 1791

2289 Feb : 6th Robert son of Robert & Susanneh Brand
2290 27 Wm Baird
2291 March 22. Mary Ann Dr of Jas & Eliz : Watson
2292 April 22. Philip Bird—Pauper.
2293 30 Hannah Fuller—Pauper

2294 Aus^{t} : 25 Marg D^{r} of J^{no} & Ann Hall
2295 Sep^{tr} 17. Richd Son of Robert & Sarah Kefford

1792 *Baptisms*

2296 Feb : 12. Alice D^{r} of Chas & Eliz : Ivitt
2297 19 Sarah D^{r} of Geo : & Eliz : Warren
2298 July 22. Catharine D^{r} of Robt : & Sarah Kefford
2299 Oc^{t} 7th Alice D^{r} of Morley & Eliz : Bird
2300 Novr 4th James son of John & Eliz Paine

1792 *Burials*

2301 Jan^{ry} : 1st Eliz : D^{r} of J^{no} & Eliz : Ward
2302 11 Rose Norris Widow—
2303 Feb : 1st Alice D^{r} of Thos & Eliz : young
2304 March. 30. Sarah D^{r} of Thos & Eliz young
2305 May 4th Thos son of Thos & Mercy Hart

1793 *Burials*

2306 Feb : 24. Sarah D^{r} of Jo^{s} : & Eliz : Scair
2307 March. 1st Alice D^{r} of Chas & Eliz : Ivett
2308 April. 27. Diana D^{t} : of Philip & Eliz : Bird. Pauper
2309 August. 5. Wm Son of Henry & Sarah Covill
2310 Oc^{tr} 2nd John son of John & Eliz : Ward
2311 15 Mary wife of Thos Howth

Baptisms—1793

2312 Jan^{ry} 6th Thos son of Thos & Mercy Hart
2313 30 Alice D^{r} of Jos : & Eliz : Bull
2314 Feb : 17. W^{m} son of J^{no} & Eliz : Morle
2315 April 7. W^{m} son of Henry & Sarah Covell
2316 7 Henry of do. do. do.
2317 May. 12. Sukey D^{r} of Thos : Mary Cannom
2318 Oc^{tr} 27. Robert Rogers Brand son of Robert & T. Brand

Marriages 1793 None.

1794 *Baptisms*

2319 May . . 18 John son of Chas & Eliz : Ivett
2320 June 22 James son Thos : & Mercy Hart
2321 22 Mary D^{r} of W^{m} & Eliz : Allen
2322 July 20 . . Sarah D^{r} of Isaac & Susan Cox
2323 Aus^{t} : 10. Henry son of Robt : & Sarah Kefford
2324 —— 17 Ruth D^{r} : of Thos : & Mary Rutt.
2325 Sep^{tr} 28 Ahab son of Jeremiah & Eliz : Clarke
2326 Oc^{tr} 19 Fudler Herrin D^{t} of Rich'd &—Herrin

Marriages

2327 April 20. By Banns Thos : Aworth & Mary Soul
2328 Octr 13. By Banns Wm Bartingale & Eliz.

Burials 1794

2329 Feb : 13. John Ward . . pauper
2330 March 6. Wm Norman pauper
2331 Decr 11th John Warren pauper

Baptisms 1795.

2332 Feb : 8th J^{no} son of W^{m} & Eliz : Bartingale

2333 May 10. J^no^ son of Jo^s^ & Eliz. Bull
2334 July 26. Susannah Kidman D^r^ of Robt & Judith Brand
2335 Augt 30 Jeremiah son of W^m^ & Mary Blunt.
2336 Decr 20 Sarah D^t^ of J^no^ & Eliz. Moule.

1795. *Burials*

2337 July 2nd Mary Hickman Pauper
2338 Novr 6th Wm Harvey Pauper

1796 *Baptisms*

2339 Jan^ry^ 10. Philip son of Morlin & Eliz : Bird
2340 Wm Son of Henry & Sarah Covel
2341 Feb. 28. Eliz : D. of W^m^ & Eliz : Neele.
2342 March 6. John son of Isaac & Susan Cox
2343 April 17 James son of W^m^ & Lydia Cox
2344 Octr 2nd Danl son of J^no^ & Eliz : Paine
2345 Nov : 13. Alied son of Jeremiah & Eliz : Clark

Burials 1796

2346 Jan 1st Jeremiah son of W^m^ & Mary Blunt
2347 March 27th Robert Brand.

1797 *Baptisms.*

2348 April 23 Rich^d^ son of Robert & Sarah Thefford
2349 25 Mary D^t^ of Henry & Ann Mann
2350 May 14. Eliz : D^t^ of Sarah Ward
2351 Sep 3. Alice D^t^ of Chas & Eliz : Ivett
2352 10. Ed^wd^ son of Jo^s^ & Eliz : Bull.
2353 Octr 29. Thos son of W^m^ & Eliz : Bartingale
2354 Novr 5 Hemington son of W^m^ & Eliz : Allen.

Burials 1797

2355 Feb 12 Ann Brown
2356 August 22 Sarah D^t^ of Geo : & Eliz : Warren
2357 Septr 19. Sukey D^t^ of Thos & Mary Cannon
2358 Decr 10. Eliz. D^t^ of Sarah Ward.
2359 12 W^m^ son of Thos & Sarah Shelton

1798. *Baptisms.*

2360 Feb. 11. Isaac son of Isaac & Susan Cox
2361 April 22 Rose D^t^ of Thos & Mary Norris.
2362 May 13. Rebecca D^t^ of J^no^ & Eliz : Moule
2363 ,, 20. Thos son of Thos & Minney Hart
2364 ,, 27 Lydia D^t^ of W^m^ & Lydia Cox.
2365 June 24 Ann D^t^ of Henry & Ann Mann
2366 Aug 19. Thos son of Thos & Mary Cannon
2367 Aug. 19th John son of Thos & Mary Awarth
2368 Decr 7 Sarah Ann D^t^ of W^m^ & Mary Blunt

1798. *Burials.*

2369 Feb 14. W^m^ son of Thos & Minny Hart
2370 March 4. Thos son of Eliz : Wm Bartingale
2371 7. Thos son of Thos & Minny Hart
2372 11 John son of Henry & Sarah Covile
2373 11. James son of Thos & Minny Hart

2374 April 5 Sarah D^{t} of J^{no} & Eliz : Ward
2375 15 Henry son of Henry & Sarah Covill
2376 22 Robert son of Robert & Ann Brand.
2377 26 Susan Rogers

[The Register is deficient in respect of the next four years, leaves having to all appearance been abstracted.]*

Christenings 1804

2378 Feb : 19. Daniel son of Wright Ellwood & Eliz : Young Bastard
2379 25. Thos son of W^{m} & Eliz : Bartingale
2380 April 10. Phœbe D^{t} of Henry & Ann Mann
2381 Septr 9. Lydia D^{t} of John & Eliz : Moule
2382 16. Mary D^{t} of Ja^{s} & Hannah Bavey
2383 Novr 25 Sarah D^{t} of W^{m} & Mary Blunt

Burials 1804

2384 June 17th W^{m} son of Thos & Millfield Hart
2385 Sep^{tr} 9. John Hart
2386 Octr 8. Eliz : Bird

Baptisms. 1805.

2387 Jan^{ry} 27. Hero son of Jo^{s} & Eliz : Bull.
2388 Feb. 3. Lydia D^{t} of Edward & Mary Ingle
2389 March 17. Sarah D^{t} of Ja^{s} & Phœbe Watson
2390 31. W^{m} son of J^{no} & Mary Conington
2391 April 21 Ann D^{t} of J^{no} & Unus Barnes
2392 28 Mary Ann D^{t} of Jonathan & Joanna
2393 May 14 Hannah D^{t} of J^{no} & Eliz : Adams
2394 August 4th Wright Stukins Bastard.
2395 25th Hannah D^{r} of Thos & Mary Norris
2396 25 Marget D^{r} of W^{m} & Alice - - -
2397 Decr 5 Ja^{s} son of W^{m} & Sarah Des-or - - -

Burials 1805.

2398 April 28 Eliz : wife of Wm Allen
2399 May 26 Eliz : D^{t} of J^{no} & Eliz : Moule
2400 June 26 Lydia D^{t} of J^{no} & Eliz : Moule

Baptisms 1806.

2401 Jan^{ry} 26. Huckle son of M'cy Payne. Bastard
2402 March 9. Joseph son of Ja^{s} & Hannah. B
2403 April 13 Phœbe D^{t} of Ja^{s} & Phœbe Watson
2404 Sep^{tr} 11 W^{m} son of Thos & Mary Auw - - -
2405 28. Eliz : D^{t} of J^{no} & Eliz : Moule
2406 28. Dinah D^{t} of W^{m} & Eliz : Bartin[gale]
2407 Novr 9 Rich^{d} son of W^{m} & Lydia Cox
2408 Decr 21 Abraham son of W^{m} & Ann Iv - -

Burials 1806

2409 Sep^{t} 20 Phœbe D^{t} of Ja^{s} & Phœbe [Watson].
2410 Nov. 5 Lettice D^{t} of Henry & Sarah - - -

* The offensive mode of making the entries hereabouts may have something to do with the disappearance of this portion of the Register.

Baptisms 1807.

2411 March 1st Isaac & Wm Hart Bastards
2412 April 19th Isaac Young Bastard
2413 26 Fresh-Water son of Jno & Mary Conington
2414 May 17. Jane Dt of Wm & Sarah Disbro'
2415 Sep. 13 Robert son of James & Phœbe Watson
2416 13. Lettice Dt of Sarah Covil. Bastard
2417 Octr 11. Sarah Dt of Wm & Mary Norris
2418 Nov. 22. Sarah Dt of Jno & Eliz: Adams
2419 22 Wm Son of Edward & Mary Inglett
2420 Dec 20. John son of Thos & Mary Norris

Burials. 1807

2421 March 16. Wm son of Thos & Mary Howorth
2422 April 1st. Wm Hart Bastard
2423 17. Ann Morlin
2424 August 28. Mary Pawley
2425 Decr 20. Wm son of Edward & Mary Inglett
2426 25. Joshua Asplin

Baptisms 1808

2427 Janry 3. Sarah Dt of Jno & Eliz: Ballard
2428 June 26. Lydia Dt of Jno & Eliz: Watson
2429 Oct 23. Philip son of Jas & Hannah Bavey

Marriage 1808

2430 John Philips & ann Hall. by Banns

Burials 1808

2431 Feb: 26. Susannah Cox. Wife of Ic Cox.
2432 Susannah Ballad Dt of Mary Ballad
2433 Eliz: Ballad Dt of Jno & Eliz: Ballad
2434 Joannah Wife of Jonathan Pawley
2435 John Bourne

Baptisms 1809.

2436 May 21. Jno son of James & Phœbe Watson
2437 st 20 Lucey Dt of Jno & Eunus Barnes
2438 cr 10 Mary Ann Dt of Jno & Eliz: Watson
2439 17 Elz. Dt of Wm & Mary Blunt

Marriages

2440 30 John Watson & Eliz: Vichens by Licence

Burials

2441 Fresh-Water son of Jno & Mary Corington
2442 Sarah Dt of Jno & Eliz: Adams
2443 24. Edward Bull
2444 19. Thos Norris

[Only a torn fragment of the next folio remains].

2445 July 8. Rebec - - - -
2446 Oct 21 Eliz: D. of John & Eliz: Ballard

Burels in 1810

2447 Dec 7. Ann wife of John Horll

Baptizens in 1811.

2448 March 4 Charles Williames - - - of James & Pheebe Watson
2449 March 17 day Robart
2450 of William & El
2451 April 23 day
2452 James & han
2453 James
2454 * * *

Bureles in 1812

2455 March 6. Mary Ballard widow was Bured
2456 John Conurent son of John —urent was Bured.

At the other end of this Register, the first page of which has had the upper part cut away, appears the signature

Fleetwood Neville Rectr De
*Rampton**

On the same page, the wrong way up, in very faded ink, is

John Rule & John Marshall Churchwardens of the Parish of Rampton in ye Com' of Camb Anno Dm 1689.

followed by

Rampton in Com' Cantrib } A bill of marriages & baptismes & buriall and All those things as followeth for the yeare of our Lord 1689†

Six closely written pages that follow contain the entries below:—

Buried in Woollen. Af - - - - to Mr - - - - 1678.

2457 Richard Beemont the sonne of Wm Beemont Sep.
2458 Alice Bland the daughter of Wm Bland & Jane his w Octobr 3d
2459 Mabell Neave the wife of Wm Neave Octobr 15th
2460 Alice Barron the wife of Thomas Barron Octobr 21.
2461 Henery Marchall Octobr 22
2462 Henery Arthur Octobr 26.
2463 Robert Marchall Decembr 6.
2464 Margarett Kirby Widdow decembr 22
2465 Robert Beemont the sonne of Richard Beemont & Rebecca his wife January 5th
2466 Sarah Beemont the daughter of Richard Beemont & Rebecca his wife January 22.
2467 Mary Cooper the daughter of Andrew Cooper Widdower February 17th
2468 John Essex March 3d
2469 Elizabeth Trigg the wife of Thomas Trigg March 21.

---

* This may possibly have been the signature to an entry of some kind.

† A like entry follows for 1600. The whole appears to be a kind of writing exercise in view of the return required for the Bishop.

2470 Robert Morlyn March 24 All these were certify[ed] by Tho : Buck Esqre & one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Cambrid[ge]

O. Sedgwick. Rector
Robert Clarke } Churchwa[rdens]
John Rule

1679.

2471 Alice Brooks the daughter of John Brooks & Al[ice] his wife June 18.

2472 Mary Clark the daughter of Robert Clark & Debora[h] his wife July 22

2473 Elizabeth Bland the daughter of Wm Bland & Alice his wife August 13 These certifyed by Tho Buck Esqre

2474 Lettice Parkinson Widd Decemb^{r} 29. Certify^{d} by Tho : Buck Esqre

2475 Mabell Neave the daughter of Widdow Neave Feb : 24. Certify'd by Roger Peepys Esqre & one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for Cambshire

2476 Elizabeth Jackins March 21. Certify'd by Tho : Buck Esqr &

Obadiah Sedgwick Rector
Robert Clarke } Churchwardens
John Rule

1680

2477 Elizabeth Lyon the wife of Robert Lyon Aprill 13. Certify'd by Tho : Buck Esq

2478 Mary Gallion the daughter of Ralph Gallion Widdower Aprill 15. Certify'd by Thos Archer Esqre & one of his Majesty's Justices of the peace for the county of Cambridg.

2479 Thomas Leach Octob^{r} 12th Certify'd by Tho : Buck Esqr

2480 Katharine Cooper Octob^{r} 19th Certify'd by Thos Buck Esqr

2481 John Essex the sonne of Mary Essex Widdow Decemb^{r} 7. Certify^{d} by Tho : Buck Esqre

2482 Alice the daughter of Joane Neave Widdow Decemb^{r} 28. Certify'd by Tho : Buck Esq.

2483 Henery the sonne of William Walker and Dorothy his wife January 5. Certify'd by Tho : Buck Esqre f. 2

Burialls 1680.

2484 Thomas the sonne of Thomas Trigg & Martha his wife January 22^{d} Certify'd by Tho : Buck Esqr

2485 William Walker February 14th Certify'd by Mr Charles Thirlby Curate of Cottenham

2486 Sarah White February 18th Certify'd by Mr R. Manlove Rector of Long-Staunton

2487 Elizabeth the daughter of Andrew Cooper March 26th Certify'd by Mr Saywell Curate of Willingha'

O. Sedgwick Rector
Robert Clarke } Church-
John Rule } wardens

1681

2488 George Bennett 3rd Certify'd by Mr Thirlby Curate of Cottenham.

2489 John Cooper May 21st Certify'd by Sr Thomas Hatton Bartt J : P : C : C :

2490 Richard Covill July ye 10th Certify'd by Dr Fitz-Williams Rector of Cottenham.

2491 Mary Neave the daughter of Joane Neave Widd July 30th certify'd by Sr Thomas Hatton Bartt

2492 Will Marchall Decembr 5th Certify'd by Sam : Saywell Curte of Willingham.

2493 Mary the daughter of Robert Lyon and Mary his wife January the 12th Certify'd by Mr Manlove Rector of Long Staunton.

2494 Wm Brand January 17th Certify'd by Mr Manlove Rector of Long Staunton.

2495 John Haworth Feb : 7th Certify'd by Mr Sam : Saywell curate of Willingham.

O : Sedgwick Rector
Robert Clarke } ch
John Rule } w

1682

2496 John the Sonne of John Marchall & Grace his wife Aprill 7th Certify'd by Mr Saywell Curate of Willingham

2497 Robert Lyon June 22d Certify'd by James Fisher : Clerk

2498 John the sonn of Ralph Male & Anne his wife Decembr 12th Certify'd by Mr Saywell

2499 Annis Beomont daughter of Richard Beomont & certify'd by Mr Manlove January 4th

2500 John Slow January 6th certify'd by Mr Manlove of Long Staunton.

2501 Alice & Mary Brooks March 4th Certify'd by Mr Thirlby

2502 Wm Clark March 5th Certify'd by Thirlby

O : Sedgwick Rector
Robert Clerk } Church-
John Rule } wardens

Burialls 1683

2503 Alice the daughter of Thomas Brand & Joane his wife March 31th Certify'd by Thos. Buck Esqe J : P : C : C :

2504 Elizabeth Hawkins Aprill 12th Certify'd by Mr Charles Thirlby Curt of Cottenham.

2505 John Sutton June 20 Certify'd by Dr Fitz-William Rector of Cottenham

2506 Mary the wife of Joshua Covill Septbr 6th Certify[ed] by Dr Fitz-Williams Rector of Cottenham.

2507 John the Sonne of John Rule & Mary his wife Septbr 8th Certifyed by Mr Sam : Saywell curate of Willingham

2508 Mary Arthur Widdow Feb : 20. Certify'd by Mr Manlove, Rector of Long Staunton

2509 Margaret & Elizabeth Male the daughters of Ralph Male & Anne his wife March 24 Certify'd by Mr Manlove, Rector of Long Staunton

O. Sedgwick Rector
Robert Clerk } Church
John Rule } Wardens

1684

2510 William Noble Aprill 5. Certify'd by Mr John Mallabar Curat of Cottenham

2511 Alice Morlyn Widdow May 26. Certifyed by Dr Fitz-William, Rector of Cottenham

2512 Anne the daughter of Thomas Trigg & Martha his wife July 29th Certify'd by John Southwood Curat

2513 Anne the daughter of Edward Barrance & Mary his wife August 6th Certify'd by Mr Rowland Manlove, Rector of Long Staunton

2514 Robert Rule the sonne of John Rule & Mary his wife Aug. 12th Certify'd by Mr Saywell of Willingham

2515 John the Sonne of Robert Clerke & Deborah his wife Decembr 24 Certify'd by Mr Saywell, Rector of Blunsham

2516 John Bourne January 31st certify'd by Jo : Southard Curat. of Pidly Comit. Huntingd.

2517 Alice the Wife of Ambrose Dale, February 5th Certify'd by Jo. Southard Curat. of Pidly in Huntingdshire.

2518 Ambrose Dale Feb : 20th Certify'd by Mr Saywell Curat of Willingham

2519 William Neave March 12 Certify'd by Mr Southard

2520 Anne Neave March 19th Certify'd by Mr Southard.

O Sedgwick Rector
John Rule } Churchwardens.
John Marshall }

1685

2521 Thomas Brand Aprill 13th Certify'd by Mr Manlove

2522 Willm Hoby May 23. Certify'd by Mr Manlove

2523 Joshua & William Covill July the 3d Certify'd by Mr Manlove

2524 Nathaniell Bagworth July 28. Certify'd by Mr Manlove of Long Staunton

2525 Humphry the Sonne of Robert Clerke and Deborah his wife Septbr ye 2d

2526 Obadiah Sedgewick late Rector of this Parish was buried Septemb. 25th 1685—Helen Lucket made affidavit of his beeing buried in woollen the said day before me

R. Manlove.

2527 Ann Pauper of this Parish was buried October ye 30. 1685 & Robert Thriftroft did make affidavit of her being buried in woollen ye said day before

John Southwood
Curat de Pidley com.
Huntingd.

2528 Mabell Mumford March ye 5 in woollen which was certified by Mr Samuell Saywell

Phillip Lemon Rector
Jo : Rule } Churchwardens.
Jo : Marshall }

1686.

2529 Frances Trigg of this Parish lately deceased was buried in woollen & affidavit made of ye same by Thomas Trigg before Mr Manlove Rect de Long Stanton

Maei 6. 1686

2530 Jane ye daughter of John Cooper lately deceased in ye parish of Rampton buried in woollen according to ye Act of Parliament in that case, & Affidavit made of same by John Cooper before Mr Saywell Cur. de Willingham

Jul 19 1686.

2531 John Gray of this Parish was buried ye 24th of February Affidavit being made y^t he was buried in woollen by Elizabeth Gray on ye 28th day

Coram Jo. Southwood Curat. de Pidley Com. Hunt.

2532 John Swepson of this Parish was buried ye 25th day of February Affidavit made of his being buried in woollen ye 28th by Jean Bland

Coram Jo. Southwood Curat de Pidley Com. Hunt.

2533 Mary Trigg of this Parish was buried ye 2^d day of March an Affidavit made of her being buried in Woollen ye 10th of ye same month by Thomas Trigg

Coram R. Manlove, Rect^r de Stanton Longa.

John Jaggard Curat
John Rule } Churchwardens
John Marshall }

1687

2534 John ye Son of Thomas Redhead of this parish was buried ye 20th day of Aprill & affidavit made of his being buried in Woollen ye 26th of ye same month by Ann Tall

Coram Jo : Southwood

2535 Elizabeth ye daughter of Ralph Male & Ann his wife of this parish buried August ye 4th Affidavit made of her being buried in woollen 29th day of ye same month by Will : Tall

Before John Ashley Vicar of Histon

2536 Elizabeth Gray buried September ye 4th Affidavit made by Elizabeth Clarke Septemb. ye 9th

before R. Manlove Vicar of Long Stanton.

2537 Alice ye wife of Robert Mawlen of this parish buried on ye 15th of November Affidavit made ye same day by Jane Bland & Sarah Sutton

before Mr Mallabarr Curate of Cottenham.

2538 Ann Keene ye daughter of John Brooks of this Parish buried on ye 23^d of November Affidavit made ye same day by Margaret Noble & Sarah Sutton

Before Mr Mallabarr Curate of Cottenham

2539 Samuel Christmas son of Richard Christmas & Susan his wife buried on ye third of February Affidavit made by Martha Lock on ye ninth of ye same month
before Mr Manlove of Long Stanton
Jo : Jaggard Curate
Jo : Rule } Chward
Jo : Marshall }

1688.

2540 Mary ye wife of John Rule of this parish buried on ye 25th of March Affidavit made by Ann Tall Apr ye 2^d
Before Mr Manlove Vicar of Long Stanton

2541 Alice ye wife of Joshua Covall of this parish buried on ye fourth of Aprill, Affidavit made by Joshua Covall on ye tenth of ye same month
Before Mr Manlove Rect: of Long Stanton

2542 John ye son of Robert Crowfoot & Margaret his wife was buried on ye tenth of July, Affidavit made by Robt & Dorothy Crowfoot ye 15th of ye same month
Before Dr Palmer Minister of Oakington.

2543 Edward Barrance buried on ye thirteenth of September Affidavit made ye same day

2544 Edward Barrance baptized ye 13th of September 1688. Before Jo : Southwood Curat : de Pidley.

2545 Hannah ye daughter of Robert Clark & Deborah his wife buried ye eleventh of September Affidavit made ye 18th by Robert Clark
Before R. Manlove de Long Stanton.

2546 William Tall buried ye 23rd day of November Affidavit made ye 28th of ye same month by Ralph Male & Ann Bracking.
Before Mr Mallabar Curat de Cottenham.

2547 Susannah ye wife of Richard Christmas buried ye fourteenth of December ; Affidavit made ye 20th of ye same month by Martha Lensy
Before Mr Manlove de Long Stanton.

2548 John ye son of John Ayworth & Elizabeth his wife was buried ye fourteenth of January Affidavit made ye 21st of ye same month by John Ayworth
Before Mr Manlove of Long Stanton.

2549 Thomas Witham ye son of Thomas Witham & Hannah his wife was buried ye one & twentieth day of January Affidavit made ye 25th of ye same moneth by Ann Tall
Before Mr Mallabar Curate of Cottenham.

It is deemed unnecessary to print the Register beyond A.D. 1812, when the Act 52 George III., for the better regulating and preserving Parish Registers came into force. The Rev. Robert Jefferson, Fellow of Sidney

Sussex College, Cambridge, was Curate of the Parish at the time and commenced the new Register. He was succeeded as Curate by the Revs. Henry Parish, Francis Owen, John C. Street, Wm. Wells, Thomas Gurney and W. S. Beevor respectively (1812—1854) during the continuance of the non-residence of the Rector (Rev. John Fowler, 1812—1855). The Rev. Henry Taylor entered upon his charge as Rector in 1855, but discontinued residence in 1858, when for some months the Rev. Wm. Monk signs the Register as Officiating Minister. The name of the Rev. Francis Strong first appears as Rector in 1860 and continues until 1862, when the Rev. J. M. Nixson took charge of the Parish and continued to discharge the duties of resident Curate until 1893, about which time the non-resident Rector died, and the present Rector (Rev. C. H. Evelyn-White) succeeded in 1894. During the whole of this period the Registers have been uniformly well kept. The total number of Baptisms (A.D. 1812—1902) is 624, of Marriages 153, and of Burials 362. The Registers together with certain other parish documents of no particular importance are deposited in an iron chest and are in the custody of the Rector.

C. H. Evelyn-White, F.S.A.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE PARISH AND CHURCH OF WARBOYS, HUNTS.

Warboys, anciently Wardebois, was given to Ramsey Abbey by the grant of Archbishop Dunstan himself, probably at the time of the foundation of the Monastery in A.D. 969, certainly King Edgar's charter (A.D. 974) confirms to the Abbey "Wardebois and all that pertains to it," as the gift of Archbishop Dunstan, and it remained in the hands of the Abbey until the dissolution in 1540. The first mention we have of the Church is in Domesday Book, which refers to Warboys in these words:—THE LAND OF ST. BENET OF RAMSEY, HURSTINGSTONE HUNDRED, **a manor.** In WARBOYS the Abbot of Ramsey had 10 hides paying geld. There is land for 20 ploughs, and in demesne, land for 3 ploughs besides the aforesaid hides. There are now in demesne 3 ploughs and 34 villeins and 13 borderers having 16 ploughs. There is a priest and a church, and 3 acres of meadow. Pannage in woods 1 mile long and 1 mile broad. Fen 1 mile long and half a mile broad. In the time of King Edward and now, worth £12.

Walter, Abbot of Ramsey, between the years 1147—1153, granted the church with all its lands and appurtenances to the Almoner of Ramsey Abbey in perpetuity, for the support of the poor of the Almonry, and this grant was confirmed by Robert, Bishop of Lincoln, and Theobald, Archbishop of Canterbury.

The church (presumably the rectory) was granted by Abbot Robert to one, Adam, between 1180—1184, who held it under the Almoner, to whom was reserved a pension of twenty shillings at Easter and twenty shillings at Michaelmas.

In a deed relating to Wistow, dated 1252, we read 'and no inhabitant of Wistow, Broughton nor Warboys

ought to trade beyond the Drauht, in the fen against the bank, without the licence of the lord Abbot."

At the taxation of 1291, the Abbey property in Warboys was assessed as follows :—*Spiritualities.* The church of Warboys less the pension £20 os. od. Pension of the Abbot of Ramsey in the same £2 os. od. *Temporalities.* The Abbot of Ramsey has in Warboys in land and rent £30 8s. 2d. He has in the same in increase of flocks and animals £1 17s. 4d.

At a perambulation of woods and forests in Co. Huntingdon, taken in 1301, it was proved that Henry II., in 1154, had afforested the whole County, including a grove of the Abbot of Ramsey, in Warboys, to the Abbot's serious loss.

We learn from the Patent Rolls, under date 20th June, 1336, that whereas the Abbot and convent of Ramsey had license from King Edward II., at the instance of Queen Isabella, to acquire in mortmain £60 of land and rent, and whereas after the King assumed the governance of this realm they acquired from John Umfrey of Warboys, and John de Broughton, clerk, four messuages, fifty-three acres of land, seven acres of meadow and three shillings and four pence of rent in Warboys, Wistow and Ramsey, and entered into these without any inquisition touching the same having been returned into Chancery as should have been done, they were fined one hundred shillings and pardoned, and allowed to retain the same, which were worth twenty-eight shillings and eight pence per year. John Umfrey's name again appears on the Patent Rolls on January 23rd, 1340, when we find a pardon granted, in consideration of his going beyond the seas with the King, to Wm. Breton, of Glinton, for the death of Nicholas de Hotham, killed before 30th Oct. last, and the maiming of John Umfrey of Warboys, before the same day.

The return of the Commissioners of Ninths, in 1341, is as follows :—*Warboys.* Taxed at £22. They return £12 for the ninth of the sheaves, fleeces and lambs of

the said parish by the inquest of Galfrid Noble, Tho. Raven, Ric. son of Nicholas, John Palmer and others, men of the said town, of which the church with the pension of the Abbot of Ramsey in the same is taxed at £22. And so the said ninth does not amount to the tax by £10, nor can it amount to it because the greater part of the said tax arises out of gifts to the Church, oblations, hay, milk, and other commodities valued in the said tax, and which are valued in the same at £10 per year, as is computed by the oath of Galfrid Noble, Tho. Rowen, Richard son of Nicholas, John Palmer, Roger Raven, Galfrid Wodekoc, Galfrid Gerold, Ric. Gerold, Ric. Margar ? Henry Broun, Nicholas Brounyng, Benedict son of Laurence, and Nicholas Milnere, sworn before the said assessors.

John Lawrence, *alias* de Warboys, was elected Abbot of Ramsey in 1507, the temporalities being restored to him on November 5th in that year ; this fact led to the settlement at Ramsey of his kinsman, John Lawrence (fourth son of Nicholas Lawrence of Lancashire), who was an ancestor of the family of Lawrence of St. Ives, one of whom was President of the Council during Oliver Cromwell's usurpation. The Abbot, John Laurence de Wardeboys (1508—1539), whose will was proved in 1542, was the last Abbot of Ramsey,* and he is said to have been buried at Holywell, Hunts. There is however a magnificent palimpsest brass to his memory at Burwell, Cambs., stated to have been made during his lifetime and placed in the Abbey Church, but being removed at the dissolution was finally set up at Burwell, of which church he was Rector. Certain it is that the one side of the brass represents an Abbot in the vestments of his office, while the other is simply the representation of a canon.

The Church was valued in 1534 at £30 3s. 4d., less a pension of £2 reserved to the Abbot, and 13s. 4d. for procurations and synodals.

At the dissolution of the Monasteries, Warboys passed, with the other possessions of the Abbey of

* He surrendered in 1539 and was we are informed very forward in influencing others to submit.

Ramsey, to the Cromwell family; being compelled to part with their estates, Sir Oliver Cromwell, knight of the Bath, afterwards sold Warboys to Sir John Leman, once Lord Mayor of London. Sir John died 1632, and, although he had two daughters, he left his estates (including Warboys), to his nephew Wm. Leman of London, who bought an estate in Northaw (1634) and there resided. William Leman's son, William, created a baronet (17 Charles II.), had two sons, Mansell and Robert, and six daughters—Mary, married to Peter Pheasant, of Upwood; Rebecca, died 1695; Elizabeth, married to Henry Aley; Lucy, married to John Wolf; Theodosia, married to Lewis Newnham; and Sarah, married to Sir George Hutchins. Mansell married Lucy Aley, and dying before his father (1687) left two children, William and Lucy. William succeeded his grandfather in the baronetcy in 1701, and dying without issue, in 1741, was succeeded by his cousin, Tanfield, who died in 1762, when the baronetcy is supposed to have become extinct. Sir Tanfield, however, did not succeed to the estates, as Sir William left them to his sister Lucy, at whose death, in 1745, they passed to her cousin Richard Aley. They afterwards belonged to John Granger, William Strode, and others,* finally becoming the property of the late Sir Henry Carstairs Pelly, who, dying in 1877, left them to his two daughters and coheiresses. The arms of Leman are Azure, a fesse between 3 dolphins naiant, embowed, argent. Crest;—On a wreath, in a tree fructed, proper, a pelican in her nest feeding her young, Or. *Motto*:—Cur optas quod habes. Philip, one of the brothers of the first baronet, was Rector of Warboys from 1672 to 1694,† and his son William, who held the living from 1722 to 1731, married the only daughter of the Rev. Hugh Mapletoft, Rector of All Saints, Huntingdon.

---

* The Leman Estates at Warboys, Hunts., and Rampton, Cambs., together with the Advowsons, were sold as separate properties, pursuant to a decree of the Court of Chancery, 17th August, 1810 (*vide* History of the Parish of Rampton, Cambs., by Rev. C. H. Evelyn-White).

† Also non-resident Rector of Rampton, Cambs., 1685-94.

The advowson, which passed with the Manor until the middle of the last century, has since been in the possession respectively of T. Daniel, Esq., the Rev. C. G. Hill, and the Rev. W. H. Bromley Way, and has recently been acquired by A. Fuller, Esq., of Ramsey. The Rev. J. S. Serjeant is the present Rector.

The family of Throckmorton of Huntingdonshire lived chiefly at Warboys and Ellington ;—Gabriel Throckmorton having married Emma Lawrence of Ramsey, died, and was buried in Warboys Church, in 1553, leaving his property at Ellington to his wife, to whom he also left the leases of his farm at Warboys and elsewhere. He left ten shillings to the Church of Warboys, twenty shillings to the repaving of the town, and a copyhold house for the use of the Clerk. His widow, Emma, died in 1600, leaving ten shillings to the Church and bells of Warboys, twenty shillings to the repair of the causeway, and the bulk of her property to her son Robert. Robert, in addition to two sons, had five daughters who soon became the principal actors in a tragedy, which, as it has been printed several times before, may be given here in a condensed form.

In November 1589, the five daughters of Mr. Robert Throckmorton of Warboys were seized with fits, and after a few days time they accused an old woman, named Alice Samuel, of bewitching them. The wife of Sir Henry Cromwell, visiting them during their illness, insulted and illused the old woman, and she soon after falling ill, poor old Alice Samuel was accounted responsible for this misadventure also. At last Mrs. Samuel, her husband John, and her daughter Agnes, were all tried at Huntingdon in April 1593, when Master Dorrington, D.D., parson of Warboys, Master Neet, M A., Vicar of Ellington, and others gave evidence against them. They were convicted and shortly afterwards executed at Huntingdon, their goods being forfeited to the Lord of the Manor, Sir Henry Cromwell, who gave the value of them (£40) to the corporation of Huntingdon in order that an annual sermon should be preached against witchcraft. The corporation made an

agreement with Queen's College, Cambridge, for the purpose, and the Sermon continued to be preached until about the year 1814. The narrative was first printed in pamphlet form soon after the event took place, and was reprinted in London in 1693.* The Throckmorton girls as they grew up married as follows :—Joan, the eldest married Robert Bromhall of Bedfordshire; Maria married Henry Rouse of Stukeley; Jane, one of the principal actors in the tragedy, married Thomas Morley of Ellington; Grace married Edward Holcott, of Ellington; the remaining daughter was named Elizabeth, but who she married does not appear. Robert's two sons, Gabriel and Robert, both seem to have lived at Ellington, and so, apparently, their connection with Warboys ceased. The Rev. Francis Dorrington, D.D., Rector of Warboys, was uncle to these children, having married, in 1567, Mary, daughter of Gabriel Throckmorton. He died in 1611, having been resident in Warboys for forty years.

Wm. Johnson, D.D., Rector of Warboys, Fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge, Chaplain and sub-almoner to King Charles II., was author of a book entitled '*Deus nobiscum*,' a sermon (Psalm XIX. 51) preached on the occasion of a great deliverance at sea, 1648, printed with a narrative annexed (1659), in which he states that he was twice shipwrecked, and lived four days without any sustenance, that he laid two nights and two days on a rock in the deep, abandoning hope several times.† He died 4th March, 166$\frac{6}{7}$ being then archdeacon of Huntingdon, and was buried at Westminster, aged 54.‡

Warboys church was anciently dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin as is proved by old Wills at Peterborough; —its modern dedication is St. Mary Magdalene—presumably the change was made at the Reformation. The church consists of Chancel, Nave with clerestory, Aisles, North and South porches and a West Tower and spire. The oldest part of the church is the chancel arch, which is fine Norman, with the chevron moulding

* It may be found in Saunders' "*Legends and Traditions of Huntingdonshire*," in the *Beauties of England and Wales*, (Vol. VII.) and in other works.

† A third edition was published in 1672.

‡ For further particulars see '*Notes and Queries*' 3rd. series, Vol. IX. p. 436.

in the arch, and well carved caps to the jamb shafts. The arch looks as if it has been restored in modern times,—perhaps in 1832. The stairs to the rood loft are in the north aisle, but are blocked half way up. The Nave, of early english date, is of four bays, the columns circular (except the centre one on the north, which is octagonal), with well moulded bases; the caps and arches of North arcade are nicely moulded, the caps on the South side are poor, and the arches simply chamfered. The responds have half columns on the South, but corbels on the North. The floor seems to have been unduly lowered, and the bases of all the columns are considerably stilted, the part below the moulded base was, until a year or two ago, a shapeless mass of concrete, but it is now rendered in cement.

The tower and broach spire are very fine examples of early english workmanship. The lower stage has fine early english arches on the east, north and south side, and a long single-light window in the west wall, which is not in the centre but considerably to the North. Its jambs are double splayed, the inner splay being divided into two lights by a trefoiled transom. Close to the south side of this window and running down the upper part of the jamb, are four pierced quatrefoils, blocked within by a sham lancet of wood and plaster. The second stage is occupied by a single light on west, north and south sides with shafts and moulded caps; the third stage by double two-light belfry windows on all four sides, with clustered shafts and moulded caps. The buttresses are set square at the angles, and immediately under the spire is a good block cornice. The broach spire has three tiers of lights on the cardinal faces, the lower tier being two lights with shafts, moulded caps and good crosses. The whole forms a very pleasing design and an interesting study. It should be compared with the tower of Bury church, hard by. The spire was restored in 1898, when a new top stone and vane were put up. The South aisle is of late decorated date, having a three-light window in the east wall and three others in the South wall, also a

plain Perpendicular door. The North aisle is Perpendicular, it has three-light windows, one in the east wall and three in the north, and a plain Decorated north door of somewhat curious design. At the west end is a blocked arch of Perpendicular date. At the west end of each aisle a chamber has been built in the angle formed by the aisle and tower. From the fact that the tower stands on arches, it would seem probable that buildings of early english date occupied these positions, but they appear to have been rebuilt in more recent times. The arches on north and south of tower are blocked up, and doorways of poor modern character formed under them. The chamber at the west end of north aisle now forms a vestry, it has a three-light window in its west wall, and a plain square-headed north door; a quite modern oak screen divides it from the tower. The chamber at the end of south aisle contains the stairs to the galleries, and is approached by means of a plain door in the west wall, cutting into a plain square-headed three-light window. The wall between this chamber and south aisle seems to have been rebuilt.

The clerestory has four Perpendicular two-light windows on each side. The parapets of nave and aisles are plain, and the roofs are plain oak of Perpendicular date, covered with lead.

The north door is plain Perpendicular, with a two-light window in each side, and a tile roof. The south porch has been rebuilt.

The font stands under the tower; it is a very fine early english example having a square bowl ornamented with good conventional foliage, and stands on five shafts with well moulded caps and bases.

The chancel was probably rebuilt in the early english period at the same time as the nave, but has now been entirely rebuilt in brick, with lancet windows. Brayley, writing about 1804, says that "the chancel has been partly rebuilt and so much shortened that the gravestone over a former Rector, who was buried inside the church, is now in the church-yard; the east window is in the modern Venetian style." This chancel

however was again restored (or rebuilt) and lengthened by an additional bay (making three) about 1832. It has a flat ceiling with carved bosses of Perpendicular character, but, of course, modern. The priest's door, in the north wall, has affixed to it an ancient iron knocker of good design, consisting of a lion's head, and a ring formed of two winged creatures gnawing at each other's throats; it is said by some people to be a "sanctuary knocker," but nothing is known as to the church having had the privilege of sanctuary.*

There are ugly galleries, erected in 1832, in the north and south aisles and another in the tower, the latter is now quite disused; it is to be hoped that a speedy removal of the whole may be effected. All the furniture in the church is modern.

There is an old coped monumental stone with a floriated cross on it, outside the north wall of the chancel, but "the full length brass of a priest under the indent of a gothic canopy, its inscription gone," alluded to by Brayley, is not to be found.

There are five bells inscribed :—

1. CUM VOCO VENITE. JOSEPH EAYRE FECIT. (29 ins. dia.)
2. OMNIA FIANT AD GLORIAM DEI. JOSEPH EAYRE, ST. NEOTS, FECIT, 1765. (29 ins. dia.)
3. EDWARD DRING AND OLIVER HILLS, CHURCHWARDENS, JOSEPH EAYRE, ST. NEOTS, FECIT, 1765. (32 ins. dia.)
4. (Name excised) CHURCHWARDEN-JOSEPH EAYRE, FECIT, 1765. (33½ ins. dia.)
5. ALLEN COWPER, RECTOR, EDWAR (*sic*) DRING AND OLIVER HILLS, CHURCHWARDENS, 1765. (on the rim) EGO SUM VOX CLAMANTIS. (38½ ins. dia.)

The bells were recast in 1765, at a cost, including hanging *and a new eight-day clock*, of £135 19s. 4½d.

* As to the misapplication of the term "Sanctuary Knocker" and a general view of the entire subject see "*The 'Galilee' considered as a plac of Sanctuary*" by the Rev. C. H. Evelyn-White, F.S.A., (Journal of the Brit. Archæological Association, N.S. Vol. ix. pp. 177—132 and Cambs. & Hunts., Archæological Soc: Proceedings Vol. i. p. 107).

There is a place for a sixth bell in the cage. It is said that the original bells came from abroad, and one was lost in transit over the sea.*

The Parish registers commence in 1551. In 1557 one hundred and eighteen people died of the plague. There are no entries from October 1557 to 1565. There is an entry, under date 1686, that Catherine, daughter of Philip Leman, being about three years old, was afflicted with 'King's Evil' and had not been touched by the King; it is signed by Philip Leman, Rector, and Wm. Hinde and Richard Lavender.

We learn from the Lansdowne MSS., No. 921, that about the year 1680 there was in a window of the church, the following coat of arms:—Azure, 3 crowns Or.

There are two monuments on the north wall of the chancel, commemorating John Leman, Esq., of Northaw, Herts., who died at Bath, 29th September, 1781, and Elizabeth the wife of Wm. Strode, Esq.; she was the relict of the said John Leman, and daughter of Captain Philip Worth; she died Dec., 1790. We assume that this John Leman was grandson of the Rev. Philip Leman, and had the Northaw property (and presumably Warboys) after the death of the heirs of his second cousin, Lucy.

In the parish of Warboys there was once a small chapel called Woolvey, subordinate to the parish church, and dedicated to St. James. The site still gives name to a farm house.

Warboys Mill is mentioned in the Patent Rolls as early as 1341.

There is a handsome red brick farm house of seventeenth century date, close to the N.W., corner of the church now known by the name of Warboys Manor House, there is no means of ascertaining whether or no it was once occupied by the Throckmorton family.

S. Inskip Ladds, A.R.I.B.A.

---

* *See* Owen's '*Church Bells of Huntingdonshire.*'

RAMSEY ABBEY AND THE PARISH CHURCH.

THE ABBEY. Visitors to Ramsey will naturally enquire what has become of all the monastic buildings of the great Benedictine Abbey founded here by Ailwyn Alderman of all England in the year 969, and of the Abbey Church which was consecrated A.D., 974. This Abbey was called "the Golden", being the richest of all the mitred abbeys in this Fen district, and was always famous for its learning. Here was an Abbey which was seized and fortified by rebel Barons in the days of Stephen, which stood at different times the assault of Royal armies, entertained for eighteen days Isabella, Queen of Edward II., from its halls Royal proclamations have gone forth, and yet all that remains of it now is part of the lovely (early 15th century) gatehouse, the exquisite remains of the early english refectory in the cellars of the present mansion, and the main walls and buttresses of the abbot's hall incorporated in the existing structure, together with a few stone outbuildings used as workshops.

The answer is not difficult to give. After the dissolution in 1537, the Abbey and all that belonged to it was bestowed on Sir Richard Williams who took his wife's name of Cromwell. She was the sister of Thomas Cromwell, Chancellor to Henry VIII. Laymen did not need and could not occupy these large conventual buildings, and it was to their interest that the religious character of the buildings should be obliterated; consequently they were largely used as quarries to supply material for walls and cottages at hand, and to provide good Barnack stone for new buildings at a distance.

From the architectural history of Cambridge by

Professor Willis and J. W. Clark, Esq., we learn much about the disappearance of the Abbey buildings. Take their account in respect of three colleges :—

i. Gonville and Caius College. In the College records there is preserved "A summarie Table of the expense of our Founder Dr. Caius from the Feast of Ester, 1564 until the Nativitie of St. John Baptist, 1573." In that table are these entries :—

> "In primis for trees bought out of Ramsey and Warboys woods—510 £66 5/-
>
> "For Ramsey stone free and ragge culling and carrying by land and water £254-19-8.

As there is no stone whatever—free or ragge—in the whole district this can only refer to what was taken from the monastic buildings.

ii. King's College. There is recorded in the *Mundo Libro* (clean ledger) 1560—61 :—

> "Item Sol' . . . pro destructione totius conventi de la freestone . Empt. apud Ramsey iiij$^{lb.}$ iiij$^{d.}$
>
> "Item reparationes factæ circa magnam Aulam in Anno Domini 1562.," &c.

These entries show what was paid for pulling down all the freestone conventual buildings at Ramsey to obtain material for the repairs of the great Hall.

The same authorities say: "The great hall was substantially repaired and rebuilt by substantial material purchased, pulled down and brought from Ramsey Abbey"—at a total cost of £121 13$^{s.}$ 10$^{d.}$ about £1,200 of our money.

iii. Trinity College—The building of the first chapel began in 1555. The material was taken from the Grey Friars in Cambridge, Ramsey Abbey in Huntingdon and from the quarries of Barrington and Weldon.

From Ramsey Abbey Church and other parts of the Abbey were taken three hundred and forty two cart loads of stone. The Bursar on these occasions rode over and superintended the destruction of the Abbey, church and buildings. Amongst the entries are such as these :—

> "Paid to William Aungier for a *Bargain* of

PARISH CHURCH (ST. THOMAS A BECKET), RAMSEY, HUNTS.
(*From Photograph by* G. H. TYNDALL, ELY.)

Ramsey stone to the number of iii^{xx} lodes at iiij$^{d.}$ the lode xiij$^{li.}$

"Item paid to William Aungier for three great Buttrises in the Este ende of the Chauncell and of the Northside v$^{li.}$ ii$^{s.}$ x$^{d.}$

"Item. My breakfast and Humphrey Carters when we went to see the stone viiij$^{d.}$

"Item. To Williamson of Barnwell for casting down the three Buttrises xx$^{s.}$

"Item. To Clarkson of Ramsey for carriage to the waterside vi$^{d.}$"

The Abbey church also supplied the flags for the floor, and part of the lead for the roof, the rest coming from Mildenhall. In subsequent years we have the same class of entries till the chapel was finished.

Again, if we turn to the history of Godmanchester, it will be found that the present massive tower of the parish church was built of stone from Ramsey Abbey and that the west door of that tower was reconstructed as it stood in the Abbey.

The parish church tower of Ramsey was taken from the same source, and the wonder is that so much dressed Barnack stone remained to build the great wall that surrounds part of the present Abbey grounds.

A local tradition asserted that some portions of the Abbey church had been used in the foundations of a certain cottage in Wistow. Quite recently that cottage was pulled down and there were exhumed from beneath the hearthstone and great chimney considerable remains of the stone-work of an immense window, doubtless the East window of the Abbey, of a rich flamboyant style, besides some curious masks, gurgoyles, &c. These stones are in the possession of Miss Mawdesley of Ramsey and from them a competent architect could probably reconstruct to scale the whole design of the window.

The Parish Church. The church of St. Thomas à Beckett is one of the many churches in the diocese of Lincoln which were in use long prior to their consecration. It was consecrated with many others in the year 1237

under the pressure of papal authority, and doubtless was subsequently renamed after the popular hero and saint of the day, Thomas à Beckett; the town Feast dates from St. Mary Magdalene and not St. Thomas. As it was built under the shadow of the great Benedictine Abbey, and the Abbots were mitred Abbots from an early period, it was probably an *exempt* church within the diocese of Lincoln and under the Abbot's sway from very early days.

There is the record of a Thomas de Strickland, Vicar of Ramsey in 1362, and of the bequest of a vicarage and glebe to the Vicars of Ramsey, but the property must soon have been absorbed by the Abbey, and the parish church served by monks belonging to the Abbey, as in 1387 a certain "John de Wells" was the *capellanus* or curate of the Parish. There are in the Abbey records many notices of these *capellani* and of the altars in the parish church at which they served. In the accounts for 1536 we find received from the church of St. Thomas the Martyr, with the altars of S. . . . and S. Anne iiij$^{li.}$ 1$^{s.}$ 10$^{d.}$

After the dissolution the parish was a Donative and Peculiar in the hands of the Cromwell's and their successors. They succeeded to all the rights and privileges of the mitred abbots, and the parish continued to be served by perpetual curates till 1875, when the late Lord de Ramsey by an arrangement with the Ecclesiastical Commissioners surrendered certain rights and the parish became once more a vicarage, under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Ely.

Standing at the S.W. angle of the church, it will be seen that the west wall has been cut through vertically on each side of the tower, and the aisle walls heightened with rubble work. Originally there was no tower, only a belfry. The present tower is a late addition and the open arches of the church used to extend up to the west wall. The last Abbot of Ramsey, John Lawrence, by his will dated 29th February, 153$\frac{7}{8}$ ordered his executors to pay "towards the building a Stepull in the Parish Church of Ramsey when the Town will build it £13 6. 8," but the town never seems to have done anything except build "a low wooden steeple"

or belfry; when this belfry fell, the then Churchwardens in 1672 "took stone from the Abbey" and built the present tower. I believe that one of the ruined towers of the Abbey church was taken down and rebuilt in the new position and patched as required. In order to effect this, part of the 7th and the whole of the 8th bay of the church was blocked up with solid masonry. Apparently the original entrance arch and columns were carried back and rebuilt to form the east side of the tower and door into the body of the church, as disclosed by recent alterations.

The outer door has no affinity with this interior work; it is a fine deeply recessed roundheaded arch. The capitals of the clusters of smaller columns are early strap work with the studs distinctly visible, in one capital you have in the two faces the coiled bodies of two serpents meeting at the angle in one serpent's head.* The clock face almost obliterates a very early thirteenth century window. Those on the stage above are later, and there are some curious bosses inserted at the corners beneath the battlement. Before entering the church the rubble work heightening the aisle walls will be noticed; also that there is no south porch, but Cole mentions seeing it in 1744: it was pulled down about a century later. Passing through the door we find the staircase on the S.W. corner which leads to the bell chamber. The Churchwardens' names and date are cut on the oak beams of the bell-frame.

1672. Neville Jones, E. } Churchwardens. E - - t
Thomas Wallis }

The bells are now six in number; there is also an ancient Sanctus bell, which is separately hung. The lintel of the doorway of the belfry is the lid of an Abbot's coffin.

On each side of the inner doors of the porch there are two columns, with a moulding which I might call, when seen in section, a leaf moulding with quite an ogee curve. This moulding which I have seen in no other church is characteristic of the building from end to end and of the

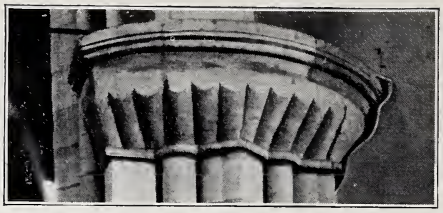
* There is in the Vicarage garden the capital of a large column with the same interlaced work.

chapels that were attached to it. Turning to the vestry on either side of the tower we see the buried arches, and on one capital, remains of the old red fresco colouring. Remembering how the Church (120ft. × 64ft.) has thus been shortened, we may, by standing in the centre aisle and looking east, see seven pairs of columns, each pair different, and every capital dissimilar, the architraves are square, with the corners cut squarely out. The carving in all the capitals is of pure Norman type, but in some cases exceedingly rich and elaborate: and springing from these are rather low flat pointed arches.

The clerestory shows traces of fresco work, and also how the walls were heightened when the aisles were raised and new windows inserted throughout. In the clerestory, over the second column from the chancel arch are two openings, where the rood loft formerly stood, approached apparently from the outside. Two bays eastward you have on each side a magnificent clustered column, one half with a capital at the same height as the other columns, the inner half carried up much higher to give necessary elevation for the chancel arch. The chancel, or sanctuary properly so called, is ascended by two flights of four steps, each with intervening platform till the Holy table is reached. The east end has three very broad splayed round headed windows and steep sloping bottom sill, corresponding with the height of the altar. Over the central window is a very beautifully shaped, almost unique, elliptical or fish window (*Vesica piscis*); the roof is groined with two semicircular intersecting vaulted stone ribs. On the south side is a double piscina under a canopy, and the remains of plain sedilia in three compartments.

Looking west from the highest step of the sanctuary pure Norman work meets the eye, all of the same date—just on the eve of transition—probably not later than A.D. 1150. The work is singularly elegant and light, simple but refined, and I can only suggest that as Herbert Losinga, bishop of Norwich, and builder of the Cathedral, was Abbot of Ramsey, he may have settled here some persons of artistic taste who were skilled in design and building.

Bearing in mind that there was a chapel on each side



PARISH CHURCH (ST. THOMAS A BECKET), RAMSEY, HUNTS.,
WITH ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS OF ORNAMENTAL CAPITALS.
(*From Photographs by* G. H. TYNDALL, ELY.)

of the chancel, it seems to me that the type of church is the same as that of the Parish Church beside Battle Abbey—the same Norman columns, and low pointed arches—but there the work is coarse and heavy, here it is exquisitely refined and varied.

The walls of the chancel or sanctuary were doubtless open in the past on either side, for by the S. door in the chancel we find the remains of a chapel, evidently in ruins before Prebendary Robins died in 1673, since he requested the word "Resurgam" to be cut upon a stone close to his grave, and that stone is on the outside of this south wall of the chancel. Close to where the east buttress stands, is part of a column, and its capital (one of three) is built into this wall, having the same characteristic ogee curve. On the north side was another and larger chapel as seen by the groove in the east wall showing the line of roof, and in the N. wall of the chancel are parts of two pillars of this chapel of the same type as before, two stones *in situ* shewing the curve and size of the groining of the roof, the broken piscina, the shelf, and the aumbry complete—also the line in the masonry showing the doorway by which it communicated with the north aisle.

On the floor of the N. aisle lies a slab with the matrix of a large axe headed cross of the crusading period (*c.* 1350) which Cole says was formerly in the north chapel. That chapel is understood to have been pulled down before 1744.

When the walls were raised the old round headed windows of the aisles gave place to larger ones. The four nearest the west end on the N. side are good decorated work, but evidently the fashion was changing. All the others around the church are early perpendicular.

The Font must be extremely early. It is Purbeck (or Northampton) marble, hexagonal in shape. The centre column is modern—as the font having been long disused and buried, only the smaller columns were preserved. I conjecture it may be earlier than any portion of the existing church.

The east end seen from the outside is a splendid piece of Norman work with perpendicular pilaster buttresses. The dressed stone work extends to a little above the

top of the ellipse or fish window. The rest is rubble work carried up when a long high pitched roof took the place of the old flat roof. In this rubble work there is a round headed window blocked up. Evidently there was a priest's chamber over the sanctuary, approached in very much the same way as the rood loft was entered from without.

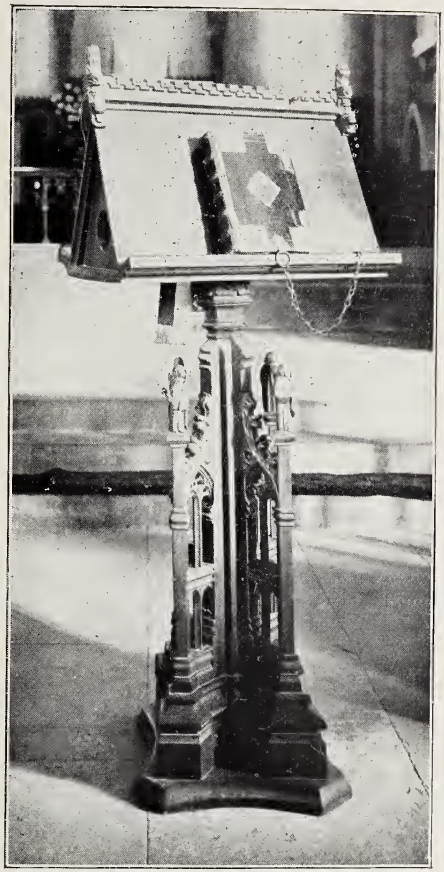
The Lectern, with the original chain, and the great Bible (the cover of which has the Tudor rose stamped on both the clasps and bosses), are extremely interesting, and have frequently been referred to. It is probably the oldest double lectern in the country, and the date assigned is c. 1450. At the top of each buttress is the figure of an evangelist, and the arch work of the buttress is a typical specimen of decorated work.

In the churchyard are the base and pillar of the old Cross, besides many interesting mural stones of the Queen Anne period. The monumental slabs of three Abbots' tombs adorn the graves of other people.!

Such older records of the Church as survive indicate that much interesting stained glass and many ancient monuments have perished, and even in recent times much interesting carved oak has been carried away and destroyed.

ROBERT BLACK.

NOTE.—There has been much discussion about "the Biggin," on the Biggin malting, or "the great House at Biggin" which belonged to Sir H. Cromwell, the door of which is now used in the cellar of the Abbey. In Henry Grove's "*Alienated Tithes*," published in 1896, (Part III., Crown grantees from Henry VIII. to William III), we are told that such alienated tithes were granted by letters patent and enrolled in the Court of Chancery. We find (page ix., *Cambridgeshire*), that the tithes of the parish and township of Burwell, appropriated by Ramsey Abbey, and *Biggin Priory*, were alienated, the first half to Edward North in exchange for other tithes, 32, Henry VIII.; the second portion to Reeve and Rivett by purchase, 6, Elizabeth. This clearly shows 'Biggen' to have been a priory of Ramsey before the dissolution of the Abbey, and the grant to Sir Richard Williams, commonly called Cromwell, comprised all that belonged to the Abbey. R.B.



LECTERN (CIRCA A.D. 1450) **RAMSEY CHURCH, HUNTS.**

(*From a Photograph by* G. H. Tyndall, Ely.)

SOME NOTES ON THE CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST, WISTOW, HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

At an Inquisition held 28 August, 1252, Wistow Church is stated to have been built in honor of the blessed John the Baptist and to be situate outside the baulieu of Ramsey.

The present church stands only a few yards outside the baulieu of Ramsey, the boundary line crossing the road just by the North corner of the churchyard; hence we may infer that the church of to-day is on exactly the same site as the earlier churches which stood here.

In A.D. 969 or very shortly after, Wistow Manor was given to Ramsey Abbey by Oswald, Archbishop of York, and there was then a church in the parish.

As to its dedication, Wistow is spoken of in *Cart. Mon. Ram.* (ii. p. 202) as St. Peter's, and once in the Episcopal Registers at Lincoln a rector is said to have been appointed to Wistow, St. Peter. There may have been some confusion between the dedication of this church and Upwood, for Upwood was once St. John's and is now St. Peter's; possibly both were orginally dedicated to St. John, and it became a question which of them should change its dedication.

Though a church stood here in very early days it had in the 13th and part of the 14th centuries, and perhaps earlier, no right of burial; an entry in the memoranda of Bishop John Gynewell, 23 May, 1351, states that at Wistow is no right of burial, but the parochial chaplain of Wistow has buried the dead at Bury, which is distant more than a mile, water sometimes making it difficult to reach Bury, therefore burials are henceforth to be allowed at Wistow. Given at Upwood 8 Kal. June, 1351.

With regard to the building itself, part of the earlier church is retained; built into the present one, so much of the older building remains that its exact dimensions have been obtained: almost the whole of the West wall of the

nave, part of the east, as well as part of the south wall of the chancel.

The older building consisted simply of nave and chancel with probably only a single door on the south side of each. The nave was of the same length as the present building, but considerably narrower; its dimensions were, breadth, 27 feet; length, 33 feet; those of the chancel were, breadth, (18 ?) feet; length, 30 feet, all being the same as those of the present church except in breadth. The North wall of the older church was exactly under where the N. clerestory windows are now, but the S. wall was south of the S. clerestory windows, this accounts for the position of the chancel arch which was in the middle of the east wall of the nave in the old building, but is south of the centre of the present one. A glance outside at the west wall shows the buttresses of the S. W. angle of the older church still doing duty.

The building consists of nave with north and south aisles, chancel and tower; besides the present tower at the west end is one much smaller, of earlier date, at the east end of the nave, by which the roof can be reached, which is unique in this county.

Above the pillars separating the nave from the aisles are four beautifully carved clerestory windows on each side, with double canopies, this too, is a feature of very rare occurrence.

An addition of about three feet has been made to the width of the chancel, as was proved when repairs were executed lately, the whole of the east wall requiring underpinning; in doing this, remains were found of carving of an earlier date than any part of the existing building.

The memoranda of Bishop Thomas Le Bek states that on May 23rd, 1346, the chancel was ordered to be dedicated, and it has already been noticed that right of burial was granted in 1351; therefore the church was probably rebuilt, or at any rate the chancel, about this time.

Excellent authorities state that the present church was built for the most part about 1470, and the lofty pillars, with moulding to the ground, suggest that the architect who planned St Ives' church had a hand in this, or that his work had some influence. The tower is of later date

than the rest of the church. There are seven windows filled with of stained glass, all of the last century, except that in the S. W. corner of the nave which is very ancient, and formed originally part of the east window of the chancel, with possibly some pieces inserted from other windows.

Among the Rectors of Wistow, occurs the name of Thomas Beard, master of Huntingdon Grammar School when Oliver Cromwell was a boy there. Beard was Rector of Wistow, 1619—1632; he was succeeded (1) by Philip Cromwell, a first cousin of the 'Protector,' and son of Sir Philip Cromwell of the Biggin, Ramsey; (2) by William Baker, whose wife was Philip (*sic*) daughter of Mr. Henry Margetts of the Biggin, Ramsey, Anna his wife. The famous Morley Unwin, the friend of the poet Cowper, was Rector, 1737—43. Dr. Stukeley, the famous antiquary, visited his cousin Wm. Torkington, Rector of Wistow, 12th September, 1737, and took a drawing of St. William Archbishop of York, from a painting in the church windows. He also records that much painted glass is still left of a very old and good taste. (Dr. Stukeley's *Diary*, vol iii. 23).

W. M. Noble.

THE VILLAGE GILDS OF CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Of all the unjust and arbitrary measures taken by the second and third Tudor sovereigns to replenish the Exchequer and fill the pockets of their greedy courtiers, the Acts of Parliament which confiscated the property of the gilds were the most iniquitous. The gilds were the benefit societies of the middle ages, and it was to their suppression, as much as to the suppression of the monasteries, that the increase of poverty in the reign of Elizabeth was due. There were two classes of gilds, each more or less of a religious character. Those belonging to the first class are usually called craft gilds, because they were formed by a combination of the members of a certain craft or trade, such as skinners, pewterers, woolcombers. The majority of this class escaped confiscation, the alleged reason being that they had all the wealth and influence of the City of London behind them, and needy Kings could not afford to offend the men with the purse strings. The other class, usually called the social gilds, were a kind of sick and burial club, with a strongly religious basis. These existed in their thousands thoughout the land, almost every village having one or more. In the towns there were many, in Cambridge there were over thirty.* A volume by Miss Mary Bateson, dealing with these has lately been published.† The object of the present paper is to collect some of the records which exist concerning Cambridgeshire village gilds.

The first thing which strikes one, after reading the evidence as to the hold they had on the life of the people, is a feeling of wonder that it should have been possible to carry out the act of suppression. It is easy to understand that the common people looked on at the spoliation of the monasteries with indifference. It meant to them

*Atkinson, *Cambridge described and illustrated.*
† *C.A.S. 8vo. Publications, No.* 39.

only a change of landlord, and perhaps a chance of buying small pieces of land. They would not know at the time, that the lay landlord would be a much harder man to deal with than the religious man, and so they accepted the change with complaisance. Also, with regard to the lamp and obit lands, which included strips of land in the open field, closes of pasture, osier holts, windmills and other property, which had been bequeathed by their pious ancestors to provide masses and candles before the altar or image of their favourite saint. The confiscation of these deprived only one man, the parish priest or the chantry chaplain, of income. Certainly, the people lost all the benefits to be derived from the masses for which the rents were paid, but in the tempest of irreligion which was sweeping over the land, it might seem to the people that it did not matter much about masses, and perhaps it was best that the fat chantry priest should be made to work for his living! * But with the gildhalls, the feeling must have been very different, for they were the centre of village life. They were a source of pleasure to mind and body, and of profit to the pocket. For here folk met at supper on feast days, here they paid their offerings at the appointed time and received their weekly dole when they were no longer able to work. Here they came to pay for the hire of the cows which had brought them in much profit in the way of calves and milk during the past season. And here the brethren and sistren assembled on saints' days and funerals, and formed a procession to the church. Perhaps also the gild chaplain, if the gild was rich enough to maintain one, lived in the room over the gildhall. He was always willing and able to help them in any matter connected with reading and writing, of which hard accomplishments the ordinary villager knew nothing. And now they were told that Parliament† had

* In a survey of a chantry at Wimpole, Cambs., several of the witnesses speak of "a great priest dwelling in a house not far from Mr. Chichley at Wimple, called great Sir Robert."—*Excheq. Dep. by Com.* 29—30 *Eliz. Mich. No.* 2.

† Sir Edward North, and James Dyer, Esquire, were the members for Cambridgeshire in 1546, when the acts suppressing gilds were passed.

passed a law which would make them give up their gild-halls with all things belonging thereto, tables, chairs, brass pots, fireirons, wooden trenchers and spoons, gild stock-cows, corn and money, as well as the lamp and rood lands, and all this because these things were said to make them superstitious and friends of the Pope of Rome. It was hard to believe, and yet down came the commissioners from his majesty's exchequer, and made inquiry into the value of these things, and wrote it all down in a book. But the simple villagers often proved themselves more than a match for the clerks of the exchequer, and effectually concealed much from their knowledge, both gild halls, brass pots and rood lands. Only for a time, however. The exchequer had long ears, and commission after commission was sent down into the country, until every gild cottage, close of pasture, and platter had been licked up by the insatiable office at Westminster. The process of confiscation took some years. The act was passed in 1547 and at least as late as 1585, the search was still going on. During the reign of Elizabeth at least twelve commissions were specially sent down into Cambridgeshire to enquire about 'concealed lands.' The work was difficult, because in order to get information a local person had to turn informer, and it was the local people who were the losers. The informations read strangely nowadays. The Anglo-Saxon chronicle complains about the exactness with which the Domesday survey was carried out, how every yard land, every ox and pig, were written down, and speaks of it as being shameful in a King. To us there seems no injustice in this—certainly no injustice to the lower orders, the hardships, if any, fell on the rich alone. Our feeling with regard to the great survey is admiration, admiration for the mind which could conceive and carry out such a design. But of some of these

* There were two Acts. (1.) 37 Hen. viii. c. 4. by which all possessions of brotherhoods, fraternities, gilds, chantries, free chapels, &c., were vested in the crown, and the King empowered to send out commissioners to seize their property, that they might be used and exercised to more godly and virtuous purposes! (2.) 1 Edward vi. c. 14., which repeated the provisions of the former Act.

Elizabethan surveys, we can only speak with contempt; one of them states that 'in the parish of Great Wilbraham in the Co of Cambs. is one brasse panne formerly belonging to the guild which used to be held there, but now in the possession of Richard Rande and concealed from her Majesty the Queen. The value is 20d.'* This is truly shameful, and there are other cases almost as bad as this.†

The earliest information we have concerning the customs of village gilds is contained in the gild certificates of Richard the Second. In the year 1388, on the first day of November, a writ was sent to the sheriff of each County‡ to make proclamation in all the cities, boroughs, and market towns of his bailliwick, ordering the custodians, aldermen, or chief men of gilds to return forthwith into chancery a certificate properly authenticated, containing an account of the gilds, giving the origin, by whom and when founded, the objects for which they existed, the nature of the meetings and the amount of property held in lands and goods. These returns, were to be sent to Westminster by the second of February following, on pain of forfeiture of all lands and goods. Miss Bateson§ thinks the primary purpose for which these returns were required, was to discover how far it might be necessary to check the passing of property into the 'dead hand' of the saints who were

* See appendix for the whole inquisition.

† On February 19th, 13 Elizabeth "They also certify that there is one house or tenement called the yeldhall with close of land adjoining, containing about a rood in Iklington appointed for maintaining a gild commonly called a guyld, every year for ever, which tenement is now or was lately in the occupation of the guardians of the parish church of Iklington, and ought to be in the Queen's hands by reason of the act of Parliament passed 1 Edward vi. The yeldhall and close are worth 6d. a year clear."—*Exchequer Special commission*, 2885. And in 1561 a jury at Newmarket stated that in Chippenham was one tenement called the Guyldhall and one acre and a half of land, of the annual value of 8d., lately belonging to the gilde of Chippenham, and in the parish of St. Mary, Ely, was a ruined tenement called the guyldehall, of the annual value of 4d.—*Excheq. Sp. Com.*, 2907.

‡ See Toulmin Smith's *English Gilds* p. 127—9. Sir Wm. Cheney of Long Stanton was then sheriff of Cambs. and Hunts., and must have had a busy time during this month of November going round to all the market towns to make proclamation, for they were more numerous than they are now—Linton, Foulmer, Clopton, and many others.

§ *Cambridge Gild Records*, p. xxviij.

the patrons of these communities, and quotes the statute 15 Richard II, c. 5, which brought gilds under the statute *de religiosis*. But when we consider the paltry amount of property possessed by the Cambridgeshire village gilds, it does not seem likely that this explanation applies to them. Another reason is suggested by a passage in the King's proclamation asking for information 'as to the manner and form of the oaths, gatherings, feasts, and general meetings of the brethren and sisteren.' Is it not possible that one of the objects of these returns was to find out if any illegal meetings were held under shelter of the gilds? Only seven years previously, the country had been convulsed by the peasant insurrection,* and according to evidence given at the trials of the rebels, the minds of the peasantry had been inflamed by doctrines promulgated at secret meetings. Many gilds were started at the beginning of King Richard's reign, and it seems very probable that the authorities were looking at them as possible sources of social unrest.

In the village certificates there are only five references to this particular clause in the proclamation. The gild of the Resurrection at Chesterton stated that 'the brothers and sisters held no gatherings *(congregationes)* or general meetings *(assemblias)* except for hearing the account of the alderman and custodians, or when the alderman called several of the brethren before him to have better counsel on the matter, when anyone wished to enter the brotherhood.' The gild of St. Catherine at the same place made a similar return. The Mary gild there, stated that 'they do not hold drinkings, or general meetings or assemblies, nor make allegiances, nor take oaths, save that a brother on entry promises to give his portion towards keeping up the lights, etc., and that once a year they assemble in any honest place and hear the account of the custos.'† At Bottisham and Swaffham Bulbeck, the Trinity and Holy Cross gilds state that

* Cambridgeshire was particularly affected. See Cooper's *Annals*, Vol. I, p. 120—4. *East Anglian*, Vol. vi. p. 81, 97, &c., and Powell *The Rising in East Anglia in* 1381. The Parliament which ordered the return of the gild certificates was held at Cambridge.

† Chancery Gild Certificate, 13, 14, 15,

neither custos nor ordinary member is in anyway bound by oath or fealty.*

Whether these gilds flourished more in the Eastern Counties than elsewhere or not, a great number of certificates are now in existence from that part than from any other. Cambridgeshire has fifty-eight of which eight belong to the town of Cambridge, eleven to the City of Ely, and six to Wisbech, leaving thirty-three for small towns and villages. These certi-ficates are of varying interest, according to the details given of the customs of the gilds. They are mostly written in Latin, but some are in French, and one or two in a mixture of both languages. Several different forms will be given in the appendix to this paper. Many gild certificates, including some for the town of Cambridge, are in *English Gilds* collected by Toulmin Smith for E.E.T.S. in 1870, and a volume called *Cambridge Gild Records* has been ably edited by Miss Mary Bateson for the Cambridge Antiquarian Society. But none of the Certificates from which my notes have been taken have been printed, except those of Bottisham (in Hailstone's *History*) and March (*Fenland N. & Q.*, vol v., p. 206.)

It must be borne in mind that the remarks in this section refer only to gilds as they existed in the time of Richard II. No village gild customs of a later date, with the exception of those of Dullingham, have come to my notice, and that exception will be specially dealt with.

It is hardly probable that all the certificates which were returned into Chancery in 1389 have been preserved. The condition of some of these existing, Littleport, for instance, which is hardly legible, show what risks of destruction they have gone through. Hence it is not wise to make positive statements concerning the origin of village gilds in Cambridgeshire, but the information we possess points to these being of a purely religious origin. In the majority of cases their object was either to keep up lights

* Ibidem, Nos. 3 and 33. These two certificates were drawn up by the same scribe. A full translation ot the Bottisham certificate is given in the supplement to Hailstone's "*History of Bottisham.*"

before an altar or image, or to repair the parish church and furniture. In a few, the burial of the dead was provided for and masses said for their souls, and in six only was there any provision made for relief of the sick or infirm. The gilds of the simplest character were those of Sawston, Pampisford* and Whittlesford. These were evidently drawn up by the same scribe, as the wording is alike in each, and even the spelling is almost identical. They simply state that some bushels of barley had been put out to increase in order to provide funds for the repair of the church roof, which could not be done without the aid of the gild. They therefore pray to God that their purpose be not disturbed. Usually the date and name of the gild is given first, then the object for which it was founded, with the names of the founders, The ordinances and customs follow, and these are the most important part. A valuation of the lands, goods, and chattels finishes it. It will be convenient to consider these certificates together under various headings.

1. *Date of foundation.* The earliest gilds were in the towns. The gild of St. Mary at Cambridge was probably founded between 1279 and 1284† At Ely the gild of St. Etheldreda in the church of Holy Trinity was founded 'more than 100 years' before the date of the certificate, and the gild of St. Peter in the same church more than eighty years before. The earliest dated village gild is that of the Resurrection at Chesterton, 1336. Other dates are Wisbech (St. Peter's), 1327.† Chatteris (Holy Trinity), 1334, Haslingfield (Assumption), 1343, Stretham (St. Mary), 1344, (Corpus Christi) 1350, Stowe *cum* Quy (St. John Baptist), 1358, Chesterton (St. Katherine and St. Mary), 1377, Tydd St. Giles (Holy Cross), and Levington (Assumption), 1386. The four gilds at Littleport were started in 1377(two), 1380 and 1382. The gild of St. Mary at Tydd St. Giles was founded "immediately after the first pestilence," i.e. in 1349. The gild at Swaffham Bulbeck and Elm were

*See Appendix.

† *Cambridge Gild Records, p. viij.*

‡ The other three gilds here only date from Richard II.

founded 'beyond the memory of man,' and at March 'of old.' These expressions may mean little or much. They may mean that the living inhabitants were ignorant of the date of origin, or that the gild might have been ancient. For it is a well known fact that gilds existed in England before the Norman conquest. The laws of a gild of Thanes at Cambridge about A.D. 1050 are printed in Cooper's *Annals* I. 15. These laws are similar to the ordinances of the Chancery Gild Certificates—an oath on entry, a reeve or warden, burial at the expense of the gild, followed by a feast and almsgiving, and a common fine for breaking rules. The laws of gilds at Exeter, Woodbury and Abbotsbury before the Conquest have also survived. And if we go further back and further afield we find a gild existing at Lanuviam in Italy, A.D. 133, the rules of which might very well have served as a pattern for those shown in the Chancery Gild Certificates of Richard II. I do not mean to suggest that the village gilds are a survival of the Roman occupation of Britain, but only to point out that they were not an invention of the fourteenth century.

2. *Origin of the gilds.* The object of St. Katherine's gild at Chesterton, was to repair a certain altar of St. Katherine in Chesterton church, which in 1377 had become old and unworthy, and the roof above it ruinous. The gild of Holy Trinity, Bottisham, was founded to the honour of the Trinity and for keeping a wax light burning before the image of the Trinity on feast days, for the repair of the church, for the renovation of vestments, books and other ornaments in it, and for the aid of the poor and feeble of the village. The gild of St. Katherine at Elm was founded for keeping a light before the image of that saint. The gild of the Assumption at Haslingfield was founded about 1343 by Wm. Sterne John Bonde and others, to provide a chaplain to say divine service in chapel newly built in Haslingfield.* The gild of the Assumption at Leverington was begun on Wednesday in the feast of St. Mary 1380, by William Everard

* This was the chapel of our lady of White Hill. See Conybeare, *History of Cambs.*, p. 144.

and Simon May, chaplains, and other worthy men, for amending the image of the blessed Mary in a picture, and for keeping up a chapel in honour of the Virgin and a chaplain to say mass in it. The gild of Corpus Christi at Stretham was founded for keeping up thirty-six candles before the Corpus Christi at the proper feast. The gild of the blessed Mary at Tydd St. Giles was begun by William Everswell chaplain, and Nicholas Clerk, who wishing to do something for the improvement of their lives, and of their souls when they should leave this world, (*ab hac luce migraverunt*) founded a chaplaincy, and got others to join them. But the brethren were never to exceed twelve in number, and when any brother died, the number was always to be kept up by the election of another fit person. In this limit of numbers, the gild differs from all the other village gilds of Cambridgeshire. The gild of the Purification of B.V.M. in Stretham church was founded to provide twelve candles at major and minor feasts.*

3. *Gild property.* The landed property of the gilds in the reign of Richard II. was small. The only possible reference to a gildhall is in the case of the gild of the Assumption in Haslingfield, where the certificate includes a copy of the royal licence to Robert Scales to give a messuage and 50 acres of land to the aldermen and brethren of the gild. It seems probable that gildhalls were a later development. If each village had possessed a hall or house in the fourteenth century, as each undoubtedly did in the sixteenth century, it would surely have been mentioned in the certificates. But we find that at Bottisham the brethren held their meetings in a place fixed by the custodian. At Stretham they meet at a 'certain place.' At Tydd, at any honest place. The Gild of SS. Peter and Paul in the church of St. Peter by the Castle, Cambridge, had no fixed abode in 1448.† Perhaps the gild feasts were not such a prominent feature of gilds in the earlier period of their existence as they became later. The usual return

* From this certificate we learn that the King's proclamation was made in the small village of Stretham, and that the return was made on January 31st.

† In the abstract of the ordinances of the gild of St. Peter the Apostle at Wisbech given in the Appendix (*Certificate* 41) a "hall" is mentioned.

under the head of property, is that the gild possessed no lands or tenements, but a certain amount of money. Only four village gilds had any land beside Haslingfield, which has already been mentioned. Chesterton (Resurrection) had 18 acres belonging to the royal manor of Chesterton. This had been surrendered into the hands of the lord of the manor about the time of the first pestilence (1349) on the understanding that the profits thereof should be given towards the expenses of the gild. An annual sum of 18s. was derived from this source. This gild went on increasing in riches, for at the time of the suppression (1547) its property was of the clear annual value of £2 7s. 6d. In 1389, this gild had some stock in hand, viz.: 15 quarters of barley worth 35s.; 200 pounds of wax for candles, worth 112s.; 13 quarters and 1 bushel of malt, which was of no value because the brewing plant was out of order and too old to be mended. But it was the sum of money which they had laid out on the church, which shows their prosperity. For a new Easter Sepulchre they had given £10.; towards building a bell tower they had expended £11; towards buying two bells £18, and for masses for the souls of dead brethren they had paid 55 marks (£36 13s. 4d.) At this date, money had nearly twenty times its present purchasing value, so that this gild must have had some power in the parish. Two other gilds in the parish also had land. St. Katherine's gild held half an acre of the royal manor and had 10 quarters of barley worth 23s. 4d., and moreover, one of the brethren named Geoffrey Aldrede had lately placed an acre of land at mortgage for the use of the gild at 30s., which money was probably lent to some trusty member to trade with. The St. Mary gild held an acre of land of the Prior of Barnwell, and possessed 10 quarters of oats worth 23s. 4d. The St. Mary gild at Stretham possessed three roods of land and goods to value of sixty-seven shillings. St. Katherine's gild at Elm possessed a dozen cows, given by the brethren, which were let out, and brought in 2s. a year each. Some gilds were returned as having neither lands, tenements or chattels, but most of them had small sums of money. Bottisham St. Mary had 64s. 10½d.; Tydd St. Giles

St. Mary gild had 5 marks for a chaplain's stipend; Stretham Corpus Christi had chattels to value of 60s.; Sawston, Whittlesford and Pampisford had corn of the respective values of 100s., 50s. and 20s. Stow St. John had 22s. 4d. in money.

4. *The Customs.* The customs of Cambridgeshire gilds as shown by the certificates of 1389, may not contain anything remarkable, yet include some curious items. The usual items are that they make provision for candles before the altar or image of their patron saint, for processions on feast days, for funerals of brethren, and for the relief of indigent members. They also prescribe the conditions of entry for new members, the mode of election of officers, and the day and hour of general meetings. The conditions of entry do not vary much. There was usually an entrance fee. At Chesterton (Resurrection) the original custom was for the novice to give just as much as he pleased, but afterwards the entrance fee was fixed at five shillings. This was equal to almost as many pounds of our money (In some of the Cambridge gilds the entrance fee was more than double as much as this). Each member was to give two pence a year towards expenses and a farthing at the dedication festival and to swear by the common faith *(fide media)* to be a faithful brother. At Bottisham the entrance fee was 4 bushels of barley and 2½ lbs. of wax, and the brethren, although enjoined to behave faithfully to the gild, were to be held by no oath. At Swaffham Bulbeck the conditions were the same. At Stow Quy a fine of a pound of wax was imposed for breaking an ordinance. At Stretham (Corpus Christi) 2lbs. of wax and a bushel of barley was the entrance fee, and in addition a penny had to be given to the custodian and a half-penny each to clerk and dean. Moreover every member was liable to be called upon to take charge of the gild stock, and trade with it for the profit of the gild, and if he refused, a fine of a bushel of oats was imposed. At one of the Chatteris gilds an entrance fee of two shillings was charged, and in the other a payment of sixpence a year was expected. The officers of the gilds had various names. Sometimes only a single

custodian or alderman is mentioned, who was elected every year and was the ruling power of the society, but more often there were several under officials. At Leverington there was an alderman as ruler, four wardens,* who were to receive and spend the money of the gild with the advice of the alderman, a clerk to write out the accounts and a dean for collecting money and summoning members to meetings. At Chatteris (St. Peter) there were two wardens (*gardiani*) as well as an alderman, and at Chesterton there were the same.

5. *Meetings.* It was customary for all brethren to meet at the dedication festival, and after attending mass to transact gild business and then in some cases have dinner or supper together. At Bottisham (Holy Trinity) all members were to assemble at vespers on the vigil of Holy Trinity, and devoutly hear mass, 'remaining unto the very end.' Mass being finished, they were to go to a place chosen by the custodian and dine at their own expense. At Chesterton (Resurrection) the brethren were to assemble on the octave of Easter, and go in solemn procession to church, where the alderman gave a penny and the brethren and sisters a farthing each at high mass. At Stow Quy (St. John Baptist) the meeting was to be as the vigils of St. John at vespers, and at high mass on the nativity of St. John, when the custodian gave a penny and the others a half-penny. After nones on this day the members were to meet and cast up accounts. At Stretham (Corpus Christi) all were to attend church at Corpus Christi, and anyone absent at the opening was fined a penny And on St. Clement's day after mass they were to meet at a certain place and discuss the business of the gild. At Tydd (St. Giles) they were to attend vespers on the vigil of that feast, high mass on the day, and vespers following. At the same place (St. Mary) they were to meet at mass on the feast of the assumption and afterwards to feast with their friends in any honest place. And on the same day it was ordained that all the brethren

* *Scabini*, (Martin, *Record Interpreter*), derives the word from French *échevin*. It is apparently the same as the 'skevin' of Miss Bateson, *Cambridge Gild Records*, p. xxxiv.

should have one mass of requiem for dead brethren, and this being finished, they ought immediately to cast up the gild accounts and fix the chaplain's stipend. The modern church parade and club feasts of benefit societies are not survivals of these customs of the gilds, although they might be supposed to be.

6. *Burial Services.* Most of the gilds made provision for masses to be said for dead brethren, and in addition, in some cases, directions are given about funerals. At Chesterton, each member was to swear to come to every brother's funeral, if he was within three miles, or to pay a pound of wax. But if infirm, he could be excused by a licence from the alderman. Two torches were to be provided for placing round the corpse when borne to the church, and thirty masses were to be said at the expense of the gild. At Stow Quy, if a member died *(ab hoc seculo emigravit)* within seven leagues* of the place, he was to be buried by the gild there, at the expense of his own goods, if they sufficed, otherwise at the expense of the gild. At Tydd, the proctor was to suffer the bellman to go round the town ringing his bell, to make all men pray for the soul of the defunct, and to make all the brethren come to mass *(ad missam cum nota)*; at which time each brother was to give a penny and the brotherhood twenty pence in bread to the poor. At Stretham it was ordained that if any brother should be killed by robbers or die suddenly within twenty 'leagues' of that town, the custodian and such brethren as he should wish for, should go for the body at the expense of the gild. For the dead brother thirty masses were to be said, and all the brethren and sisters were to assemble at *Placebo*, *Dirige*, and at mass with their tapers alight, and give a farthing. Absentees were to be fined four pence, which was to be expended on masses. Anyone refusing to pay the fine was to be dismissed from the fraternity.

7. *Repairs to church and provision of lights.* Some points with regard to this have already been brought forward. At Stow Quy, after the annual casting up of accounts, a

* *Septem leucas* is the term used, but perhaps miles is meant.

sum was to be given towards the repair of the church, according to discretion. At Bottisham the gild of Holy Trinity had 22s. in hand for supporting the Trinity light, all the rest of the money had been spent in buying ornaments for the church in the preceding year, the old ones having been stolen. The Corpus Christi gild in the same place provided thirteen candles, each of half a pound, before the high altar on the vigils of Corpus Christi, and the St. Nicholas gild provided ten wax lights each of half a pound, on the vigils of St. Nicholas. At Chesterton (Resurrection), eight wax lights *(ceeos vocatos nidos)* every feast day, before the cross in the nave, and two torches at the elevation of the host at the principal feasts.

The 'very poor' gild of St. Mary at the same place had agreed to keep 'an honourable light, to wit, thirteen candles, *(cereos vocatos nidos)* at the chantry altar of our Lady. At Tydd, each gild provided candles at the elevation of the host. At March, two candles were provided before the tomb of St. Wyndred. At Swaffham Holy Cross, lights were provided before the rood. At Chatteris St. Mary 'une oreige de cere' weighing three pounds was provided before the Trinity. At Chatteris St. Peter, the gild undertook to provide thirty tapers, each weighing two pounds, for burning 'before the sepulchre from the ninth hour of the day which is called Good Friday, until the morning of Easter day, the time of the resurrection of our Lord.' At Leverington (Assumption), they provided five candles to burn on sundays and feast days at the elevation of the host, and two candles for lighting daily in the chapel at the antiphon, 'Salve regina.'* The keeping up of lights in church is the custom most frequently met with in these certificates,

8. *Relief to the needy.* As these gilds have been called the benefit societies of the middle ages, it might be expected that a considerable amount of space would be taken up under this heading. But unfortunately very little

* "*Salve Regina* was an antiphon sung from Trinity to Advent, and is still used in the Roman church. It does not occur in the Sarum breviary where 'Ad te levavi oculos meos' is said instead, but it is in the *Horae* of the Sarum primer at the end of compline of our lady, and would probably be used by gilds, who said the little office of our lady."

information is forthcoming. Of the gilds in the larger villages few certificates have survived, or I might have been able to say more about it. To us in the twentieth century this is probably the most interesting part of the whole matter. We may assume that many gilds never at any period of their existence gave relief to needy members. But in most of the larger villages there was in all probability, during the fifteenth century, a religious brotherhood which helped its poorer members. In only six of village gild certificates is there any mention of relief. At Chesterton; Littleport (2); Stow-juxta-Quy, and Stretham (2). At Chesterton* the allowance was threepence per week. At Stow the ordinance ran, 'If any brother becomes poor so that he cannot live on his own means honestly, as he was aforetime wont to do, then each week of the year, he shall receive seven pence of the goods of the gild until his death, or until by divine grace he shall arrive at a better state.' At Stretham (*Corpus Christi*), 'also if any brother should lose his eyes, feet or any other member, so that he cannot work for his own sustenance, nor out of his own goods live, then every week he shall have three pence for his victuals and once a year a coat worth eighteen pence and a pair of shoes worth sixpence and these he shall have at the expence of the gild.' The gild of the Purification B.V.M. at Stretham had a similar ordinance with the addition 'as long as the goods of the gild last.' The original of the phrase translated a pair of shoes is *un' par' secular*,' which translation is only guesswork. At Littleport the gilds of St. George and Corpus Christi allowed three pence a week as long as the goods of the gild held out. In the Stow Quy certificate there is no mention of any annual payment and the entrance fee was only four bushels of barley. The gild possessed no landed property and the extent of its goods and chattels was twenty-two shillings in money, and this was liable to be spent in church repairs. Such a society which offered seven pence a week to infirm members was not

*See Appendix.

on a sound financial basis according to modern ideas. The absence of any annual payment was the rule in these village gilds, the only exceptions being the gild of the Resurrection at Chesterton where an Easter offering of 2d. was required of each member, the gild in the parish church of Chatteris where sixpence a year was paid, and the gilds of Holy Cross and St. Giles at Tydd. St. Giles, where one and two bushels of bere were given annually to the stock. The three latter were purely religious gilds. It would seem almost that there was some other means of keeping up the funds. Voluntary gifts and legacies may have done something towards it, but at best were precarious. I have met with no mention of the Stow gild in the sixteenth century, perhaps it had become insolvent long before. One is inclined to be curious as to what rules, if any, existed about granting relief. The most stringent rules are now required to prevent the abuse of relief by malingerers, who as soon as hard work or bad weather begins, apply to the doctor to 'go on the club.' The ordinary farm labourer now gets 12s. a week when in full work, and 10s. a week when 'on his club.' His fourteenth century fellow earned only one shilling a week, and got in one case sevenpence, in others, threepence per week when infirm. But he was perhaps just as well off, for he was content with the bare necessities of life. The gilds at Bottisham and Swaffham, had for one of their objects 'the relief of the poor whilst resting under ecclesiastical censure,' whatever that may mean. But what form the relief took is not stated.

In all the village certificates excepting two, there is mention of sisters as well as brothers. The gild of St. Mary at Tydd St. Giles consisted of twelve brethren only, and no sisters are mentioned in connection with the gild of the Assumption at Haslingfield. Whether unmarried women were admitted as members of the mixed gilds there is no means of knowing. But they were admitted to two of the Cambridge Gilds.* Some

**Cambridge Gild Records*, p. xxix.

of the town gilds excluded men of certain occupations. The Trinity gild in Trinity church, excluded priests, and the Annunciation gild in Great St. Mary's excluded bakers.* None of the village gilds were so exclusive.

There are several gilds mentioned in the gild certificates of 1389, of which no trace can be found in the sixteenth century. Some gilds such as that of Pampisford for the repair of the church, having served their purpose, were allowed to lapse. At Swaffham Bulbeck there were four gilds in 1389, but not one of these is mentioned in sixteenth century wills, although another gild is mentioned. At Stow Quy, where there was a gild of St. John in 1389, founded thirty years before, I have found no further reference to a gild, but Blomefield states that there was a gild of All Saints there.† In 1450 John Austey founded a chantry of St. Anne here. At Bottisham there are returns for six gilds in 1389, but only two of these are mentioned in the sixteenth century, whilst a seventh appears.

9. *Gilds in the Sixteenth Century.* From 1389 to 1517 is a long jump, but no records of the customs of village gilds have turned up between these dates, although of course there are references to gilds in the wills of the fifteenth century. In 1517 the gild of St. James at Dullingham, which had existed from ancient times, was renewed and the statutes were entered in the parish book. This book was seen by Thomas Baker in the eighteenth century, and he copied the statutes into his volume 36, now in the University Library. The statutes are nine in number, and are written in English. The following is an abstract of them. The entrance fee was 12d. for each couple, or 6d. for each single person. If any brother or sister died within three miles of the place, all the others were to keep an 'offering' for him, that is, to give the curate a farthing, 'at the s^d alderman's syght' which was to be given to the poor. All brethren and sisters, who on account of poverty were unable to pay for their costs at the gild hall‡ were to

*Ibidem. † *Gough MS., Cambs. 3.*

‡ This gildhall was sold to Cicely Pickerell in 1552, Pat. 5, Eliz. pt. 5.

come thither on Saturday night, and have their Sunday dinner and supper and Monday dinner given them 'as every other of the brothers and sisters shall have.'—which seems to mean that they were in the habit of feeding together on those days. Any members unable through sickness to attend, were to have their parts sent home to them. Any members who shall 'fortune to departe or by bedryd' and have no goods, shall have 15d. from the gild. Every member was to pay a peck of malt or money after the rate of the town—it is not stated how often this was paid. The officers were an alderman, chosen annually by his predecessor, he was to have been an unofficial member for six years, and could not refuse under a penalty of 6s. 8d.; a 'catter,' chosen under the same conditions, but the term was five years and the penalty 3s. 4d. There is no further mention of this officer, and I cannot find the word in any glossaries at my disposal. A steward was chosen under the same conditions as the 'catter.' The alderman was to brew and bake and lodge the mastrick and the cook if they were strangers. Each couple was to supply half a bushel of malt, wheat was to be at the expense of the gild. Every member having gild stock, should show his surety to the new officers, and pay interest at the usual rate.* The concluding statute is so curious that I shall quote it in full. "Also whereas tymys paste dyvers personys hathe had of the bolokys of the gyld and at the rekenynge day hathe alleged and sayd that the bolokys hath goon fere myleche and had no calfe, by the wch the gylde hath had grett detriment, therefor it is agreed that whoso shall have ony of them fro thys day forward shall pay 2s. a yere for the ferene whether yt or they go fere myleche or nott, so the gild to stand to the adventur of the s^{d} cattill except yt shall be lawfully proved in the defaut of the keeper or firmit by evident profs had or knowen." From this it seems that some members who had hired a cow belonging to the gild, had tried to avoid payment for it, on the ground that it had been profitless,

* "Gyve for the increase of the noble after the rate, as hathe byn in tymys paste."

but henceforth the hirers had to take them for better or worse.* It will be noticed that the customs of the gild differ widely from the customs of the 1389 gilds. There is no mention of religious services at all, and great prominence is given to the secular matters of feeding and relief. It may be, of course, that there were other statutes relating to masses, the secular part of the gild only having been renewed. There is reason to believe however, that the business of eating and drinking occupied a far more prominent position at this time than in 1389. The lists of cooking and eating utensils made when the gilds were suppressed† and the frequent bequests of such articles point to this.‡

The religious element was still very much to the front in some gilds. In 1329, Margaret Pepis of Cottenham left eightpence to every gild within the town keeping a light within the church, 'so that they come with their banners to bring my body to burial and to each banner bearer a penny.' In 1524 John Marsh of West Wratting left 10s. to buy an image of St. Anne for the church, and three pounds of wax to the beginning of a light before it 'to the intent that the brethren and sistren of the

* Two shillings was the usual price for the use of a cow for a year. In 1523, Dame Anne St. George left a cow to St. Anne's gild, Foxton, which was to be let out to a poor body at 2s. a year. In 1389. the cows belonging to Elm gild were let out at the same rate, so prices had not altered much in the meantime. In 1532 William Leder *alias* Tyler left a cow to Dullingham St. James, and in 1527, Edward Sander left to our lady's gilde Dullingham, 'a fermable cow or parte of one to kepe an obit yearly after the custom of the said gilde."

† See *East Anglian*, vol. ix, p. 311—2., where are inventories of the Fraternities of Chesterton, Borough, Bassingbourn, Gamlingay, and Downham.

‡ Thus in 1522 Audry Swan left her 'best brasse pot, a silver spoon, a pewter dish, a platter and saucer' to gild of St. John, Duxford, and a platter to gild of St. Peter's, and Alice Robwell left to same gild two pewter platters and two saucers. In 1520 Robert Frevyll Esqre left to Corpus Xti gild Little Shelford, a tablecloth and a garnish of pewter. In 1517 Robert Knocke left to Horseheath gild a brass pan with an upright bend, a brass pot with three feet, and 5 pewter platters.

Emmota Sanders of Milton, 1521 left to gild of All Saints a cauldron, to gild of St. Katherine a kettle with a bell. The gild of St. Thomas a Becket at Grantchester received legacies of a comb of barley, a quarter of malt, twenty shillings, a tablecloth, a pewter dish and platter.

In 1529 John Kent of Croxton left to St. Andrew's shrine 4d., and to St. Katherine gild as much 'wheat and malte as shall find the brethren and sistren a dyner and a supper, the next year after that Wm. Ratforth do keep for his mother.'

gild of St. Anne may maintain it hereafter.' This must have been rather an expensive legacy to the gild. In 1521 Thomas Quye of Great Abington left an acre of land to St. Anne's gild and 13s. 4d. to the painting of St. Anne's tabernacle. In 1527 Margaret Gardyner of Little Shelford left her house named 'Cocks' to be sold, and 15 marks given to the aldermen of the Corpus Christi gild, for her husband's and her obit for ever.* At Chesterton, where in 1389 the gild of the Resurrection was in such a flourishing condition, the same gild was still strong in its religious element. About 1536 a return was made to the King's Commissioners concerning this gild. Thomas Blithe, Bachelor of Divinity was alderman. The gild had land to the value of 13s. 4d., which had been left 'to the fyndyng of a prest to synge Jhesus masse wekelie every fridey in Chesterton church for ever.' The keeping of a light about the Sepulchre was also one of the gild's duties.†

Many gilds had a stock of money which was lent out to members, who probably paid interest for it. Chesterton (Resurrection) had £4, lent to five men. Oakington (Our Lady) also had stockmoney, for when Thomas Barker died in 1521, he held 23s. belonging to the gild. And Wm. Ashbe of Hinton who died in 1523, had 10s. belonging to the gild of St. Katherin and 3s. to the Holy Rood gild. The gilds at Burwell, Balsham, Linton, Pampisford, Westley, Whittlesford and Wilburton also had gild money, the first named as much as £12.‡

* Other instances are at Hinxton where Thomas Swan in 1518 left a quarter of barley to our lady's gild, and half a mark towards painting her tabernacle and John Faoduck left 4 bushels to the same gild and a hive of been to keep a light before St. John the Baptist. At Over in 1523 Rose Cocke left half a dozen pewters and a tablecloth to the gild and a mark towards making the tabernacle of our lady.

In 1528 Thomas Howling of Horningsea left his house to his wife and daughter with remainder "to our lady's gild, to keep a dirige and mass for my soul and Emma's my wife's spending every year 2s.

In 1524 Thos. Petche of Soham directed that out of the profits of certain lands, 13s. 4d. should be yearly paid to the Corpus Christi gild priest in Soham for ever, 'as long as the brethren and sistren of the same gild will maintain any honest priest there singing or sayen mass.'

† See Appendix.

‡ *Lay Subsidies* 82/191, 82/192, 82/204, 82/207, 82/210. The reference to Westley gild is the only one I have found. The 'plough stock' taxed at Newton, the church stock at Grantchester, and the town money at Isleham, may be the same as gild stock.

Some of the legacies which the gilds received must have involved the officers in some trouble occasionally. For instance in 1526, Wm. Walshe of Great Shelford left money as follows. 'To my eldest daughter Mary, 5 marks and a great brass pot, to Ann my daughter, 5 marks, and the 10 marks to be delivered to the aldermen of St. Anne's and our Lady's gilds, who are to bring in every year the stock and encrease, and take of every noble 4d. for the gild's advantage, till they be married, and if they die before, 5 marks to remain to the gilds and 5 to my wife.' And the following bequest of Wm. Mylsent the elder of Great Linton in 1523, threw some responsibility on the Trinity gild there. Mylsent directed that two almshouses were to be built on the gild land, for four poor men and women. Over the living rooms was to be made a chamber for storing corn, which was to be let on hire and the proceeds used for keeping the buildings in repair.* If his assignes did not carry out these arrangements, the churchwardens and aldermen were to take the matter in hand.

It has already been remarked that gildhalls were a late development of village gilds. Although there is no mention of them in the earlier records, at the time of the suppression probably every gild had a hall. About the beginning of the sixteenth century, there are several references to gildhalls being built. At Elsworth in 1528, Thomas Newman left 20s. towards the building of the church house, at Connington in 1521, Henry Smith left 20s. towards the reparation of the church house, at Landbeach in 1518, there was a bequest of 11s. towards making a house for the gild, and at Linton, Alice widow of Robert Mylsent, in 1499 left 5 marks towards building the new gildhall. In some cases the only evidence we have of the existence of a gild is the record of the sale by Edward the Sixth or Elizabeth of its gild hall. Shudy Camps, Castle Camps, Stapleford, West Wickham and Witchford are cases in point. The patent rolls bear

* This building is still existing. It is now called the Rectory farm and stands near the church. It was called gildhall farm until a few years ago, and part of the upper storey was used as a granary.

witness to 48 sales of gildhalls in Cambridgeshire villages, of which 38 were by Queen Elizabeth, most of them in the thirteenth and fourteenth years of her reign. Two men named James and Grey bought twelve.* One would expect to find some record of the resale of these small properties. But amongst the Feet of Fines, one of the commonest records of land sales, there is no resale of any of these 48 gildhalls, during the reign of Elizabeth. One would like to come to the conclusion that the crown grantee never got possession of these small plots of the people's land. We can quite understand that the villagers did not give up possession of their gildhalls very readily. The people of Chippenham managed to keep possession of theirs until 1561, when its existence was betrayed to a royal commission, and it was sold eight years later. At Ickleton the gildhall escaped until 1570, when it was confiscated and at once sold. In some cases the village seem to have retained possession, as at Whittlesford, and at Melbourn, where it formed part of the town estate until very recently. At Great Abington, a messuage, sometime called the gildhall was bequeathed by Henry Amy to his son John in 1572. At Linton a messuage called the gildhall was left by John Lone Esqr., to his wife in 1699. It was then inhabited by two families. A few years earlier, some repairs at the gildhall, apparently an almshouse, had been done at the expense of the parish.

If there were more than one gild in a village, usually the same hall was used for each. That several gilds in the same village had common property is proved by the will of Wm. Bowyer of Harston in 1521:—'My great spit to the gilds in Harston' (St. Stephen, Our Lady, All Saints), and the following extract from the will of Wm. Batell of Fulbourn, proved 24 June, 1526, points to the same conclusion:—'I give to the gildhall in Fulbourn, and to all the gilds holden there and kept in the same, my great spet, with my cobbouds longing to the same, which spet and cobbouds, I will be common to every man eny gret fest or dener as well within the said

* See appendix for the record of this sale.

gildhall to be holden as in any other place within the said town, and after eny said dener and feist is endet, the said spit and cobbouds to be delivered into the said gildhall unto the custodie of the wardens having all other stuff of the same hall in their keeping, there to remain for evermore, and the said wardens to make answer, and account to the parishioners of both the said churches every yere at such tyme as they make their account of all other stuff remayning within the said gildhall.' In Fulbourn *All Saints*, the gilds were St. John the Baptist, Our Lady, The Assumption; in Fulbourn *St. Vigors*, St. Vigors, and St. Stephen.

One village had two gildhalls. The small village of Wimblington had two gilds, Holy Trinity and Purification, and two halls, one of which was sold in 1570 to Edward Forth, and another in 1571 to Richard Hill.

The gildhall although built by the town was usually on land belonging to the lord of the manor. Thus at Landbeach in 1527 we read 'M^d that the towne house was bylded at the common charge of the township.' In 1530 'it was agreed between both ye lords of the towne that from hence the commoners of this town shall pay to either lord 1d. a year for the gild hall.' The gild hall at Melbourn stood on land belonging to the Bury manor.

Some gildhalls were pulled down after their suppression. Thus in 1570 at Horseheath was sold the land on which the gildhall formerly stood and which had lately been pulled down and carried away by Sir Giles Alington, Kt. and at March there was sold a tenement called the gildhall and an acre of land on which was built the house of the gild of St. Wyndred.*

During the reign of Queen Mary there was probably a revival of interest in gilds as there was in monasticism. The latest reference to a village gild I have met with belongs to the last year of her reign. Sir Phillip Parys, Kt. of Little Linton, Cambs. by his will made 10 June, 155$\frac{7}{8}$ directed a mass of Requiem to be sung for him on Monday after Candlemas day, in Linton church for

* Patent Roll 13 Elizabeth part 4. A swan mark belonging to this gild was sold at the same time.

fourteen years. And that there should be provided against that day a barrel of good white herrings, which were to be given evenly to every household rich and poor alike. Also that 3s. 4d. 'be bestowed in bread and 3s. 4d. in drink in the said towne after the said dirige and masse yearly at the guyldhall during all the said term.'* This will was not proved until the following January, so that it is probable this direction was not carried out.

Although originally two distinct classes of institutions, at the time of their dissolution, chantries and gilds seem to have been frequently connected, and the terms interchangeable. A short account of the chantry or gild of our lady at Meldreth will illustrate this. There was a chantry in this church at least as early as A.D. 1400, and in 1493 occurs a bequest to the gild of our lady there. In 1502 Christopher Cappe, vicar of Meldreth bequeathed £40 (a large sum in those days) to the said gild to find a priest, and he also left a messuage called the Guyldehall to keep an anniversary.† Next year we find Robert Sutton directing that he should be buried in the chapel of our lady standing in the churchyard of Meldreth.‡ In 1507 Robert Cappe left the corn on the parsonage land to the gild of our lady's chapel. A few years later the feoffees and brethren of our lady's gild in Meldreth appointed a priest to the chantry chapel in the church, and he was to be resident on the said chantry always, except for a month in the year and that at distant times.§ It may be that when the chapel was built in the churchyard, it was used as gildhall as well, and the old hall passed into the hands of the vicar. When the Act for suppressing gilds was passed, surveys and inventories were taken of all their possessions, but comparatively few of these surveys have come down to us. So we are fortunate in possessing a survey of the Meldreth brotherhood. This makes no mention of the lady chapel, but

* *Prerogative Court of Canterbury. Welles* fo. 26.

† *P.C.C. Holgrave* 24/6. ‡ *P.C.C. Holgrave* 6/3.

§ MS. *Rawlinson B.* 278 *p.* 134-5.

it gives details of the lands, which were worth about five pounds a year, and it also enumerates the cooking utensils.* In 1550 the possessions of the late chantry of Meldreth were again surveyed with a view to sale. The particulars show the lands to be the same as those belonging to the brotherhood† and the sale of the same chantry lands is recorded on the Patent Roll of 4th Edward vj. The price was £123 11s. 9½d., being twenty-two times the annual clear value.

Another instance is shown at Haslingfield where we meet with a survey of the possessions of the *chantry or gild* of the Assumption,‡ and in the same place the chalice and vestments belonging to the chantry of the Nativity, were in the possession of the bailiff of the gild of the Nativity.§

We have at least one instance where a gild grew up around a chantry. A revival of interest in the decaying chantry, lead to the formation of a gild, the 'very poor' gild of the B.V.M. Chesterton. The certificate|| states that there was a chantry of B.V.M. in that church which was endowed with certain lands; these having fallen into decay and being productive of no income, about 1377 certain men and women agreed to buy tapers for lighting the altar on feast days and so it began to have the name of gild or brotherhood and the men and women to be called brethren and sistern of the gild. There were some villages in which there were endowed chantries, but no gild, at least I can find no record of any. Isleham, Boxworth, and Little Wilbraham are examples. Perhaps the existence of these chantries obviated the necessity of a religious gild, but it is difficult to understand how a village of the size of Isleham should have remained without a benefit society of some kind.

The frequency with which village gilds existed will be

---

* *Surveys and Rentals* 2/16. In the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* the chantry of Meldreth is valued at £5.

† *Partic. for Grants* 4 *Edw. vj.* Reve and Herdson. Section 2.

‡ *Surveys and Rentals* 2/14. § *S and R* 2/13.

|| *Cambs Gild Certificate No* 15.

seen from the following figures. Leaving out Cambridge, Ely, Wisbech and Whittlesea there were over 214 gilds in the 158 parishes. Thirty-six parishes had no gild as far as my researches go. It is not pretended that 214 is the sum total of village gilds in Cambridgeshire. My endeavours have chiefly been directed to the object of finding out how many villages had gilds, not how many there were in each village. The most fruitful sources for information of this character are the wills of middle class people before 1540. The subsidy rolls of Henry the Eighth's reign record the taxation of gild property, and the minister's accounts and patent rolls of Edward the Sixth and Elizabeth give the fate of the gild property. The certificates of chantries for the diocese of Ely seem to have been lost, for only two are given in the Record Office calendar.

The town of Whittlesea, which a few centuries ago was a market town of some note, had many gilds connected with its two churches. But no gild certificates have survived, nor can I find any reference to Whittlesea gilds in my notes from local wills, which is strange, as there were many wills proved in the consistory court of Ely. It is not until the year 1542, that any reference to gilds here has come to my notice. And then it is a very full list, being the taxation of gild property on *Lay Subsidy Roll* 82/190 as follows :—

WHITTLESEY	De le Whyttson gylde in bonis	20s. (paid)	4d.
	,, le Plowe light de Scent Marie	20s. ,,	4d.
	,, Gyld Corpus Christi	20s. ,,	4d.
	,, le Plow stok de Scent Andrewe	20s. ,,	4d.
	,, Gyld beate marie Magdalene	10s. ,,	2d.
	,, Gyld Scent Jacobi	10s. ,,	2d.
	,, Gyld Scent John de Scent Andrew	30s. ,,	6d.
	,, Estre chappell	10s. ,,	2d.
	,, Gyld Scent Anne	10s. ,,	2d.
	,, Gyld Scent Marie	10s. ,,	2d.
	,, Gyld Scent Trenitat	20s. ,,	4d.
	,, Gyld Scent Anne de Scent Andrew	10s. ,,	2d.
	,, Gyld Scent Jesus	10s. ,,	2d.
	,, Gyld Scent Johis	10s. ,,	2d.

And in addition to these there was another gild, that of St. Thomas Archbishop, as will be seen from the following extracts. In 1571 the Queen sold to Hill and James a croft of half an acre in Gracyous St. formerly belonging to the gild of St. Thomas a Becket, and a parcel

of land on which stood Ester Chapel in tenure of Ralph Scot and a messuage called Gild Hall.* And in the same year she sold to James and Grey, a tenement called Thomas Beckett's gild house.† The sainted Archbishop Thomas had now become the traitor Thomas Beckett.

The two village gilds in this county which have left most memorials are the gilds of the Assumption at Haslingfield and of the Trinity at Bassingbourn.‡ The former was connected with a chapel which stood on the ridge midway between the villages of Barrington and Haslingfield and known as the chapel of our lady of Whitehill. This chapel was known far and wide throughout the neighbouring counties. According to Conybeare§ as many as eighty-four churches are visible from this point, which is still known as 'chapel bush' and can be recognised from several different directions many miles away. The gild was started in 1343 by William Sterne and others, to provide a chaplain to pray daily in the chapel of our lady newly founded in Haslingfield, and in the following year, Robert de Scales, lord of the manor, obtained a licence to endow it with a messuage and fifty acres of land, which he made over to the aldermen and brethren.‖ The brethren used to meet in the chapel every feast of the Assumption and give a penny in honour of our lady. And that is all we know about the gild and its doings, during this century. From its conspicuous position one would expect that it was frequently used for purposes of sanctuary, but several abjuration rolls which have been examined, have had no mention of it. The next mention of the chapel does not find it in very flourishing circumstances. For it had become ruinous, and the Bishop had granted an indulgence 'for the repair of the chapel of the Blessed Virgin, Whighehill in Eslyngfyld.'* The gild is frequently mentioned in wills. In 1493 Robert Cokesale left money

---

* *Patent Roll* 14 Elizab. pt. 2. † *Patent Roll* 14 Elizab. pt. 7.

‡ Some particulars of this will be found in the Appendix.

§ History of Cambridgeshire p. 144. ‖ *Gild Certificate*, 24.

* Reg. Alcock, p. 37.

to it; in 1516 Richard Amys of Harleton left 40s., in 1519 John Atkin left 2s. to Sir John Whitehead chantry priest of the Assumption, and mentions Chapelfield; in 1521 Wm. Atkyn left 5s., in 1527 John Sumnar left "to the store of the gylde of the Assumption of our lady 3s. 4d., and to the priest of the same to pray for me 12d." In the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* 1535, the chantry was valued at £3. 5s. 4d. and having passed into the hand of the King, was sold by him in 1548 to Sir Thomas Wendy, the court physician.* When the first act was passed confiscating the possessions of chantries and gilds, the King had a survey made of all his new property and this is a specimen of his surveys :—

"Rental of all and singular of the lands and tenements to the chantry or gild of the Assumption of B.V.M. of Haslingfield within the county of Cambridge belonging, in the village of Haslingfield aforesaid, and situated and lying with its bounds.

Imprimis, the mansion belonging unto the same chantry							10s.
Itm in the hands of Robert Coxall 9 acres of arable land, the rent thereof							10s.
Itm in the hands of Robert Hatley 9 acres of arable land, the rent thereof							10s.
Itm Robert Gawden hathe 8 acres of the chantry land and payeth							10s.
,, Yonge John Atkins	hathe	9	acres of	arable	land	,,	10s.
,, Robert Hardwell	,,	8	,,	,,	,,	,,	10s
,, John Kydall	,,	9	,,	,,	,,	,,	10s.
,, John Stedman	,,	8	,,	,,	,,	,,	10s.
,, Thos. Fear	,,	9	,,	,,	,,	,,	10s.
,, John Mude	,,	9	,,	,,	,,	,,	10s.
,, Wm.	,,	8	,,	,,	and 1 messuage		10s.
,, John Glover	,,	a little tenement and payeth					8s.

Sma 5li. 18s.

The deductions and payments thereof:—

To the lorde of the soile of Haslingfield 8s. and 2 capons yearly 16d.

To the parsonage at Haslingfield 4s. 8d.

In yerelie obite to be keped in the church of Haslingfield at the charge of the chantry priest 2s.

Item the yerlie repairs of the chapell mansion house with other houses, walls, hedges belonging to the same chantry 20s.†

Sma 16s.

INVENTORIE OF JEWELLS.

1 Sylver challice, the silver whereof dothe weye 6oz, 24s.
2 vestments and an albe 6s.
2 little candlesticks 6d, 1 corporall‡ and ye case 6d.
Olde altar clothes, 1 old masse book, 1 towel 3s. 8d.
1 brasse potte 2s. 8d., 1 old panne, 1 basen, one little broken laver 16d.
1 spytt of Iron 16d. in the custody of John Jackling, all the rest ben in the custody of the chantry priest.‡

Sma 40s.

---

* *Patent Roll 2 Edward vj, part iv.* "The late chantry of the Assumption B.V.M.;—A cottage and garden in the occupation of the Chanterist, a cottage and garden called Casebolts Cottage, a messuage and 87 acres of land and meadow."

† This item is crossed out.

‡ A fine linen cloth on which the sacred elements were consecrated.

§ P.R.O. *Surveys and Rentals* 2/14.

According to this survey the clear yearly value of the property was five pounds, two shillings, and the items correspond almost exactly with the items of the property sold to Wendy. It would have been satisfactory to have found the chapel mentioned, but neither the survey, nor patent roll, nor particulars for grants in the Augmentation Office, contain anything about it. Perhaps the 'mansion' in the occupation of the chantry priest was the chapel.*

But although the gild was dissolved and its benefits both physical and spiritual lost to the parish, memories of it remained for generations, and the most interesting references we have to the chapel were written nearly a century after its demolition. In John Layer's manuscript history of the county in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, under Haslingfield, occurs the following:—

"This village in precedent ages was ye more remarkable for a pilgrimage to our lady of Whitehill, a chapell dedicated to her standing upon the very top of a hill, about a furlong or more from the town, towards the south, where now (1639) is only to be seen certain trees or bushes wch did enclose it. In this chapel was placed the image of the said Lady of Whitehill adorned with costly ornaments to win the admiration of the people which flocked thither from all quarters out of a religious devotion to offer presents and oblations, none came empty handed, which enriched the priest, and yielded benefit to the inhabitants, for every year at the least, at ye feast of Easter, the whole town was scarce able to receive the pilgrims. Among other presents which were offered there did hang up in the chappel a pair of huge iron hinges, which is thought to have been offered to our lady by one of the Lord Scales, attributing to her his deliverance from some imprisonment and bondage, which he escaped."

In the margin is written:—

"This I had from ye relation of a credible person, who had it from his Father, an eye witness of these particulars."†

And in another manuscript of about the same period in the Bishop's library at Ely, and probably by the same hand is this:—

"There was a place here called the Lady of Whitehill where there was a chapell and the lady mary's picture in it, in ye memory of man where there was pilgrimages and many foolish devotions performed, a tricke of the priests to gett money, such was ye foolish fond devotion of those times."‡

It will be noticed that there is no mention in the inventory of any costly ornaments. These might have been magnified by tradition, or they might have been concealed from his majesty's commissioners by the simple

* The priest's name was Thomas Smythe. He was receiving a yearly pension of £4 in 1548. *Exchequer Accts.* 75/4.

‡ *MS., Gough, Cambs.* 19 *p.* 74. ‡ '*Account of Manors, temp. James 1st.*' *p.* 85.

villagers. Let us hope that the latter was the case.

The gild of the Nativity of B.V.M. in Haslingfield was also connected with a chantry. In 1498 and 1518 there are references in wills to the 'chapel of St. Mary standing in the churchyard' so called probably to distinguish it from that standing on Whitehill. In 1519 John Atkin left 10s. to make a new sepulchre, and 13s. 4d. to buy a laten candlestick with branches, to be set before the image of the nativity of our lady in the church of Haslingfield. There was a mansion house worth seven shillings and land worth £4 6s. 2d. a year belonging to the chantry, and a chalice worth 26s. together with various vestments and cooking utensils which were in the hands of Robert Thomeson, bailiff of the Gild of the Nativity.* When sold to Wendy this property consisted of a cottage and garden, a messuage, and sixty-seven acres of land.

In conclusion I should like to point out that the greater part of the material on which the above remarks are based was gathered together several years ago. Since which time my time has been fully occupied with very different subjects, and consequently this paper, put together in leisure hours, often interrupted, cannot show that grasp of the subject which it deserves.

---

* *Survey and Rental*, 2/13.

W. M. PALMER.

APPENDIX.

I.

(*Gild of Pampesford*, 1389.) Gild of the assumption of our lord of Pampeswurth.

Quelle gyld fuist tard comences et ascuis doneront al comencement une bussel dorge et ascuis de bussel dorge pur mettre en encres al oeps et amendement de eglise en mesne la ville quelle est feble et en parte dirrut et coment de necessete en brief temps le tort celle appelle le roof de novel estre fait et ces ne poet estre sanns lide del gylde avantdicte pourquoi ils priout pur dieux q'

lour purpos ne soit destourbe et cestre gylde avantdicte ne vaut outre xx^{s} a plus. *Chancery Gild Certificate* 28.

"Which gild was lately commenced, and some gave at the commencement a bushel of barley and some two bushels to put out to increase for the use and repair of the church, which is in poor condition and partly ruinous, and as of necessity in a short time, the top of this called the roof must be made new, and this cannot be done without the aid of the aforesaid gild, therefore they pray to God that their purpose be not disturbed. And this gild is not worth more than 20s."

The Certificates 29 & 37, Sawston and Whittlesford, are almost exactly like this.

II.

(*Gild of Leverington*, 1389.) The certificate of the Gild of the Assumption at Leverington.

On Wednesday in the feast of the blessed Mary, in the year of our Lord 1386 was begun a fraternity in honour of the assumption of the blessed and glorious virgin Mary in the village of Leverington by William Everard and Simon May chaplain and other good men of the same village, to put right the image of the blessed Mary in a picture, and to put right and keep up a chapel founded in honour of the blessed Virgin Mary there, also for finding and sustaining a chaplain to celebrate for the brethren and sisters of the gild in that chapel. And for providing five torches for lighting on sundays and feast days at the elevation of the host, and two torches for lighting daily in the chapel at the antiphon "*Salve, Regina*."

For the carrying out of these constitutions they elect an alderman to rule the gild, four wardens *(Scabinos)* to receive and spend the gild money by the advice of the alderman, a clerk to write, count up the money, and render up the account to the gild, a dean to collect all the money belonging to the gild, and ordained from year to year at the morning speech *(ad locutionem matutinam)* of the brethren, and to summon all the brethren when there should be occasion. And whenever a brother dies the prayers for his soul shall be at the expense of the gild. *Chancery Gild Certificate* 25.

III.

(Gild of Stowe, 1389.*)* The certificate of the gild of St. John the Baptist in the church of St. Mary at Stow near Quye, by John Saffrey, custodian, the last day of January, 12th Richard II.

Imprimis. It was begun by the devotion of men of the village, thirty years and more ago. The custos and all the brethren ought to come together to hear mass devoutly at first vespers on the vigil of St. John and also at high mass on the feast of the nativity of St. John. Each brother to give a penny or half penny at the collection, the custos a penny certainly.

Item, if any brother or sister should emigrate from this world within seven leagues distance from the village of Stowe, the

gild shall bury the deceased in the church or churchyard, according to his wish, at the cost of the deceased if his goods suffice, otherwise at the expense of the gild. And each year they shall keep his anniversary.

Item, if any brother become so poor, that he cannot live honestly on his means, as he was aforetime wont to do, then every week he shall receive sevenpence out of the goods of the gild by the hand of the custodian, until by divine ordination, he shall hap to die, or get into better circumstances without fraud in any way. Item, at the entry of any person, such shall give four bushels of barley or the value thereof. And if there should be found defalt or fraud against these premises in any of them, then for such defalt he shall pay a pound of wax, or value, towards the taper burning before the image of St. John on all feast days at proper hours, unless he has reasonable excuse to offer.

Item every year, on the same feast day, after none, the goods and chattels of the gild are inspected and when the above specified conditions are fulfilled, the residue may at the discretion of the brethren, be distributed towards the fabric and use of the church.

Item they have no lands or possessions, but 22s. 4d. in money.

Chancery Gild Certificate 30.

IV.

(*Chesterton, Gild of the Resurrection*, 1389.) 1. Certificatio Aldermanni et custodium cujusdam gilde sive fraternitatis fundate in honore resurrectionis domini nostri Jeshu Christi in villa de Chesterton in comitatu Cantebrigie virtute cujusdam proclamationis brevis domini Regis in comitatu predicto inde facte per ipsum Aldermannum et custodes in cancellario ipsius Regis missa sequitur in hec verba:—

1. The certificate of the gild of the Resurrection sent into Chancery by virtue of the King's proclamation.

2. Ordinatio gilde seu fraternitatis fundate in villa de Chesterton in honore resurrectionis domini nostri Jeshu Christi cepit initium habere per juvenes homines et mulieres ejusdem ville circa annum domini E. nuper Regis Anglie avi domini regis nunc decimum, que ordinatio talis est videlicet:—

2. The gild or fraternity was begun by men and women about the 10th year of King Edward III.

3. Quod quilibet frater et soror dictam gildam seu fraternitatem intrans in prima fundatione ejusdem gilde seu fraternitatis dedit de blado suo ad sustentationem ejusdem gilde seu fraternitatis quantum sibi placuerit. Postea vero processu temporis ordinati fuit per fratres et sorores predictos quod quilibet intrans gildam predictam in primo introitu suo ad minus solvet quinque solidos ad sustentationem predictam.

3. At first each member gave as much corn to the gild as he wished. Afterwards it was ordained that each new member should pay an entrance fee of at least 5 shillings.

4. Et quolibet anno unus aldermannus et duo custodes de fratribus predictis ad custodiendum et disponendum omnia bona et catalla gilde seu fraternitatis predicte collata qui quidam Aldermannus et custodes singulis annis in octavis pasche faciunt solempnem processionem ob reverenciam et honorem resurrectionis . . . . . Et tunc dictus Aldermanuus unum denarium ad altam missam in ecclesia predicta et quilibet fratrum et sororum predictorum debent offerre unum quadrantem ad eandem missam. Et inveniunt et sustentunt in honore resurrectionis predicti in eadem ecclesia decem et octo cereos vocatos nidas singulis diebus festivis coram cruce in navi ecclesie predicte ac duas torcheas ad levationem Corporis Christi singulis festis principalibus ardentes, dicteque torchee circa corpora fratrum et sororum dicte gilde mortuorum dum ad ecclesiam deferuntnr debent ardere.

4. An alderman and two custodians elected every year, to look after the gild's chattels, and they shall make a solemn procession yearly in honour of the Resurrection, when the alderman shall offer a penny and each brother and sister a farthing. They find eighteen tapers on feast days before the cross in the nave of the church, and two burning torches at the elevation of the host on principal feasts, which torches ought to burn around the bodies of dead brethren and sisters whilst they are borne to the church.

5. Et in dictis octavis pasche faciunt communia de fratribus et sororibus predictis et tunc quilibet fratrum et sororum predictorum dat duos denarios in auxilium expensarum factarum pro gilda predicta per annum.

5. On the octave of Easter they all meet on gild business and each member gives two pence towards the gild expenses for the year.

6. Et quotiens aliquis intrabit gildam predictam fide media jurabit coram aldermanno predicto quod erit fidelis frater ejusdem gilde.

6. On entry each to swear by the 'middle faith' to be a faithful brother.

7. Et si infra tria miliaria a villa predicta, in obitu alicujus fratrum seu sororum predictorum fuerit ad villam predictam ad exequias et missam pro eodem defuncto ibidem celebrandum in propria persona sua veniet, et ibidem pro anima dicti defuncti et animabus omnium fidelium defunctorum . . . . . beate marie virginis cum devotione quo poterit dicet et si in forma predicta illuc non venerit, dabit unam libram cere ad sustentationem luminis predicti nisi per infirmitatem vel licenciam aldermanni predicti sua absentia poterit rationabiliter excusari.

7. If a member shall be within three miles of the town when mass is said for any defunct brother, he shall attend under penalty of one pound of wax, unless he has a licence from alderman or offers a reasonable excuse.

8. Et quando aliquis fratrum aut sororum ejusdem gilde ab hoc luce migraverit pro anima ejus facient celebrare triginta missas et sic pro quolibet fratre et sorore ejusdem gilde decedente.

8. Thirty masses to be said for each deceased member.

9. Item si aliquis fratrum vel sororum predictorum ad tantam inopiam devenerit quod se sustenare non poterit, iidem Aldermannus et custodes de bonis gilde predicte collatis dabunt eidem inopi iij^{d} per septimanam pro sustentatione sua.

9. Any brother or sister who has fallen into poverty to have 3d. a week.

10. Et decem et octo acre terre in villa predicta que villa est de antiquo dominico corone Anglie per diversas personas gilde seu fraternitatis predicte circa primam pestilenciam reddite fuerunt in manus domini sub ea intentione quod terra predicta deliberaretur duobus fratribus ejusdem gilde per garsumam secundum consuetudinem manerii ville predicte per rotulum curie ibidem tenende, ita quod exitus terre predicti in auxilium sustentationis et supportationis oneris gilde predicte expendantur imperpetuum prout secundum consuetudinem in manerio predicto a tempore quo non extat memoria semper hactenus ibidem bene licuit facere quae terra modo est in manibus duorum fratrum ejusdem gilde pro intentione predicta feliciter perimplendo, dictaque terra valet per annum ultra redditus et servicia inde debita xviij^{s}.

10. Eighteen acres ofland copyhold of the Royal demesne were given to the gild about the time of the first pestilence. Two brethren hold it on the Court Roll.

11. Et insuper sunt in manibus ejusdem aldermanni et custodium predictorum de bonis gilde predicte xv quarteria ordei pretii xxxv^{s} et ducente libre cere pretii cxij^{s} ad sustentationem luminis predicti empti.

11. The gild possesses 15 quarters of barley worth 35s. and 200 lbs. of wax worth 112s.

12. Item habent xiij quarteria et unum bussellum brasei que ob defo . . . . . debite brasiationis eorundem fere sunt deperdita, ita propter debilitationem non possunt aliquem invenire ad eam emendam.

12. And 13 quarters and 1 bushel of malt, which is useless because their brewery is too old to mend.

13. Quiquidem aldermannus fratres et sorores de bonis dicti gilde a deo collatis ob reverentiam et honorem resurrectionis predicti dederunt ad fabricandum unum novum sepulchrum pro eadem resurrectione in ecclesia predicta x^{li}, et in fabricatione campanilis ejusdem ecclesie expenderunt xj^{li}. Item dederunt in auxilium duarum campanarum emptarum pro eadem ecclesia xviij^{li}. et in stipendiis capellanorum per diversa tempora pro statu fratrum et sororum predictorum vivorum et pro animabus fratrum et sororum predictorum defunctorum, et animabus omnium fidelium defunctorum per diversa tempora de bonis et catallis gilde predicte expenderunt quinquaginta et quinque marcas.

13. The gild has given £10 to a new sepulchre, £11 for building a bell tower, £18 towards buying two bells for the church, 55 marks as payment to chaplains.

14. Et insuper iidem fratres et sorores aliquas congregationes seu assemblias non faciunt nisi pro compoto aldermanni et custodii predictorum audiendo preter quod quando aliquis fraternitatem predictam intrare voluerit, quod idem aldermannus aliquos de fratribus predictis coram se venire faciet pro saniori consilio super hoc habendo, et non habent aliquas cartas libertates seu privelegia per dominum Regem vel antecessores suos eis de gilda predicta concessa nec aliqua alia terras tenementa, bona seu catalla ad eandem gildam spectantia preter illa que superius specificantur. *Chancery Gild Certificate No.* 13.

14. They hold no meetings except to admit new members. They have no Charters.

V.

(Chesterton.) (? 1546.) The aunswer of Sir Will'm Grene Curate ther, Thomas Goodwyn and Richard Anger churchewardens ther, to the Bill of articles to them sent ffrom the Kyngs commissioners.

To the ffirst article they saye that ther is nor hathe bene sythe the iiijth day of ffebruarie in the xxvijth yere of the Kyngs ma^{ties} Raign any chaunterye, Colledge, ffre chappell, hospital, fraternitie, Brotherhedde, Gylde, or stipendarye prest, within the said parishe, But a gilde called the Gilde of the resurrection of our lorde and a stipend yerelie of xiij^{s} iiij^{d} ffor a prest to synge everye Frydey in the yere in the saide parishe church.

To the secounde article they saye that the saide Gilde was begon and fownded byfore memorie of man by divers the inhabytants of the said parishe as necessite cam unto them whereof there is nor was any foundacon by any wrytyng but of devocon and comen assente of the inhabitants ther begon and so contynued unto this dey and for the said stipend theye saye that one Thomas Marten declared his will and by the same willed the profights of certen lands hereafter expressyd to the ffyndyng of a prest to synge Jhesus masse wekelie every Frydey in Chesterton chirche ffor ever wch is the ffundacon ffor the proffe of the saide stipende.

To the thirde article they saye that ther is divers persones seasyd to them and ther heires of and in certen lands and tent^{s} conteyned in a Rentall hereunto annexed to thentent and purpose that they shall converte and bestowe the profitts of the same for the uses and purposes above declared by the advyse and counsell of the aldermene and brothern of the saide Gylde and in the same Rentall conteyned also certen lands sett out for the fyndyng of the said prest.

To the ffourthe article they certifie and aunswer that the revenues and profytts of the lands conteyned in the saide Rentall be converted and employed to the Releve of the poor peple of the saide parishe, and to the kepinge of a light about the sepulcre and that the revenues and profitts of the saide lands sett out by the said will for the stipende of a prest is bestowed and employed to a prest for the same use and entent.

To the vth article yt is aunsweryd by the ffirst forasmoche as ther is neyther hospitall Colledge, ffechappell, ne chaunterie in the said parishe.

To the vjth article they saye that of the said Gild ther an alderman whose name is Thomas Blithe clerke, Bachelor in divinitie, and that one (*blank*) hathe the said yerelie stipende of xiij^{s} iiij^{d}, and that ther is no mansyon or habytacon of the same, butt a mess' called the Gildehall wherin the Brothers and systers of the said Gild do assemble att tymes convenyent.

The vijth and viijth articles be answered by the said particular Rentall.

The ixth article is aunswered by an Inventorie to this aunswer also annexed.

To the xth article theye saye that ther hathe bene none of the promocons conteyned in the said articles, dissolved, purchased, or opteyned, by any meane sythe the said iiij^th^ deye of ffebruarie in the said xxvij^th^ yere.

To the xj^th^ article they saye it is answeryd in the last byfore.

(Signature) Sr. Willm Gren.

A profytt Rentall of certen lands and tent^s^ called the Gilde lande in Chesterton.

Fyrst one messuage called the Gildhall scituated in Chesterton aforesaid holden of Richard Braken gent by copie of courte Rowle as of his manor of Chesterton and in the tenure of Thomas Grene in yerelie valeue	x^s^
Also xxix acres customary land in Chesterton aforsaid holden of the said Richard Brakyn as of the said manor by copie of Courte Rowll and in the tenure and occupation of one thomas paris for the yerlie rent of	xxix^s^
Also one littell close called Catalens and xxvj acres ffre lande in Chesterton aforesaid in the occupyng of the said Thomas Paris for the yerelie Rent of.....	xxx^s^
Sma lxix^s^	
Whereof to the said Richard Brakyn for the Rent of the said messuage.....	x^d^
To the said Richard for Quyt Rent of the said xxix acres land	iiij^s^ x^d^
To the M^r^ & Fellowes and scolers of the King's hall in Cambridge for cheiff rent of xvj acres lande.....	v^s^ iiij^d^
To the M^r^ and fellows of *Marten Colledge for cheffe rent	iij^d^
To Sir Richarde long for cheiff Rent	iij^d^
Sm xj^s^ vj^d^ and so rem' clere lvij^s^ vj^d^	

The Rentall of the Lande in feoffees hands to the payment of the said stipend.

Item xij acres lande arable in the Feilds of Chesterton in the occupying of one Richard Anger for the yerelie Rent of.....	xiij^s^ iiij^d^

The Implements of the said Gilde in the keping of Thomas Goodwyn and Henry Roger with the value of the same.

First a greatt Brasse potte with Broken Brinks	x^s^
Also a payer of Cobheones and iij spitts	v^s^
Also ij pewter diches and one platter	xij^d^
Also ij old pannes	iiij^s^
Also ij planke tables with two formes	iij^s^

The Stoke of the said Gilde in money

In the hands of Oliver Holmes	xxx^s^
In the hands of George Smithe.....	xiij^s^ iiij^d^

* ? Merton.

In the hands of Thomas Paris.....xx^{s}
In the hands of Thomas Goodwyn the yonger .....x^{s}
In the hands of Robert Bell .....vj^{s} viij^{d}
Sma iiij^{li}

Surveys & Rentals 6/5

Another list of the implements of Stock of the gild made about 1553 runs as follows:

One brasse pott valued at .....3^{s} 4^{d}
One spit valued at ..... 10^{d}
Six platters & six dysshes valued at ..... 4^{s}
Two pannes valued at.....3^{s} 2^{d}
Six sausers valued at ..... 2^{s}
One stock in redy money ..... 20^{s}

Land Revenue Roll 449/4

A tenement, with land, close, wood and rents lately belonging to the fraternity of Chesterton was sold to William Ward in 1549.

Patent Roll 3, *Edward vj, Part iv.*

THE BASSINGBOURN GILD.

The gild of the Holy Trinity at Bassingbourn deserves a more extended account than it can receive here. Short notices of it have been printed several times from information obtained from the churchwardens' accounts which begin in 1497. But the subject has not yet been exhausted. The earliest mention of the gild yet found is 1494, when Richard Hychen of Bassingbourn bequeathed ten marks (£6 13s. 4d.) to it.* In 1498 Robert Bolnest bequeathed the same amount† In 1505 John Mortimer bequeathed to the gild after the death of his wife Katherine, a maser with bands of silver.‡ This is probably the maser mentioned below in the inventory. No notices of any other gild have been met with in wills, so this may have been the only gild in the place. Bassingbourn was a much larger village than any other in the neighbourhood, even including Royston, and was a market town as well. It was a royal manor, and compared with Royston, free from the grasping hand of the regular clergy,§ and hence perhaps was a more popular resort. In 1511 we find the gild taking a prominent part in the representation of a miracle play, that of the holy martyr St. George, on July 20th, St. Margaret's day. Twenty seven neighbouring villages contributed to the expenses, a list of which is given in the churchwardens' accounts. Sir John Hubard the gild priest was director, for which he received 2^{s} 8^{d}. It is this connection of a village gild with mirade plays which makes a fuller account of the Holy Trinity gild at Bassingbourn well worth writing. The three following documents are offered as a contribution to such an account.

---

* *P.C.C. Vaux* 34/4. † *Ib. Horne* 24/3. ‡ *Ib. Adeane* 1/3.
§ The great tithes however were owned by St. Martin le Grand.

VI.

Bassingbourne, (1546.) A Rental of all the lands and rents belonging to the brotherhed there.

Freholde. Fyrst, one Tente in Whaddon with iv^{xx} acres arabyllond thereto belonging leten by Indenture to Richard Payne, for terme of 20 years paying therefor by yeare	4^{li}
Copyholde. Itm one Tente in Bassingbourne with lxxj acres arrabyllonde thereto belonging leten by indenture to Hugh Payne for terme of 20 years paying therefor by yeare	66^{s} 8^{d}
Copyholde. Itm one Tente in same with lx acres arrabyllond thereto belonging leten by Indenture to John Meade for terme of . . . . . years payeing therefor by yere.....	66^{s} 8^{d}
Freeholde. Item one Tente in Bassingbourne with a horteyarde thereto belonging contaynyng half an acre leten to Sir John Barber Brotherhede priest paying therefor by yere	8^{s}

Summa Rental 6^{li} 16^{d}

Rent Resolute

Owte of Richard Payneys forme	Fyrst to Mr Mmore of Whaddon .....7^{s}
	Item for custome work in harvest to the said Mr More .....12^{d}
	Item for alms to pore people .....4^{d}
	Item to the manor of Shyngay .....1½^{d}
	Item to the Chauntry of Wymple .....1^{d}
	Item to the Sherevys torne .....2½^{d}
Owte of Hugh Paynis ferme	Item to the King's majestie for copyhold land in Bassingborne .....42^{s}
Owte of John Meade's ferme	Item to the King's majestie for Rent of copyhold land in same .....41^{s} 1½^{d}
Owte of Sir John Barbore's house	Item to the King's majestie .....6½^{d}

Sma 4^{li} 12^{s} 5^{d}

By me Wyllys Balford
pryst and vycar.

The Inventorye of the jewels goods & other thyng belongyng to the brother hede there

Fyrst a maser with a edge parcelgylte, price .....10^{s}

Item 9 dosen pewter vessell, viz platters 5 doz & dysshes 4 dozen .....30^{s}

Item 9 doz pewter sawsers, 4^{s} Item 4 doz trenchers ..... 4^{d}

Item 12 doz tren' [wooden] sponys 12^{d} Item 6 doz tren' dysshes .....18^{d}

Item 2 brasse potts 6s 8d Item 3 brasse pannys 13s 4d
Item a pewter basen with a Ewer and a laten Basen with 2 laten ewers 5s
Item for 4 Iren spets & a payer of cobirens.....10s
Item a ladyll & a sconce laten..... 6d
Item 2 table clothys of lynyn & one lynen shete & 2 towells..10s
Item a paynted clothe contayning 8 yards 20d
Item a chest of fyrr..... 5s
Item 2 old chests..... 8d
Item drepyng panne of Iren..... 6d
Item 17 Shepe & 5 lambys .....46s & 8s

Sma 8li 6s 10d

Item 12 wyche trees growynge about Richard Paynes mansion house, the price 12s
Item 15 wyche trees growynge abowte Heugh Paynes mansion house, the price 20s
Item one oke with a certen of wyllows growing about John Mede's ferme 3s 4d

Sma 35s 4d

Item for the Brother hedde prest for hys Stipend £6

Augmentation Rentals & Surveys 2/8

It will be noticed that this inventory is longer than that of Chesterton. There are plates and dishes for over a hundred people. Each feaster must have brought his own knife, but perhaps he used his fingers. In the following inventory, taken some years later, the utensils have mostly disappeared. We can only hope that the brethren had appropriated them.

1554-5. Bassingbourn brotherhedde.

5 platters valued at	4s	4d
6 dysshes.....	2	
6 sawsers.....	1	
2 brasse potts.....	6	8
2 spitts.....	2s	6d
1 tableclothe	1	2
	17	8

Land Revenue Roll 449/4.

VII.

(?1549 The exchequer surveyor's memorandum concerning Bassingbourn Gildhall.)

Firma unius messuagii sive cotagii vocat Guyldehall cum curtilagio adjacente modo vel nuper in tenura sive occupatione inhabitantium Ville de Bassingborne valet per annum dimitti ..... } vjs

Memoranda, the sayde Guildehall not bin heretofore gyven in charge as reputed to be the King's majesties right ne yet any rent answeryd for the same for that it was & yet is tenaunt lesse.

Sexto novembris anno regni regis Edwarde Sexti, sexto, Roberto Chester, milit', exa per Georg' Eden supervis'

24 Jan 3 Edw vj. The clere yerely value of the premisses.. 5s
Which rated at 14 yeres purchase amounteth to 70s
To be paid within 20 days next.
The King's matie to discharge the purchaser of all encumbrances except leases with the covenant thereof
The tenure is Soccage
The purchaser to have . . . . . from Mich: last past.

Particulars for grants Edward vj., Sir R. Chester.

1549. The sale of the gildhalls at Bassingbourn, Burwell and Harston to Sir Robert Chester was completed. *Pat. Roll* 3 *Edward vj, pt.* 7.

VIII.

Abstract of the will of Sir John Hubard, gild priest—

1 June, 1518. "I, John Hubard, priest of the Trinity Gild in Bassingbourne." His body to be buried by his mother in the south porche of the blessed Apostles Peter and Paul, "for the Buriall and grounde ther braking and pavyment raising and again repairing, I bequeathe 4s, for a marble stone with our namys graved thereupon to be laid over our graves for all manner costs 40s, for my principall a kow." To repair of bells and books in church 13s 4d. To torches at burial and months day 3s 4d For the hearse tapers, and for 4 tapers of the rood and sepulchre light 3s 4d. His best Surplice and 2 pair of his best sheets to the church viz, the best sheet to the high altar for an altar cloth, the 2nd best sheet to our lady's altar and St John Baptist's altar, for each an altar cloth and the other 2 sheets for 2 lectur cloths in the Quere. To Sir Walter Lorkyn, priest of Kneesworth Chapel to pray for him and to give out of it 3s 4d for the reparing that chapel, his best gowne. Item his 2nd Surplice to the said Chapel. "My obit in Bassingbourn Church to be kept for ever out of the lands I purchased of Robert Taylor and Margaret Lyon, widow, 4s yearly, to the Vicar for *Dirige*, masse and requeim, bedroll and offerings, praying for me, John Tadlow my father in law, and for my own father and mother, and Margaret Lyon, to be done with note, 15d, to the brother prest 4d, to the parish clerk 2d, Sexton 1d, for lights about the hearse 2d, to Clerks and children that can read and sing 6d, to the wardens of the gild, each of them 2d, for bread and ale 15d." The rest of the profits of the land to go to the Trinity Gild for prayers. In default of keeping this obit a year and a month, the churchwardens to enter on the land and sell it, and buy 3 milch kine with which to keep the obit, and with the residue to build a new porch of lime and stone over his and his mother's body. To Joan Bolnest his brother's daughter 3s 4d. To John Hynon and each of his brothers and sisters 20d, to their widowed mother Alice 12d, all his household stuff, brass, pewter, maselyn, &c. to his sisters Joan and Isabel. To William Malery his godson 3s 4d. To Mr. Thomas Lyn and Mrs. Margaret Lyn, each 20s. To Mr. William Lorkyn to pay for him 20d. To Sir John Ayworthe 12d and his

maser bedys. To Sir Richard Pynke 12^{d}. "To Sir Richard Wild my silver spoon that is broken." For a trental to be sung within a month in Bassingbourn church 10^{s}. "To Robert Tadlow of my charity and of no duty a quarter of Barley and 3^{s} 8^{d}." The residue to buy a single vestment for Bassingbourn church, if it wil extend, or else to the image of St. George. *Executors* Giles Ashwell and Robert Bolnest. *Supervisor* Sir William Newton, vicar of Bassingbourn and dean of Shingay, each to have 6^{s} 8^{d}. *Witnesses* John Bentley, Thomas Pynke, Geoffrey Hubard. Proved 12th June.

Consistory Court of Ely, Vol. I., fo. ii., abstracted by Cole in Addit. MS. 5861.

IX.

1569. Abstract of a Sale of forfeited lands by Queen Elizabeth to William James gentleman of the city of London and John Grey gentleman of Nettlestead Suffolk, concluded at Gorhambury on the twenty-fourth of July in twelfth year of her reign. (Only the portions relating to Cambridgeshire are given here—lands in several other counties were sold to them at the same time). *Original in Latin.*

We give also, and for due consideration, grant for our heirs and successors to the aforesaid William James and John Grey and their assigns, all those our lands containing by estimation eighteen acres of arable land, now or lately in the tenure or occupation of the inhabitants of the village of Grantchester, which came into our hands as an escheat, and all that small cottage and seven roods of land belonging, in the same place, also an escheat, and all that acre of arable land lying in Budgate field in the parish of Fordham, Cambs., formerly given for an anniversary by John Steven of Fordham, and those twelve feet of arable land in Barrowfield, late in tenure of John Creve, given by the same John Steven for the perpetual maintenance of a lamp in the parish church of All Saints, and two acres of land in Chippenham wey, in tenure of Thomas Body, given for an obit in Fordham church by William Body, and one acre and one rood of meadow in Burwell Hayles, given for an anniversary in Fordham church by Robert Lamraff, and an acre of land lying in Berofeld, Fordham, of which one headland abutts towards the east on the King's highway from Fordham to Isleham, lately given by Katherine Playford to St. Mary's Chantry, and those four acres of land in tenure of John Poole, and those three acres in tenure of . . . . . Robsonne, and that meadow with croft, lately in tenure of Robert Loveys, and four acres in tenure of Agnes Burgess, all of which were given by William Chesewright for obits, etc., in Fordham church, and that messuage with lands, meadows, and pastures belonging, called Tenchards, late in tenure of Richard Casborn of Isleham, given by Thomas Bukhott, for an obit in Isleham church, and all those lands lying in Estfeld, Soham, near the lands of John Garsonne, given by Robert Rolynham for maintenance of Corpus Christi Gild in Soham, and that

messuage in Burwell given to Burwell St. Andrew by Richard Parsonne, and that one acre and three roods of land in Reache crofts and one and a half roods abutting on Halthedd acre, which were escheats,and two acres of lands,of which one lies in Dychfield, abutting on the Great Dyche, the other in North felde, given by Richard Hancock of Burwell for an obit in Burwell church, and half an acre given by the same for maintaining the sepulchre light, and that pightel of land in Kirtling containing half a rood, and half an acre near the Crossland, in the tenure of Martin Ruse, given by Thomas Caten for an obit in Kirtling church, and that meadow called the Quave in Bottisham, in tenure of John Hasell, sen., an escheat, and thirty acres of land in Little Shelford in occupation of the Rector, given by divers sisters for obits, and all that tenement called a guildhall with the backside belonging, in tenure of John Bruser, carpenter, and seventeen acres of land in Impington, in tenure of Robert Raye, given by . . . . . Munsey for an obit in Impington church, and that cottage and two and a half acres of pasture and two acres of arable land in Burgh, in tenure of William Grene, given for an obit in Burgh church, and that acre of arable land in Stapleford, called the Towne croft, in tenure of Jonas Kempe, an escheat, and that tenement called a Guildehall in Stapleford in tenure of . . . Alcock and four acres of land in tenure of churchwardens of Stapleford, an escheat, and that cottage with garden adjoining in Stapleford, in tenure of Thomas Whyskyn, to the town clerke of Stapleford formerly belonging, and a cottage in Little Eversden, in tenure of Henry Harwood and those eight acres of land in the same, called Townland, given for maintenance of obits in Little Eversden church, and all that tenement called the Chappell house in Eldernayle in the parish of Whittlesey St. Mary in tenure of Vincent Grounde, and that tenement called Thomas Beckett's guildhouse in same parish in tenure of John Parkin, and a messuage and lands called a Full lande in Whittlesey St. Andrew, in tenure of . . . Covenye, widow, given for an obit in the church of Whittlesey St. Andrew by . . . . Folyatt, and an acre of arable land in tenure of Leonard Beale, in Newmarket, Cambs., given for a lamp, and 30 acres of land in Icklington in the tenure of the vicar, an escheat, and two roods of land in Bourn in the several tenure of Robert Brande and Henry Patt given for a lamp in that church, and eight acres called Harper's lands in Eltiseley, in the tenure of John Desborough, an escheat, and that tenement formerly called Guildhall, and now the Townehouse, and nineteen acres of land in Eltisley, belonging to the gild, and that land now in tenure of Robert Persye in Landbeach given by Henry Chamblyn and others with the consent of the whole vill, to William Tholeye chaplain of Overhered, and his assigns, paying annually at the altar of Blessed Virgin Mary in Landbeach, a candle of one pound of wax, and that four acres in Hinxton late belonging to Priory of Barnwell, and now in the tenure of Thomas Norton, gent, and that parcel of meadow lying in the marsh called Chappell mead,

in the tenure of . . . . Richmond of Badburgham, and eight acres of land given by . . . . Chapman *alias* Barker for maintenance of an obit, in tenure of William Longe, clerk, and thirteen acres of land in Witchford in tenure of John Maydwell, given for an obit, and that tenement called the Chaunterye house with appurtenances, in the tenure of Thomas Amye of Abington, and all those lands containing sixty acres in Witchford, and that messuage called a guyldhall, and now the Town house, and that tenement in Icklington near the church for maintenance of a gild given, and three roods of land in the Mill field in Landbeach, given to provide a lamp before the image of St. James in the church of All Saints there, and an acre of land in tenure of John Roger, given for maintenance of a lamp before the rood in the church of Burwell St. Andrews, and six acres in the occupation of Awdrey Barton widow, given by William Goodwyn for an anniversary in Burwell church, and one acre and one rood in Cheveley in tenure of John Wymarke, given for a lamp in Cheveley church, and one acre and a half in Bottisham in occupation of John Hasell, senior, given for a sepulchre light, and that tenement in Snailwell in tenure of William Hylles, given for the maintenance of a "Trindall" light burning before the rood, and thirty acres of land called Burden land in Wilbraham Magna, in tenure of Richard Rande and John Smith, an escheat, and those two and a half fisheries called "The Wayers or Warres" in the stream called "The Auxmore Streme" in Haddenham, of which one is called "The Quinam Ware" and is in the occupation of William Walton, late belonging to Abbey of Chicksands, and that tenement in Great Wilbraham in occupation of the inhabitants called the Gildehouse, and a rood in Knapwell in tenure of Thomas Papworth, given for a lamp, and four acres in Little Abington, called obit land, in the tenure of John Fuller, and half an acre in Teversham in tenure of Robert Ross, given for a light, and that tenement called a Guildhouse lying in the fields of the town of Cambridge, and an acre lying in Horningsea in tenure of Ralph Hall given for a lamp, and those three acres in the same, an escheat, and that tenement and one rood of land in Papworth, called "Atrium beate marie" in the tenure of Richard Cornwell, and four acres in Dullingham called lampland in tenure of Thomas Lande, and one acre in Great Eversden in occupation of Edward Pecke, given for a light and a rood of land in the same called Towneland in tenure of the inhabitants, and that tenement and one rood of land and one grove of wood in Outwell given by a priest to sing mass, in the tenure of George Markham, and that half an acre in Wimblington, given for a light in Doddington church in the occupation of John Neale and that grove of wood containing three roods given for a light in the College of Ely, in occupation of the Master of St. John's, and that half acre of land in March, in occupation of Hugh Coney, belonging to the gild of St. John, and a rood of land belonging to same in tenure of Thomas Coward, and that tenement in Lolworth called a Townhouse and six acres of land in tenure of the inhabi-

tants, and three acres of land in Landbeche, late in tenure of Richard Kirbye given for deverse ceremonies in Landbeach church, and that tenement called a Guildhall in Comberton in tenure of the inhabitants, and six acres of land in Kneesworth, formerly belonging to Royston chapel, in tenure of Michael Chambers, and John Snell, and one parcel of land on which was lately the chapel and those three roods of lands in occupation of William Turpin and all that half acre of meadow lying in marsh called Chappell Meadow, and all that tenement called Guildhall in Sawston in occupation of the inhabitants, and all that tenement called Chappell house, and all that acre of land in Soham in occupation of Roger Turrill and three acres in the same for maintenance of a priest to sing Jesus Masse, and thirteen acres in Newton, in tenure of Robert Swan given for superstitious uses, and all that tenement in Covill called the Guyldhall in tenure of John Leonard, Armiger, and four acres of land in Trumpington to chapel of Hintham belonging, called Touneland, in occupation of John Carewe, and that tenement called Guildhall in Trumpington in occupation of Thomas Pytchard.

Patent Roll, 14, Elizab., part 7.

Under Burwell will be noticed a reference to the "Great Dyche" and "Dychfield." The pre-historic earthwork now known as the Devil's Ditch which runs from Woodditton to Reach, is here alluded to. It is a striking landmark even now, and must have been more so when the country was unenclosed and without hedges. Under Stapleford we find the town clerk's cottage and garden being sold. This seems rather strange, as the office of parish clerk continued amongst the puritans of the next century. But perhaps the cottage had been included in a legacy which provided for obits. Under Eltesley, a John Desborough is mentioned, who was probably of the same family as Cromwell's major general. This is an earlier connection of the name with Eltesley than is given by Lysons. The grant of land by Henry Chamberlain (died about 1345) I cannot find mentioned in Clay's *History of Landbeach*, although that work contains much about the family. The four acres of arable land in Hinxton parish are mentioned in an enquiry concerning concealed lands in 1585. But the jury added 'but whether yt hath ben sence bought of the Queene, we cannot tell.'*

X.

INQUIRY CONCERNING HIDDEN GILD PROPERTY.

1570. An inquisition taken at Cambridge the fourth day of October in the thirteenth year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, before Robert Peyton, Henry Longe, John Hutton, and John Goldwell, armigers, commissioners by virtue of an exchequer writ, dated the fourth day of July last, and on the oath of divers jurators from each hundred, whose names are as follows:—Robert

* *Exchequer Special Commission*, 2926.

Simond, Thomas Ebden, John Fuller, John Bentley, Thomas Halfehead, Robert Boston, John Berrie, William Ilye. Thomas Dickenson, Thomas Hallywell, Henry Grive, Robert Cawcot, John Shillinge, Robert Whitehedd, Thomas Kilbourne., William Phipers, John Bacchus, Thomas Dereslie, Gilbert Wise, Thomas Smythe, Thomas Warren, Thomas Norberie, John Wimark, John Totnam, Nicholas Butler, Thomas Bird, Robert Brasseur, John Hicks, Walter Pate, and Alan Burgess* who say that there remain in the parish of Icklington the following utensils and implements given and appointed to the use of the gild there, to wit, one pair of "andyornes" and "two spitts" in the hands of Joan Blancks widow, concealed from her Majesty, and valued at ten shillings . . . . . and that divers goods and chattels belonging to the gild of St. John in Reache were concealed from the Queen to wit, "A brasse pot, a cawdorne of brasse, and a mortar of mettall," valued at six shillings and eight pence and in the custody of Richard Drewrie, and . . . . . and that there is in the parish of Great Wilbraham one "Brasse panne" belonging to the guild which used to be there, in the custody of Richard Brand and concealed from the Queen, worth twenty pence, and that in the parish of Soham is a "brasse pot" which used to belong to the guild formerly there, in the custody of John Clarke, likewise concealed and worth four shillings, and that in Bottisham is a spit which used to belong to the guild formerly celebrated there, in the custody of John Hasill, likewise concealed, and worth two shillings. *Exchequer Special Commision* 471.

[The original is in Latin except those portions between commas. Only the parts relating to gilds has been given here.]

XI.

The following abstracts and translation of the Ely and Wisbech gild certificates complete the list for the whole County and Isle of Ely. The Ely certificates are chiefly of a religious character, and do not seem to be any more important than some of the village gilds. But in Wisbech it is very different. Here we have a town of wealthy traders who could afford comparatively large subscriptions to their gilds, one of which had apparently a gild hall.†

THE ELY GILD CERTIFICATES.

The Gild of the Assumption in the new Chapel of B.V.M. Ely.

The brothers and sisters shall provide a wax taper weighing three quarters of a pound, to stand on the great altar, and be lighted daily at the mass of B.V.M. To be lighted also from first to second vespers, on the feast, B.V.M. On the death of any

* These seem to be the names of landowners, at least Simond, Berrie, Cawcot, Kilborne, and Dereslie are manorial families.

† See *Certificate* 41.

member over the age of 16, thirty masses to be said at the gild's expense, at the burial each to give $\frac{1}{2}^{d}$ (No date of foundation given).

These are the founders of the gild:

Thomas Breveter and Alice his wife,
Walter Carter and Margaret his wife,
William Arkyld and Agnes his wife,
Thomas Williams son of said William,
John Kryctot and Agnes his wife,
Edmund Semlond and Agnes his wife,
Thomas Schelford and Matilda his wife,
Walter Wright and Emma his wife,
John Smith and Agnes his wife,
Henry Spaldyng.

Gild Certificate No. 17 *a & b.*

The Gild of All Saints in the church of St. Mary, Ely. By virtue of a proclamation made at Ely, Nicholas Glaswright, the custodian makes the return on the last day of January.

The gild was begun in the 5th year of King Edward III., since which time they have been accustomed to elect a custos to dispense their charity. They keep up thirteen tapers at major and minor feasts, for which object the gild has in hand five shillings which was in the hands of Thomas Quaneneye and John Everard brethren. Brothers and sisters to attend mass on All Saints day. At death each member to have 30 masses and 30 pence to be given to poor. They have no lands. (No mention of payments to or from members.) *Gild Certificate*, 18.

Certificate of the Gild of St. John Baptist in Church of St. Mary, by Robert Russell custos, 31 Jan. 12 Richard II., was begun on Monday before St. George's day, 1 Richard II. They keep up 13 tapers, meet at mass on St. John Baptist's day, when the custos gives $1^{d.}$ the brethren $\frac{1}{2}^{d}$ each. Thirty masses said for a dead member and thirty pence given to poor. They have 100^{s} in hand. (This certificate was drawn up by the same hand as No. 18.) *Gild Certificate* 19.

Certificate of Gild of All Saints in church of St. Peter, by Alan Coke, custos, and Nicholas Webster, dean. Begun 14 years ago. To keep up 13 tapers. Brothers and sisters to attend funerals, when the custos is to give $1^{d.}$ the others $\frac{1}{2}^{d.}$ those absent without just cause $\frac{1}{2}^{d.}$ To celebrate with goods of gild, 30 masses for dead brethren, or give 30^{d} in charity in places most needed. Members sunk in poverty to be relieved (but amount not given). Goods in hand worth $52^{s.}$ $9^{d.}$ *Gild Certificate* 20.

Certificate of Gild and Corpus Christi in Church of St. Peter. Begun by Dan Robert Aylesham, monk, and Walter Florance of Carlton, chaplain, (date not given). Brothers and sisters to have a yearly meeting on Monday after Easter, when an alderman is elected. They provide two torches at elevation of the Host on Sundays. All to attend funerals and dead member to have 30

masses. Any refusing to serve as Alderman after election to be fined 12^{d} Any brother who shall fall into poverty and shall ask for help, shall be helped according to the means of the gild. They have 20$^{s.}$ in hand. (No lands or regular payments mentioned). *Gild Certificate*, 21.

Certificate of Gild of St. John the Baptist in the Church of St. Peter. Has seven brethren who provide three tapers of half a pound, one at the altar of St. John in the Cathedral, another in the church of B.V.M., another in the church of St. Peter. They have 8$^{s.}$ 6$^{d.}$ in the hands of John Fox, John Horning and Andrew Cooper. *Gild Certificate* 22.

(1.) The certificate of the gild of St. Peter in the parish church of Holy Trinity, by William Langham custos. It was founded eighty years and more ago. Brothers and sisters. They were to have four 'morning talks' a year. The first to be on the Sunday before St. Botolph, the second, on the Sunday after the feast of St. Peter, and then all members who had any gild chattels should carry them and place them on the table in front of all the brethren, the third on the Sunday after the feast of St. Martin in the winter, the fourth on the Sunday after Easter. If any brother being in good health, shall be cited and not appear, he shall pay a fine of two pounds of wax. An entrance fee of 1^{d} each to alderman, dean and clerk. At a funeral twelve torches to be provided, and each brother to give a halpenny, and 30 masses to be said for the dead. Poor brethren to be helped according to discretion. Anyone rebelling against the alderman to be fined a pound of wax or sent out of fraternity. An elected alderman refusing to serve, to be fined 13$^{s.}$ 4$^{d.,}$ a *skyminus* 6$^{s.}$ 8$^{d.,}$ a dean 2$^{s.}$ 4$^{d.}$ or be dismissed from the brotherhood. Any brother disturbing the meetings fined a pound of wax. If goods suffice a chaplain to be kept. They find two torches at elevation of the Host. They have chattels worth 60$^{s.,}$ but no lands.

(2.) The certificate of the gild of St. Etheldreda in the same church. John Stockton, alderman. Founded 100 years and more ago. They find two wax tapers in the cathedral church before the bier of St. Etheldreda, and before the image of the Trinity in Trinity Church. Customs as in St. Peter's gild. Goods 100$^{s.}$, no lands.

(3.) The certificate of the gild of St. Katherine in the same church. Peter Taillour alderman. Founded two years ago. Hold two morning talks, otherwise customs like St. Peter's gild. Goods worth 13$^{s.,}$ 4$^{d.}$

(4.) The certificate of the gild of Holy Cross in the same church. William Cooke, alderman. Founded 14 years and more ago. Goods worth 45$^{s.}$ 7$^{d.}$

(5.) The certificate of the gild of Holy Trinity in same church. Founded 20 years and more ago. Has goods worth 60$^{s.}$ 6$^{d.}$

The ordinances, which are not all given in any of the certificates after St. Peter's, vary only in small points.

Gild Certificate 23.

THE WISBECH GILD CERTIFICATES.

The certificate of the Gild of Corpus Christi. A purely religious gild. No date or property mentioned. Supply torches and a chaplain. *Gild Certificate* 38.

The certificate of the foundation, continuance and rule, of the gild of St. John the Baptist on the south side of the church at Wisbech, returned by John Halman senior, alderman, on Tuesday before the feast of the Purification of B.V.M. 12th Richard II.

"In the name of the Almighty father, the son and Holy Ghost, the undivided Trinity, and for the praise and honour of the glorious Virgin, the apostles Peter and Paul and all the Saints, on the feast of St. John the Baptist, 1384, was founded and begun a brotherhood of St. John the Baptist in the parish church of St. Peter, Wisbech."

They find a chaplain, also 13 torches and 17 candles to be burnt at feasts of St. John Baptist, St. Peter and Paul, Assumption B.V.M., All Saints, Christmas, and all other principal feasts. On the death of a brother all to come to *placebo* and *dirige*, absentees without reasonable excuse to pay 6d. On the feast of St. John all to meet in the church clothed in the garments of the brotherhood, at first vespers and at mass 'if it should be,' unless prevented by infirmity. If any brother intend to go out of the country before the said feast, he shall get a licence from the alderman, if absent without licence, he shall pay 2s. If any brother should be in need through fire or robbery, he shall have 8½d a week until he recover. . . . . (*Three ordinances here are illegible*). If any are sowers of discord or are accustomed to play at dice or hasard or other troublesome games whence contention frequently arises in many places, and also damage is done not a little, he shall be warned three times to amend his ways, and if, after the third time, he does not amend, he shall pay a fine of 10s and be dismissed the brotherhood and never more return. An entrance fee of 2 shillings and 2 pounds of wax was imposed, and anyone wishing to leave paid 10 shillings. No one can enter the gild without the licence of the alderman, clerk, 4 wardens (*Scabinos*) and 6 discrete brethren. If any brother during a drinking, shall lay violent hands on another, to be fined 40d. If anyone reveal the counsel of the gild, to pay 2 shillings. "If any brother shall do anything contrary to anyone of our brotherhood, he shall pay 6s 8d." The priest to have written on a tablet the names of all brethren living and dead, and to pray for both. When any brother shall find death approaching he shall give something of his goods to the use of the gild, or bequeath it in his will. Each brother to buy a hood of the suit of the gild every year, which he shall keep for 2 years under penalty of 2 shillings. They were to meet together in any certain place four times a year, at nativity of St. John Baptist, at decollation of St. John, at St. John Apostle and Evangelist, and at Christmas under penalty of 4d. (The gild contained sisters as well as brothers.)

Attached to this certificate is a list of expenses of the gild, as follows.

	£	s.	d.
For making, painting and gilding an image of St. John the Baptist	6	6	0
For moving and painting an image of Queen Katherine	3	6	8
For painting a crucifix in St. John's Chapel		15	0
For the stalls of said chapel	8	0	0
For an iron beam for the lamp there	1	0	0
For the stancheons and scutcheons of that beam		10	4
For a missal	12	0	0
For 4 brass candlesticks	1	3	0
For the repair and dedication of the altar	1	10	0
For the repair of the vestments belonging to it	1	10	0
For mending a *patera* belong to it		6	0
Item in tegul' Flandrenc' ad dictam capellam partinend'		13	4
For expenses of Stonemasons (*latomos*) in repair of said chapel	1	7	0
For lime and sand		10	0
For keeping up the lights in the chapel, and for vermilion, rosin and whitelead (*vermylon rosyn blanc plom*) in painting the torches	24	0	0
For painting the inclosure (? parclose) of said chapel		8	0
For a certain throne hanging in same	1	10	0
For the stand fixed to the south part of the chapel and the chest in it	2	10	0
For the priest's salary during the whole term	23	6	8

Total of expenses £80 6s. 0d.

Gild Certificates 39 *a.* & *b.*

The Certificate of the gild of the B.V.M. in the Church of St. Peter, by Lawrence Couper, alderman. Founded 1387. To provide a chaplain in chapel of B.V.M., alderman, dean and bedell. Ordinances similar to those of preceding gild. But nothing about contributions. *Gild Certificate* 40.

The Certificate of the gild of St. Peter the Apostle, returned by Simon Pocdysh, alderman, on Tuesday before purification of B.V.M., 12th Richard II. These ordinances were made in 1327. To be ruled by an alderman, 2 wardens, 1 clerk, 1 dean, who are to be elected on the morrow of St. Peter yearly. An alderman elect refusing to serve, to pay two shilling's worth of wax, the other officers one shilling's worth. As long as the gild lasts, it shall find a chaplain to celebrate for King and Queen, all the faithful counsellors of the realm, and for all brethren. Each brother to pay the chaplain as much as shall be agreed. Any member rebelling against the alderman or using angry words at drinking time, to pay a shilling's worth of wax. The large candles or torches to be lighted whilst prayers are said in the hall before all the brethren. At a funeral the dean to bear a candle and each brother give a halfpenny. Every year on the seventh day after St. Peter, all the brethren shall assemble before the image and

altar of St. Peter and there the chaplain or his locum tenens shall pray for all the brethren, 'and the chaplain with other chaplains and clerks there being, with note shall begin and say *Placebo* and *Dirige* for the souls of all founders, and on the morrow shall celebrate for them a mass of requiem,' each brother to give a halfpenny, or if absent without reasonable excuse sixpennyworth of wax. If any brother shall frequently play at dice, or quarrel with his neighbours, or speak evilly of them or threaten them so that the brotherhood is scandalised, he shall be warned three times to amend his ways, and if he refuses shall pay 13s. 4d. and be dismissed the brotherhood. They find 5 candles before the image and altar of St. Peter at every double feast, at vespers, matins and mass, and 12 torches, one burning every day, and all at principal feasts at elevation of the host. *(No relief to poor).*

Gild Certificate 41.

Certificate of the Gild of St. Thomas Bishop and Martyr. The brethren shall wear caps on the translation of St. Thomas, and find 6 torches. *(Very short).*

Gild Certificate 42.

Certificate of the foundation and rule of the brotherhood of Holy Trinity in the north side of the Church of Wisbech, by Simon Jonessone, alderman. Thursday before purification of B.V.M., 12 Richard II.

It was begun on Trinity Sunday, 1379, to build a chapel in honour of H.T. on the north side of the church. Names of founders. John Clerk, Thomas Howe, Simon Jonessone, John Halman, Senior, Simon Pokedych, John Caunyl, Richard de Sutton, Robert Rokeland, Martin Byteryng, Robert Byteryng, Gilbert Grout, Richard Barker, and John Grey.

There is a long list of ordinances, but the document has a hole in the middle. The property of this gild was not confiscated, but passed into the hands of the corporation, who still possess an account book of the gild 1379—1556.* At the end of the certificate is the following interesting list of expenses.

	£	s.	d.
For an image bought	1	6	0
For a marble stone for the altar	2	13	4
For a vestment, and certain necessaries for the Chapel	29	7	0
For making a parclose by task work	33	6	8
For the foundation of the parclose	1	17	3
For a throne with instruments and 6 angels each bearing in his hand a wax taper burning before the image.	2	14	4
For a chest for the vestments		16	0

Gild Certificate 43.

* *Hist: MSS. Report, No.* 9, *pp.* 294—6.

XII.

A TABLE OF GILDS WHICH GAVE RELIEF TO POOR MEMBERS.

	GILD.	ENTRANCE FEE.	ANNUAL PAYMENTS.	RELIEF.	PROPERTY.
CAMBRIDGE*					
All Saints	All Saints	40d.	4d.	4d. a week.	
St. Andrew	St. Katherine		12d.	7d. a week.	
St. Benedict	St. Katherine	40d.	16d.	7d. a week.	12s. 8d.
St. Botolph	St. Mary		16d.	7d. a week and a new tunic yearly.	19s.
St. Clement	St. Clement	40d.	4d.	4d. a week.	
Holy Trinity	Holy Trinity	13s. 4d.	2s.	7d. a week.	
	Assumption		10d.	6d. a week.	
St. Mary the Great	Annunciation		13d.	7d. a week.	
	Purification		2s.	7d. a week.	
St. Mary	Holy Trinity	3d.	14d.	7d. a week.	
St. Peter	Ss. Peter and Paul	40d.	4d.	4d. a week.	
CHESTERTON	Resurrection	5d.	2d.	3d. a week.	18s. rent 147s. in goods
ELY—*St. Peter*	All Saints	Fines were the only source of income.		According to means at disposal of the gild.	52s. 9d.
	Corpus Christi	ditto		ditto	20s.
Holy Trinity	St. Peter	ditto		ditto	60s.
LITTLEPORT	St. George	(Illegible)		3d. a week.	22s. 6d.
	Corpus Christi	ditto		3d. a week.	
STOWQUY	St. John	4 bushels of barley.	Fines only.	7d. a week.	22s. 4d.
STRETHAM	Corpus Christi	1 bushel of barley, 2lbs. wax.	Fines only.	3d. a week, a suit of clothes and shoes.	
	St. Mary			ditto	67s.
WISBECH	St. John Baptist	2s. and 2lbs. of wax.	None, but there were heavy fines, and bequests were enjoined.	8½d. a week.	(Had spent £80 in five years).

* These details for Cambridge gilds are taken from Miss Bateson's *Cambridge Gild Records* and Atkinson's *Cambridge described and illustrated*.

In many of the above gilds the amount given in the column was the whole amount to be paid per week in relief, and if more than one brother required relief, the 4d or 7d had to be divided. Most of the gilds buried the members free of charge to their friends and provided for masses for their souls, which was looked upon as charity as much as was relieving poverty when alive.

XIII.

It has already been stated that there were thirty-six villages in Cambridgeshire in connection with which no gild has been found. The majority of these thirty-six had either chantries, obit rents or lamp lands, but a dozen of them had nothing of the kind. Neither in wills nor patent roll is their anymention of property given for 'superstitious uses.' Of this twelve some had few inhabitants, Little Abington, Bartlow, Childerly, Gravely, Hatley St. George, Kennet, and Lanwade, had respectively, 45, 32, 76, 94, 69, 58, and 44 inhabitants above the age of 14 in 1379. Wicken was larger, 157. There was a hospital in this village founded in 1321, by the Bassingbourn family.* The other four villages were Shingay, which had been absorbed into the establishment of the Knights Hospitallers, Stuntney which was a hamlet of Holy Trinity Ely, Thorney overshadowed by the abbey, and Wentworth which was a village attached to the office of Sacrist in the Priory of Ely. It is to be noted that a Bartlow man in 1506, left a legacy to the gild of St. Martin in Ashdon, a neighbouring village where a messuage is still called the guildhall.

The most important absentee from the list of villages with gilds is that of Isleham, which was one of the largest Cambridgeshire villages in the middle ages, and is still, from its past history and ecclesiastical remains, one of the most interesting. There was here a chantry with an income of £5 a year, which is equal to quite £50 of our money, and also a hospital for five aged of each sex. And in the subsidy Roll of 1545 we find that the 'Towne money' amounted to £12; which seems to be what is called Gilde Stock in other villages. Most of my references are obtained from wills, and few Isleham wills of early date are available. This village was in the diocese of Rochester and the wills of its inhabitants were not proved at Ely or Cambridge. The Isleham wills in the Peterborough registry begin at the middle of the seventeenth century and earlier ones do not probably exist, except such as were proved in the central court of Canterbury. It is probable that there was a gild at Isleham, although I have not found a reference to it.

Little Wilbraham is another important exception. Here was a chantry valued in the King's Books, 1535, at £7 10s. a year, and there is, in the Public Record office, a return dated 1547 and witnessed by Richard Storer clerk, parish priest, George Roger,

* Lysons.

and Thomas Bemont, churchwardens in which occurs this, "We certifie that in the said parish of Little Wilbraham ys neither chauntry, college, hospital, free chapell, fraternity, brotherhedd, nor gylde, but one stipendiary priest whose name is John Fox.*

At Boxworth, a village containing 100 adults in 1379, there was a chantry founded in 1347 and endowed with 5 messuages and 80 acres of land. This was worth £3 in 1535.†

At Litlington, a village of 235 adults in 1379, there is no direct mention of a gild, and one is inclined to wonder why Oakington, for instance, with 174 adults should require four gilds and Litlington none. In 1529 Robert Webb, *alias* Sweyn of Litlington left 'a bushel of wheat to St. Katherine's,' perhaps gild was omitted in the registered copy of the will. There was an obit of the yearly value of 13s. 4d. in this church.‡

At Longstow, a village of 97 adults, a certain Walter Pate left by his will in 1532, two cows, which were to be let out by the parson and churchwardens to provide two tapers before our lady and St. Ethelbert, which reads like a gild light. And in 1553 a messuage and 5½ acres of land, which had been left to provide an anniversary in the church for ever, were sold by the King.§

At Papworth Agnes, (85 adults), there was only a very small obit rent, but at Papworth Everard (82 adults), indications pointing to a gild are found. In 1536, William Kilborne directed in his will. "My body to be buried in the churchyard of Papworth Everard before the crosse and there to have a stone of marbulle and my name to be graven thereupon . . . . . I bequeath a wyndmill and two acres of land in Eltisley for an obit in the church of P.E on Wednesday in Passion week, with *placebo* and *dirige*, &c." In 1547 this windmill was worth 3s. 4d. a year and there were also rents of 23s. 4d. for a stipendiary priest and 5s. for obits,¶ and in 1571 the crown sold a tenement and land called "atria beate marie." "St. Mary's Hall." ‖

The other gildless villages are as follows, the adult population in 1379 being given when known. Abington Pigots 78, Ashley *cum* Silverley 116, Carlton 71, Caxton 131, Coveney 73, Croyden** 78, Great Eversden,** Little Gransden 126,†† Kingston 111, Knapwell 73, Mepal, Newton by Cambridge, Snailwell 105, Tadlow 170, Wendy 166, Wentworth, Whaddon 170. Some of these villages are as large as Oakington which had 4 gilds.

A great deal might be written about the dedications of churches and gilds in Cambridgeshire, and the following list, where they are arranged in parallel columns, gives scope for much speculation. However there is no space for this subject here. It will sometimes be noticed that although there were several gilds in a

---

* *Surveys and Rentals* 2/19. † *Cambridge A.S. Com. I.*, 208.
‡ *Ministers Account* 1 *and* 2 *Edward vj. No.* 6.
§ *Patent Roll* 7 *Edward vj. pt.* 13.
¶ *Ministers Accounts* 1 *and* 2 *Edward vj., No.* 6.
‖ *Patent Roll* 14 *Elizab. pt.* 7.
** Inhabitants of these villages left property to Wimpole gild.
†† An inhabitant left money to Gamlingay gild.

church, yet none of the gilds had the same dedication as the church. The uncommon dedications of gilds in Cambridgeshire were: St. Wytberga or Werberg at Melbourn, she was a sister of St. Etheldreda; St. Wyndred or Wenefred at March, she was the patron saint of Virgins; and St. Ethelnoth at Cottenham. The dedications are taken chiefly from John Ecton's *Thesaurus*, 1763.

A LIST OF CAMBRIDGESHIRE GILDS.

In this list will be found, arranged in parallel columns, the following information: I. Parish Churches or Chapels of Ease, with their dedications. II. Dedication of gild when known. III. Date of foundation of gild, or earliest occurrence. IV. References to documents or other authority. In this column will also be given extracts concerning obits and lamp lands, or other ecclesiastical revenue, in those villages which had no gild. Many of the references are given in a contracted form which are explained as follows:

Cole	Additional MS., 5861, which contains Cole's abstracts of wills in Volume I. of Bishop's Court.
B.C.	Bishop of Ely's. Consistory Court Records now kept at Peterborough. Volumes distinguished by letters A.B.C.D. &c.
A.R.	Archdeacon of Ely's Consistory Court. Records also at Peterborough. Vol. I. is the only one containing references to Gilds.
A.R.C.	A fragment of a volume of wills proved in the Archdeacon's Court and now in the Archdeacon's registry at Cambridge.
P.C.C.	Prerogative Court of Canterbury wills.
Bury Wills	Wills proved in the Court of the Archdeacon of Sudbury and now preserved at Bury St. Edmunds. Whilst making a hurried search here amongst the wills of the Deanery of Fordham, I unfortunately omitted to take exact references.
Blomefield MS.	A list of gilds made by Francis Blomefield from Ely wills (in his day kept at Cambridge) and contained in the Bodleian *Gough Cambs. MS.*, 3.
M.A.	Ministers accounts of 1 & 2 Edward vi. in Public Record Office.

NAME OF PARISH WITH DEDICATION OF CHURCH OR CHAPEL.		DEDICATION OF GILD.	DATE OF FOUNDATION OR EARLIEST OCCURRENCE.	AUTHORITY AND REMARKS.
Abington, Great,	*St. Mary*	St. Anne	1519	The Will of Simon Amye. *Cole.* 1521 Thomas Quy. *Cole.*
Abington, Little,	*do.*			John Abolton in 1508 left 7 marks for a priest to sing for him a week at Christmas and Easter, and a cow and half-an-acre of barley to the making of the steeple, *B.C.*, E 58.
Abington Pigots,	*St. Michael*			An obit rent of 6s. a year in 1547. *M.A.*
Arrington,	*St. Nicholas*	St. John	1479	The Will of John Tropill, *B.C.*, C 7.
Ashley,	*St. Mary*			A lampland worth 6d. a year in 1547, and other lands sold in 1571.
Babraham,	*St. Peter*	St. Mary	1504	The Will of Thomas Thurgoe of Little Abington, *B.C.*, D 208.
Badlingham				*see* Chippenham.
Balsham,	*Holy Trinity*	Trinity	1492	The Will of Henry Coton, *B.C.*, D 71. *Lay Subsidy*, 82/191.
		St. Nicholas		Blomefield's *Collectanea.*
Barham				*see* Linton.
Barrington,	*All Saints*	Trinity	1474	The Will of Edmund Bendish. *P.C.C. Wattys*, 14/101.
		Our Lady	1518	The Will of Thomas Brown. 1525 Margaret Roffs. *Cole.*
		St. James	1518	do. 1532 Wm. Ingre. *Cole.*
		St. Katherine	1518	do. 1532 Robert Streke. *Cole.*
		St. Stephen		*Blomefield MS.*
Bartlow,	*St. Mary*		1506	John Cleydon left for a year's priest 9 marks, to the new Rood Loft £4, for a new vestment 4 marks. *P.C.C. Adeane*, 8/4.

Barton,	*St. Peter*	St. Katherine	1482	Michael Angier of Whitwell. *B.C.* C. 51. Land on which the gildhall formerly stood sold to Mershe and Greneham. *Patent Roll* 14 Elizab., pt. 4.
		Holy Trinity	1486	John Cleve of Whitwell. *B.C.* C. 70.
		Corpus Christi		*Blomefield MS.*
Barway,				*see* Soham
Bassingbourne,	*St. Peter*	Holy Trinity	1494	*Churchwardens' Accounts, &c.*
Kneesworth,	*St. Mary Magdalene*			The Chapel was sold to Wm. Ward. *Pat. Roll* 3 *Edward vj. pt.* 4.
Benwick,				*see* Doddington.
Borough Green,	*St. Austen*	St. Austen	1521	The Will of Richard Harvey. *Cole.*
Bottisham,	*Holy Trinity*	Holy Trinity (long before)	1389	*Gild Certificate* No. 3.
		Corpus Christi	ditto	do.
		St. Nicholas	ditto	do.
		St. Peter	ditto	do.
		St. James	ditto	do.
		All Saints	ditto	do. 1527 Simon Sherman. *Cole.*
		Nativity B.V.M.	ditto	do. do.
Bourn,	*St. Mary*	St. Katherine	1520	The Will of John Warde atte Stone. *Cole* 135. In 1520 the Wardens of the brotherhood of Bourne paid 6d. rent to the Preceptor of Shingay.
		Holy Trinity	1520	do.
Boxworth,	*St. Peter*			In 1458 Nicholas Avyson, Rector of B. directed in his will, that he was to be buried beyond the church door on the west side, and left 3s. 4d. to the light of St. Peter. *B.C.*, C. 64. Here was a chantry, valued in K.B. at £3 6s. 8d.

NAME OF PARISH WITH DEDICATION OF CHURCH OR CHAPEL.	DEDICATION OF GILD.	DATE OF FOUNDATION OR EARLIEST OCCURRENCE.	AUTHORITY AND REMARKS.
Brinkley, *St. Mary*	Corpus Christi	1481	The Will of John Glyn, *B.C.*, C 35.
Burwell, *St. Mary*	St. John Baptist	1542	*Lay Subsidy*, 82/192. The Gildhall sold to Chester, *Patent* 3 *Edward vj. pt.* 7.
Burwell, *St. Andrew*			There were several obit lands belonging to this Church, *see Appendix ix.*
Reach, *St. John*	St. John	1524	The Will of Thomas Geber of Chesterton. *Cole* 176.
Caldicote, *St. Michael*	All Saints	1472	The Will of Robert Crisp. *M.S. Rawlinson. B* 278.
Carlton, *St. Peter*			A lamp land worth 4d. a year concealed until 1561. *Exch. Sp. Com.* 2907.
Willingham, *St. Matthew*	Holy Trinity	1521	The Will of John Ingle, *Cole.* Both these men direct that they are to be buried in the churchyard of St. Matthew, which is not the dedication of Willingham in Papworth Hundred.
	Corpus Christi	1529	The Will of Wm. Bell, *Cole.*
Castle Camps,* *All Saints*	(unknown)	1547	Gildhall sold to Morrice & Isak. *Patent Roll* 4 *Edward vj. pt.* 4.
Caxton, *St. Andrew*			A lamp and obit land worth 3s. 1547. *M.A.*
Chatteris, *Ss. Peter & Paul*	Holy Trinity Virgin and All Saints	1334	*Gild Certificate* 12 *b.*
	Corpus Christi		*Blomefield, M.S.* In 1547 the receiver accounts for sum of 2s. 6d. for the yearly rent of a cottage called le Guyldehall. *M.A.*
Chatteris Nunnery, *St. Mary*	Holy Trinity	1384	*Gild Certificate* 12 *a.*

* In 1547 a close called Holts, left for superstitious uses, had been confiscated. *M.A.* In 1548 a concealed lands commission stated that a parcel of pasture and meadow called great and little Charlwood, with a croft and 2 acres of arable land in Castell Camps, valued 5s. a year, left for a chaplain and obit and other superstitious uses, had been concealed. *Exch. Sp. Com.* 3042. There is now a Charlwood (*vulgo* Charlotte's) farm at Camps End.

Chesterton,	*St. Andrew*	Resurrection	1336	*Gild Certificate* 13. *See Appendix IV. & V.*
		St. Katherine	1377	,, 14.
		B.V.M.	1377	,, 15.
		St. Anne		*Blomefield MS.*
Cheveley,	*St. Mary*	St. Mary	1457	E. K. Bennet "*Cheveley Church*," 1850; notes from wills at Bury.
		St. John Baptist	1457	
		St. Anne	1491	
		Holy Trinity	1500	
Chettisham,	*St. Michael*			
Chippenham *cum*	*St. Margaret*	St. Margaret	1464	The Will of Isabel Rawlyn. *Bury Will* } Gildhall sold to Yethwent & Brokesby *Pat. Roll Elizab. pt.* 10. See *Excheq. Sp. Com.* 2907
Badlingham,		St. John	1464	,,
		Corpus Christi	1464	,,
		Holy Trinity	1464	,,
Childerly Great,	*St. Mary*			An account of these churches in the 14th Century will be found amongst Blomefield's MS., in the Bodleian.
Childerly Little,				Now united to Croyden, but separate until 1561.
Clopton,				
Comberton,	*St. Mary*	St. Mary	1489	The Will of Thomas Bunter, *B.C.*: D 56. Gildhall sold *Appendix ix.*
		St. Mary*	1489	do.
Connington,	*St. Mary*	Our Lady	1521	The Will of Henry Smythe, *A.R.C.* 41.
		Holy Sepulchre	1464	The Will of Thomas Aleyn, *P.C.C.* *Godyn* 65/9. Also in 1521.
Coton,	*St. Peter*	St. Katherine	1490	The Will of Roger Coper, *B.C.* C 40.

* "To gild of St. Mary 2 measures of barley. To another gild of St. Mary in the same church 2 measures of barley."

NAME OF PARISH WITH DEDICATION OF CHURCH OF CHAPEL.		DEDICATION OF GILD.	DATE OF FOUNDATION OR EARLIEST OCCURRENCE.	AUTHORITY AND REMARKS.
Coton,		St. Helen	1490	The Will of Roger Coper, *B.C.* C 40.
		Holy Trinity	1490	do.
Cottenham,	*All Saints*	St. Katherine	1528	The Will of John Sygar. *Cole* 209.
		St. Ethelnote	1528	do.
Coveney,	*St. Peter*			Two shillings obit rent in 1547.
Manea *(not consecrated. Ecton)*				
Croydon,	*All Saints*			
Croxton,	*St. James*	St. Katherine	1506	The Will of Thomas Somerford, Parson. *P.C.C. Adeane*, 16/5.
Doddington,	*St. Mary*	Holy Trinity	1489	The Will of Wm. Stanbrighe. *Regr. Alcock p.* 53 in Gibbons' *Episcopal Records.*
Benwick,	*St. James*	Holy Trinity		*Blomefield MS.*
March,	*St. Wendreda*	St. Wendreda	before 1389	*Gild Certificate* 27. Gildhall and property sold to Hill & Don and Hill & James. *Patent Roll*, 13 Eliz. pt. 4. & 14 Eliz. pt. 2.
		St. Anne	1453	The Will of Simon Emneth, *B.C.*, A 38.
		St. Mary	1454	The Will of Phillip Coward, *B.C.*, A 38
		St. John Baptist	1454	do. Property sold to Hill & James. *Pat. Roll* 14 *Eliz. pt.* 2.
		St. Peter	1456	The Will of Wm. Payne, *B.C.*, A 16.
		Holy Trinity	1457	The Will of Robert Dyx, *B.C.*, A 51. *Lay Subsidy* 82/207.
Wimblington,	*St. Peter*	Holy Trinity	1449	The Will of .... Aleyn of Manea, *B.C*, A 4. (This is the first in the book.)
		Purification B.V.M.	1449	do. Two gildhalls & a chappell house were sold to Jennings & Forth and Hill & James. *Patent Roll* 13 *Eliz. pt.* 7, & 14 *Eliz. pt.* 2.
		St. Peter		*Blomefield MS.*

Downham,	*St. Leonard*	St. Mary and St. Leonard	1464	The Will of Richard Cok., *P.C.C. Godyn* 84. Gildhall sold to Jenings & Forth. *Patent Roll* 13 Eliz. pt. 7. The rent of the gild lands was £4 14s. 6d. in 1547., *M.A.*
Dry Drayton,	*Ss. Peter and Paul*	Our Lady	1520	The Will of Joan Humphrey. *Cole* 137.
		St. Nicholas	1520	do.
Dullingham,	*St. Mary*	Our Lady	1527	The Will of Edmund Sander. *Cole* 197. Gildhall sold to Pickerell. *Patent* 5 *Eliz. pt.* 5.
		St. James	before 1517	*Baker MS. Vol.* 36, p. 161. *Report on Cambs. Charities* 1839, *fo.*
Duxford,	*St. John*	St. John	1518	The Will of Thomas Adams, *Cole* 157.
	St. Peter	St. Peter	1520	The Will of Audrey Swan. *Cole* 135.
		All Saints		*Blomefield MS.*
East Hatley,	*St. Dennis*	(unknown)	(1547)	"The Church House" sold to Peter Gray. *Patent Roll* 19 *Eliz. pt.* 7.
Eastrea,				*See* Whittlesea.
Eldernal,				do.
Elm,	*All Saints*	St. Katherine	before 1389	*Gild Certificate* 16.
		All Saints		*Blomefield MS.* In the neighbouring church of Emneth, which is in Norfolk, were gilds of St. Edward, St. John Baptist, Assumption, Our Lady & St. Lawrence.
		St. Mary		
		St. Giles		
		Corpus Christi		
		St. John Baptist		In 1456 Margaret Barker left money to the lights of St. Katherine, St. Mary, St. Giles, St. John, St. Cross, St. Thomas and St. Anthony in Elm Church. *B.C.*, A 17.
		Assumption B.V.M.		

NAME OF PARISH WITH DEDICATION OF CHURCH OF CHAPEL.		DATE OF DEDICATION OF GILD.	DATE OF FOUNDATION OR EARLIEST OCCURRENCE.	AUTHORITY AND REMARKS.	
Elsworth,	*Holy Trinity*	St. Katherine	1522	The Will of Richard Crisp, *A.R.C.* 122.	The late Gildhall, now the town house, sold to Hill & James. *Patent Roll* 14 Eliz. pt. 2.
		St. Mary		*Blomefield MS.*	
Eltisley,	*SS. Pandonia & John Baptist*	(unknown)	(1547)	Gildhall sold, see *Appendix ix.*	
Ely,	*St. Etheldreda & St. Peter*	All Saints	1374	*Gild Certificate* 20	
		Corpus Christi		,, 21	
		St. John Baptist		,, 22	
	Holy Trinity	Holy Trinity	1369	,, 23	
		Holy Cross	1375	,, 23	
		St. Peter	1309	,, 23	
		St. Etheldreda	1289	,, 23	1504. Christopher Cappe *P.C.C. Holgrave* 24/6
		St. Katherine	1387	,, 23	
	St. Mary	Assumption		,, 17	
		All Saints	1331	,, 18	
		St. John Baptist	1377	,, 19	
Eversden, Great,	*St. Mary**	St. Anne	1458	Will extract in *Fenland N. & Q.* Vol. Y p. 112. Obit and lamp rents 4s. 3d., *M.A.* 1547	Not said in which church.

* John Curtis of Eversden Magna, 1521 April 1st. "I bequeath one cow to the sustentation of one taper to burn yearly before the sepulchre in the said church, and I will that my executors make the aforesaid taper of wax containing two pounds, and I will the aforesaid cow remain in the hands of my children so long as it pleaseth God they live, and so save the stock and so to leave it in the churchwarden's hands, and they for to do the same perpetually." *A.R.C.* 40.

Eversden, Little,	*St. Helen*	(unknown)		*Patent Roll* 14 *Eliz. pt.* 4. Gildhall sold to Mershe & Greneham.
Fenditton,	*St. Mary*	Jesus	1526	The Will of William Heth. *Cole.*
		St. James		*Blomefield M.S.*
Fendrayton,	*St. Mary*	St. Nicholas	1521	The Will of Wm. Mudie, *A.R.C.*
Fordham,	*St. Mary*	St. John	1527	The Will of John Sammond. *Bury will.* *Lay Subsidy* 82/205.
Foulmere,	*St. Mary**	St. Mary	1488	The Will of John Dyar. *B.C.*, D 125.
Foxton,	*St. Lawrence*	St. Anne	1523	The Will of Dame Alice St. George. *Cole* 173.
Fulbourn,	*All Saints*	St. John Baptist	1534	The Will of John Baude. *A R.*, I. 101.
		Assumption	1524	The Will of Wm. Chace. *Cole* 178.
		Our Lady	1521	The Will of Wm. Treif. *A.R.C.*
,,	*St. Vigors*	St. Vigors	1521	do.
		St. Stephen	1521	do.
Gamlingay,	*St. Mary*	Holy Trinity	1522	The Will of Wm. Tod, *A.R.C.* 61. Gildhall sold to Doddington. *Patent* 3 *Edw. vj. pt.* 5. The Stipendiary gild priest had a pension of 96s. *Q.R. Misc. Bk.* 31.
Gildenmorden,	*St. Mary*	Our Lady	1472	The Will of Richard Frost. *P.C.C. Wattys*
Girton,	*St. Andrew*	Our Lady	1515	The Will of Joan Collyns. *Cole* 117.
		Trinity	1521	The Will of Jane Ampleus. *Cole* 159.
		Corpus Christi	1524	The Will of Agnes Thresher. *Cole* 182.
		All Saints	1515	The Will of Joan Collyns. *Cole* 117.
		St. Nicholas	1518	The Will of Henry Taylor. *Cole* 122.
Grantchester,	*SS. Mary & Andrew*	St. Thomas of Canterbury	1526	The Will of Henry Brown, priest. *Cole* 191. Gildhall worth 8s. a year, *Partic. for Grants* 2025. *Lay Subsidy* 82/196.

* John Dyar of Fulmer 1488. "To the tabernacle of St. John 3s. 4d., to the painting of the Image of the Crucifix 6s. 8d., for a missale 6s. 8d., to the light of St. John the Baptist 6 lbs of wax. To gild of St. Mary 20d." *B.C.* D. 125.

NAME OF PARISH WITH DEDICATION OF CHURCH OF CHAPEL.	DATE OF DEDICATION OF GILD.	FOUNDATION OR EARLIEST OCCURRENCE.	AUTHORITY AND REMARKS.
Gransden, Little, *SS. Peter & Paul*			Obit rents 23s. 3d. in 1547, *M.A. & Augment. Misc. Bk.* 68, *p.* 458.
Graveley, *St. Botulph*			
Guyhirn,			*See* Wisbech.
Haddenham, *Holy Trinity*	Holy Trinity	1519	The Will of Thomas Hamond, *A.R.C.* 63.
	All Saints	1533	The Will of John Church, *A.R.*, I.
	St. Katherine	1534	The Will of John Godfrey, *A.R.*, I.
Hardwick, *St. Mary*	Our Lady	1523	The Will of Nicholas Cleve. *Cole* 173.
Harlton, *St. Mary*	Holy Trinity	1516	The Will of Richard Amye. *Cole* 152. Gild land sold to Chester.
	Assumption	1516	do. *Patent Roll* 3 *Edw. vj. pt.* 7.
Harston, *All Saints*	All Saints	1521	The Will of Wm. Raynold. *Cole* 157. Gildhall sold to Chester.
	St. Stephen	1507	The Will of John Chiltern. *Cole* 173. *ut supra.*
	Our Lady	1521	The Will of Richard Willesmere. *Cole* 157.
Haslingfield, *All Saints*	Assumption	1343	*Gild Certificate* 24.
			In 1521 Wm. Atkyn left 5s. to the Gild of the Assumption, to the annornyng of the altars of St. Nicholas & St. John 32s., to the altar of St. James 6s. 8d. *Cole.*
			In 1527 Richard Hoyd the residue of his estate to the alderman & bailiff of Trinity Gild. *Cole.*
	Holy Trinity	1498	The Will of Robert Whytt, *B.C.*, D 129.
	Nativity B.V.M.	1493	The Will of Robert Cokesale, *B.C.*, D 81.
Hatley St. George, *? St. George*			

Hauxton,	*St. Edmund*	St. Katherine	1529	The Will of John Newman. *Cole* 212.	Land sold to Chester *Pat. Roll* 3 *Edw. vj. pt.* 7.
Hildersham,	*Holy Trinity*	Assumption	1484	The Will of Wm. Stalworth, *B.C.*, C 58. In 1524 Joan Ouye left to the gild a table and a form. *Cole.*	
Hinton,	*St. Andrew*	Holy Trinity	1489	(A Will.) *B.C.*, D 51	The yearly value of the gildhall was 2s. 6d. & of the Hall close attached 16s. *Partic. for Grants* 2025.
		Holy Rood	1529	The Will of Wm. Ashbie, *A.R.*, I 14	
		St. Katherine	1529	do.	
		another, name unknown.	1521	The Will of John Killingworth, *A.R.C.* 48.	'To iche of the foure gilds 12d.'
Hinxton,	*St. Mary*	Our Lady	1518	The Will of Thomas Swan. *Cole* 126.	
Histon,	*St. Andrew*	St. Katherine	1520	The Will of Margaret Raven. *Cole* 144.	Gildhall sold to Venables. *Patent Roll* 3 *Edw. vj. pt.* 9.
		Purification	1520	do.	
		All Saints	1528	The Will of Giles Taylor. *Cole* 203.	
Histon,	*St. Etheldreda*	St. Katherine	1519	The Will of Thomas Raynes of Histon St. Etheldreda. *Cole* 130.	
Horningsea,	*St. Peter*	St. Peter	1531	*Cole*, quoted in Clay's *History*.	
		Our Lady	1529	do.	
Horseheath,	*All Saints*	? Our Lady *	1527	The Will of Robert Knoke. *Cole* 193.	The site of the Gildhall which had been pulled down by Sir Giles Alington, sold to Hill and Don. *Pat.* 13 *Eliz. pt.* 4.
Ickleton,	*Mary Magdalene*	Corpus Christi	1520	The Will of Thomas Aspedon. *Cole* 136.	Gildhall and land sold to Marshe & Grenham *Pat. Roll* 14 *Eliz. pts.* 2 & 4.
		Trinity		*Blomefield MS.*	
Impington,	*St. Andrew*	Resurrection	1524	The Will of Alice Scott. *Cole* 180.	

*1512. John Pettit "To the keeping of a light in the chappyll of our blessed lady in Horseheath church for evermore a cow." *B.C.* E75. 1518. Wm. Sloo to the keeping of a light before the image of the Blessed Mary, to begin that light at Michaelmas A.D. 1520.

NAME OF PARISH WITH DEDICATION OF CHURCH OR CHAPEL.		DATE OF DEDICATION OF GILD.	FOUNDATION OR EARLIEST OCCURRENCE.	AUTHORITY AND REMARKS.
Isleham,	*St. Andrew*			In the diocese of Rochester, few early wills existing. In 1545 the stock called "Town Money" was £12, Lay Subsidy 82/205. There was also a chantry here valued in King's Books £5 17s. 6d., of which Robert Peyton was priest. The foundation of a hospital here for six sisters was sold in 1576 to Francis Peyton. *Patent Roll* 19 *Eliz.*
Isleham, Little,	*St. Nicholas*			
Kennet,	*St. Nicholas*			
Kingston,	*All Saints and St. Andrew*			In 1529 John Malden left two tapers of wax of 4lbs to burn before our lady, and a cow to keep them up. *A.R.* I. 8.
Kirtling,	*All Saints*	All Saints	1461	The Will of John Fortham. *Bury Will.*
		Our Lady	1461	do.
Knapwell,	*All Saints*		1547	Annual rent 2d. for a lamp in Church. *M.A.*
Kneesworth,				*See* Bassingbourn.
Landbeach,	*All Saints*	All Saints	1518	The Will of John Lane. *Cole*, in Clay's *History*. Gildhall sold to Hill & James *Patent Roll* 14 *Elizab. pt.* 7.
		Jesus	1526	The Will of Alice Lane. do.
Lanwade,	*St. Nicholas*			
Leverington,	*St. Leonard*	Assumption	1386	*Gild Certificate* 25. Gildhall sold to Wm. Ward. *Patent Roll* 3 *Edw. vj. pt.* 4.
		St. John	(1547)	Land belonging to this gild sold to Councel & Ryston. *Patent Roll* 10 *Eliz. pt.* 6.
Linton,	*St. Mary*	Holy Trinity	1484	The Will of Wm. Stalworth, *B.C.*, C 58.
		Our Lady	1484	The Will of John Brett, *B.C.*, C 60.

Barham,	*St. Margaret*			The whole of this village, including the church and its revenues, was absorbed by the friary established here *temp.* Edward I. *Inq. ad quod damnum.* 21 Edw. I. No. 89.
Litlington,	*St. Katherine*	? St. Katherine	1529	The Will of Robert Webb alias Sweyn. *A.R.I.* 5.
Littleport,	*St. George*	St. George	1377	*Gild Certificate* 26. Gildhall sold to Hill and Don. *Patent Roll* 13 *Eliz. part* 4.
		Corpus Christi	1377	
		St. John Baptist	1380	
		St. Mary	1382	
Lolworth,	*All Saints*		(1547)	Gildhouse sold to James & Grey. *Patent Roll,* 14 Eliz. pt. 7.
Longstanton,	*All Saints*	All Saints	1518	The Will of John Hankyn. *Cole* 121.
Longstanton,	*St. Michael*			
Longstow,	*St. Mary*			In 1532 Walter Pate left two cows to be let out by parson and churchwardens to provide 2 tapers before Our Lady & St. Ethelbert. *A.R.* I.
Madingley,	*St. Mary*	Our Lady	1525	The Will of Anne Colyn. *Cole* 185.
		St. Catherine	1528	The Will of Thomas Eversden. *Cole* 206.
		St. Michael	1513	The Will of John Busche. *Cole* 118 & *Blomefield MS.*
Manea,				*See* Coveney.
Malton,	*St. Nicholas*			
March,				*See* Dodington.
Melbourn,	*All Saints*	St. Wyburgh	1520	The Will of Alice Heche. *Cole.*
Meldreth,	*Holy Trinity*	Our Lady	1493	The Will of Robert Stokks, *B.C.* D. 84.
Mepal,	*St. Mary*			1547 Annual rent for lamp 1s. *M.A.*
Milton,	*All Saints*	All Saints	1515	The Will of Wm. Rosse. *Cole* 115. See Clay's *History.*
		St. Katherine	1521	The Will of Emmota Sanders. *Cole.*

NAME OF PARISH WITH DEDICATION OF CHURCH OR CHAPEL.		DEDICATION OF GILD.	DATE OF FOUNDATION OR EARLIEST OCCURRENCE.	AUTHORITY AND REMARKS.
Newton by Cambridge,	*St. Margaret*			1547 Annual rent for obit 34s. *M.A.*
Newton by Ely,	*St. James*	B.V.M.	(1455)	*Blomefield MS.* In 1455 Katherine Austin of Newton bequeathed her body to churchyard of St. Katherine, & 2s. each to the lights of St. Katherine, B.V.M., Crucifix and St. John. *B.C.*, A.13.
	St. John		(1455)	
,,	*St. Mary* by the Sea			In 1497 John Sawyer bequeathed to chapel on sea coast 6d., to the crucifix there 2d., to chapel of St. John Doddyk 4d., to said chapel of St. Mary in perpetual alms, 6 acres of fenland. *B.C.*, D 13.
Oakington,	*St. Andrew*	All Saints	1524	The Will of Alice Roberd. *Cole* 179.
		St. Katherine	1521	The Will of Katherine Warde. *Cole* 160.
		St. Lawrence	1519	The Will of John Money. *Cole* 127.
		Our Lady	1523	The Will of Wm. Lackett of Westwick. *Cole* 172.
Orwell,	*St. Andrew*	St. John	1522	The Will of Thomas Older. *Cole.*
		Holy Trinity	1526	The Will of Robert Gep. *Cole.*
Over,	*St. Mary*	Our Lady	1520	The Will of John Beton. *Cole* 147.
		Corpus Christi	1532	The Will of Robert Loder. *Cole* 227.
		Holy Trinity	(1547)	Lands belonging to this and a gildhall sold to Doddington. *Patent Roll* 5 *Edw. vj. pt.* 6.
Pampisford,	*St. John Baptist*	Assumption	1389	*Gild Certificate* 28.
		SS. Peter and Paul	1517	The Will of Thomas Garway. *Cole* 123. *Lay Subsidy* 82/210.

Papworth Agnes,	*St. John Baptist*			1547 Annual rent for lamp 4d. *M.A.*
Papworth Everard,	*St. Peter*			
Rampton,	*All Saints*	Corpus Christi	1523	The Will of Thomas Pollertt. *Cole* 172.
Reach,				*See* Burwell.
Royston,	*St. John Baptist*	Holy Cross	1473	The Will of Margaret Willousse. *P.C.C. Wattys* 9/65.
Sawston,	*St. Mary*	Holy Cross	1389	*Gild Certificate* 29. Nativity of St. John and Nativity of Our Lady joined with Holy Cross.
		St. Mary	1523	The Will of Wm. Barker. *Cole* 174. Gildhall sold—*Appendix ix*
Shelford Great,	St. Mary	St. Mary	1519	The Will of Thomas Fuller. *Cole* 133.
		St. Anne	1526	The Will of John Sleg. *Cole* 187. "To St. Anne's Gilde a swarm of been."
Shelford Little,	*All Saints*	Corpus Christi	1520	The Will of Robert Frevylle, Esquire. *Cole* 149.
Shepreth,	*All Saints*	Our Lady	1521	The Will of Thomas Broke. *Cole.*
Shudy Camps,	**St. Mary*	?St. Katherine	(1486)	The Gild house sold in 1547. *Patent Roll* 14 *Elizab. pt.* 7.
Silverley,	*All Saints*			1528 Henry Norwich of the parish of Silverly. To be buried in the churchyard of Silverly. To high altar of Silverly for tithes forgotten 3s. 4d., to Ashley do. *Bury. Brett, p.* 184. 1547, Rent of 20d. for an obit. *M.A.*
Snailwell,	*St. Peter*			
Soham,	*St. Andrew*	St. Katherine	1449	The Will of John Galey. *Bury Will.*
		St. Peter	1467	The Will of Thomas Crowe. do.
		Our Lady	1467	The Will of Thomas Crowe. do.
		St. John	1496	*Fenland Notes and Queries*, Vol. IV. p. 248. Will abstract.
		Corpus Christt	1503	The Will of Andrew Bug. *P.C.C. Blamyr* 29/3.
		Jesus	1525	The Will of Wm. Patte. *Bury Will.*

* Thomas Bregges "To making tabernacle of St. Katherine 6s. 8d. *B.C.*, C 73. This saint mentioned in other wills also.

NAME OF PARISH WITH DEDICATION OF CHURCH OR CHAPEL.		DATE OF DEDICATION OF GILD.	FOUNDATION OR EARLIEST OCCURRENCE.	AUTHORITY AND REMARKS.
Barway,	*St. Nicholas*			
Stapleford,	*St. Andrew*	?St. Katherine	(1503)	The Will of John Ward mentions image and tabernacle of St. Katherine. *P.C.C. Holgrave* 5/4. Gildhall sold. *See Appendix ix.*
Steeple Morden,	*SS. Peter and Paul*	St. Katherine	1522	The Will of Henry Smith. *A.R.C.* 69.
Stetchworth,	*St. Peter*	St. Peter	1527	The Will of Richard Conyers. *Cole.*
Stow Quy,	*St. Mary*	St. John Baptist	1359	*Gild Certificate* 30.
		All Saints		*Blomefield MS.*
Stretham,	*St. James*	Corpus Christi	1350	*Gild Certificate* 31,
		Purification	1344	do. 32.
		All Saints	1456	The Will of John Wakering. *B.C.*, A 19.
Thetford,	*St. George*	St. George	1489	The Will of Wm. Smith. *Regr. Alcock.* Gildhall sold to Hill & Don. *Patent Roll* 13 Eliz. pt. 4. *See* Ely.
Stuntney,				
Sutton,	*St. Andrew*	St. John	1457	The Will of Wm. Deynes of Ely, *Fenland N. & O.* Vol. V. p. 112. (In one of my handlists of gilds, there is a note under Sutton "Gildhall 1455,' but no authority is given, and I cannot now find the original entry.)
Swaffham Bulbeck,	*St. Mary*	Nativity B.V.M.	before 1389	*Gild Certificate* 33.
		St. Margaret	1389	do.
		Holy Cross	1389	do.
		All Saints	1389	do.
		Resurrection	1516	The Will of John Attelebridge. *Cole.*

Swaftham Prior	*St. Mary*	All Saints	1529	The Will of Wm. Salter. *Cole.* Gildhall sold to Hill and James. *Patent* 14 Eliz. pt. 2.
		St. John	1529	do.
	St. Ciric			1529 Wm. Salter "St. James's light at St. Ciric's 6s. 8d."
Swavesey	*St. Andrew*	St. Andrew	1527	The Will of John Harvys. *A.R.C.* 113.
		Our Lady	1527	The Will of Peter Maugrie. *A.R.C.* 115.
		St. Katherine	1529	The Will of Margaret Newman. *A.R.* I.
		Holy Cross		*Blomefield, MS.*
Tadlow,	*St. Giles*			1547. Obit rent value 3s. *M.A.*
Teversham,	*All Saints*	Trinity		*Blomefield MS.* In 1522 Robert Battell left money to the lights of All Saints', Sepulchre, Our Lady and Sacrament in this church. *Cole.*
Thetford,				*See* Stretham.
Thorney,	*St. Botulph*			
Toft,	*St. Andrew*	St. Andrew		*Blomefield, MS.*
		All Saints		do.
Triplow,	*All Saints*	All Saints	1519	The Will of Nicholas Thurlow. *Cole.* Gildhall sold *Appendix ix.*
Trumpington,	*S.S. Mary and Michael*	Holy Rood	1521	The Will of Richard Lambe "To the aldermen and brothermen 20 qrs. of barley, for the best use of gild and repair of the church." *Cole.* Gildhall sold. *Appendix ix.*
		B.V.M.		*Blomefield, MS.*
Tydd,	*St. Giles*	St. Giles	1386	*Gild Certificate* 35.
		Holy Cross	1385	do. 34. 1542—5, *Lay Subsidies* 82/197, 82/207.
		St. Mary	1350	do. 36. 1524 Elizabeth Fisher. *Regr. West.*
Upwell,	*St. Peter*	St. John	(1547)	Gildhall sold to Hill and Don, and a swan mark to Hill and James. *Pat. Roll* 13 & 14 Eliz. pts. 4 & 2.
Waterbeach,	*St. John*	Our Lady	1513	The Will of Richard Ronde. *Cole.*

NAME OF PARISH WITH DEDICATION OF CHURCH OR CHAPEL.	DEDICATION OF GILD.	DATE OF FOUNDATION OR EARLIEST OCCURRENCE.	AUTHORITY AND REMARKS.
Waterbeach,	Jesus	1515	The Will of Richard Wallys. *Cole.*
	All Saints	1513	The Will of R. Ronde. *Cole.*
	St. James		*Blomefield, MS.*
Welney,	*unknown*	(1547)	Gildhall (said to be in Cambs), sold to Councell and Ryston. *Patent Roll* 10 *Eliz. pt.* 6.
Wendy, *All Saints*			1571, a close of pasture in tenure of Thomas Goode, left for superstitious uses, sold to Hill and James. 14 *Eliz. pt.* 2.
Wentworth, *St. Peter*			
West Wickham, *St. Mary*	*unknown*	(1547)	Gildhall sold to Hill and Don. *Patent Roll*, 13 Eliz. pt. 4.
West Wratting, *St. Andrew*	St. Anne	1524	The will of John Marsh. *Cole.*
Weston Colville, *St. Mary*	*unknown*	(1547)	Gildhall, now the Townhouse, sold to Hill & James. *Patent* 14, *Eliz. pt.* 2.
Westley Waterless, *St. Mary*	*unknown*	1543	*Lay Subsidies* 82/191, 82/204.
Whaddon, *St. Mary*			1547, annual rent 3s. 4d., left for an obit. *M.A.*
Whittlesford, *SS. Mary and Andrew*	St. John Baptist	1389	*Gild Certificate* 37. 1542, *Lay Subsidy* 82/191.
Whittlesey, *St. Mary*	St. Mary	1542	*Lay Subsidy* 82/190. A gildhall sold 1571.
	Corpus Christi	1542	do.
	St. Mary Magdalene	1542	do.
	St. James	1542	do. A messuage belonging to the gild sold to Marshe and Grenham. *Patent Roll* 14 *Eliz. pt.* 4.
	St. Anne	1542	do.
	Holy Trinity	1542	do.

Whittlesey,		Jesus	1542	*Lay Subsidy* 82/190.
		St. John	1542	*do.*
		Whitsun	1542	*do.*
		Thomas á Beckett	(1547)	Gildhall sold, see *Appendix ix.*, and land to Hill and James. *Patent* 14 *Eliz. pt.* 2.
	St Andrew	St. John	1542	*Lay Subsidy* 82/190.
		St. Anne	1542	*do.*
Eastrea,	*Trinity*			The scite of Trinity Chapel, Estree, sold to Skelton. *Patent Roll* 3 Eliz. pt. 3.
Eldernal,	*St. Mary*			Chapel sold, see *Appendix ix.*
Wicken,	*St. Lawrence*			
Wilbraham Great,	*St. Nicholas*	St. Nicholas	1492	The Will of Henry Coton, *B.C.*, D 71.
		Our Lady	1519	The Will of John Turner. Gildhall sold, *Appendix ix.*
Wilbraham Little,	*St. John the Evangelist*	*(none)*		No gild, *Survey & Rental* 2/19, but a Chantry value £7 10, and a Stipendiary priest.
Wilburton,	*St. Peter*	Our Lady	1534	The Will of Wm. Hawes, *A.R.*, I 100. *Lay Subsidies* 82/190, 207.
Willingham,	*St. Mary and All Saints*	*unknown**	1547	A tenement and 16 acres of land belonging to a gild here sold to Hill and Don. *Patent* 13 Eliz. pt. 4.
Wimblington,				*see* Dodington.
Wimpole,	*St. Andrew*	Our Lady	1486	The Will of Edward King, *B.C.*, C 72.

NAME OF PARISH WITH DEDICATION OF CHURCH OR CHAPEL.	DATE OF DEDICATION OF GILD.	FOUNDATION OR EARLIEST OCCURRENCE.	AUTHORITY AND REMARKS.		
Wisbech, *SS. Peter and Paul*	Holy Trinity	1379	*Gild Certificate* 43.		See also Lysons, Watson's *History of Wisbech*, Walker and Craddock's *History*, and *Report of Hist. MSS., Com.* No. 9. pt. 1. pp. 294—6.
	Corpus Christi	before 1389	*do.*	38.	
	St. John Baptist	1384	*do.*	39.	
	Our Lady	1387	*do.*	40.	
	St. Peter	1527	*do.*	41.	
	St. Thomas á Beckett	before 1389	*do.*	42.	1459, Richard Bevys. P.C.C. *Stokton* 131.
Guyhern, *St. Mary Magdalene*	St. Mary Magdalene	1517	The Will of Thomas Kersey. *Regr. West & Goodrich*, p. 75.		
Witcham, *St. Martin*	Corpus Christi		*Blomefield, MS.*		
	St. John				
Witchford, *St. Nicholas*	(unknown)	1547	Gildhall sold, see *Appendix ix.*		
Woodditton, *All Saints*	Trinity	1528	The Will of Agnes Raye. *Bury Will.* Gildhall sold to Grice and Foster. *Patent Roll 6 Elizab.* pt. 4.		
	St. Agnes	1528	do.		

* Under Willingham by Carlton, will be found references to two gilds, which, until making out this list, I thought were at Willingham *(Papworth Hundred)*. But the dedication of the church with which these gilds were connected was St. Matthew, which was the dedication of the church of Willingham by Carlton and not of the other Willingham. I have no doubt but that a search amongst the Willingham wills in the Archdeacon's Court would find some gilds connected with Willingham St. Mary.

TOWER, BURY CHURCH, HUNTS.

(*From a drawing by* J. A. POULTER.)

THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY CROSS, BURY, HUNTINGDONSHIRE,

WITH SOME ACCOUNT OF THE IMAGE OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN.

Bury (formerly *Byrig* or *Byry*), otherwise Bury Parva, formed a part of the possessions of the famous Benedictine Abbey of Ramsey founded by Duke Ailwyn and Archbishop Oswald, with which house the ecclesiastical history of neighbouring parishes is much intermixed.

The Church of Bury *(Holy Cross)* has been often regarded as one of two Churches placed in that parish, but this seems likely to be a misapprehension. If a second Church (other than a Chapel more or less insignificant) ever existed at Bury it has entirely disappeared, although a purely conjectural site is vaguely indicated. It is quite possible that a district Chapelry may have been attached to the parish Church, and perhaps included in the 'Biggin,' originally a religious foundation within the hamlet of Heigmangrove,* or it may have been nothing more than a hermitage Chapel. The surmise as to two Churches has probably gained currency owing to the use of the epithet 'Little' applied occasionally to Bury. This distinction, if there is any meaning in it, clearly refers to a 'Bury' of greater note, and seeing there is no place larger or smaller so named in the vicinity or indeed in this or adjoining counties, I incline to the opinion that the epithet served to distinguish Bury in Huntingdonshire from St. Edmund's Bury, Suffolk, a use that we can well understand was found convenient in mediæval days when devout associations and a prominent

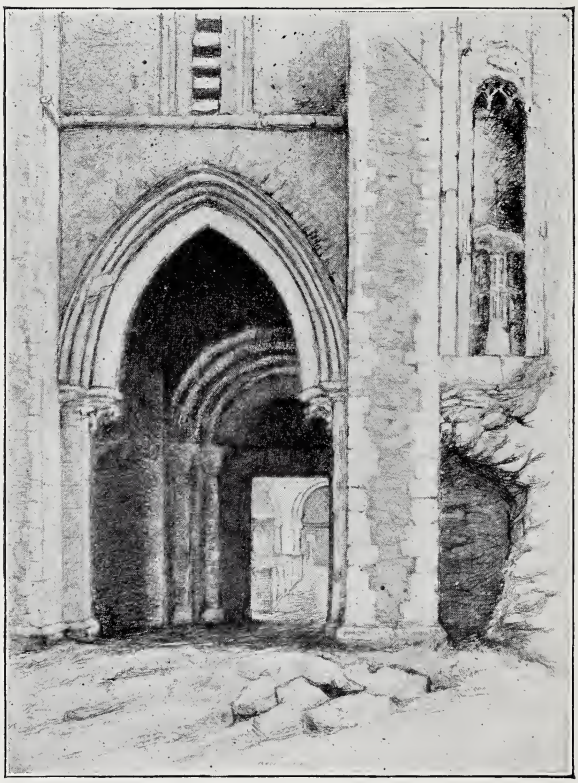
* The Manor is styled Bury-cum-Heighmangrove (or Hepmangrove). Among the Ramsey Abbey Charters in the British Museum—nearly three thousand—some relate to Bury and Heighmangrove (or Heitmundegrave). They range from *temp.* Henry iii. to the middle of the seventeenth Century. (*Add. MSS.*, 32,240, 33,139, 33,228—33,233, 33,404—33,436, 39,112).

religious character marked both places and rendered some sort of distinction necessary.* The importance of Bury in the middle ages is seen in the fact that certain adjacent hamlets or parishes were more or less in dependence upon it. Thus we find that a Bull of Alexander ii. (A.D. 1176) confirmed the gift, *inter alia*, of Bury with the Church and Chapels and all that appertained. At the Inquisition respecting *Ninths* (A.D. 1341) its ecclesiastical possessions were taxed at £23 13*s.* 4*d.* and we learn in the same connection that the Church endowment consisted of eighty acres of land and thirty acres of meadow. Burial rites in the locality seem to have been exclusively performed at Bury—certainly in the case of Wistow—until the year 1351.† This indication of the exercise of paramount authority in regard to outlying parishes possibly affected other religious offices.

A grant of Henry I., refers to the Chapel (presumably the Church) of Bury, and in A.D. 1262 the Church of Bury, with its several Chapels, and all rights belonging, were duly confirmed to the Abbot of Ramsey. Connected closely with the Church and esteemed a part of the main building was the structure at the west end, which although not occupying the usual place of a 'Lady Chapel' was in all probability devoted wholly or in part, to worship in her honour. Perhaps it would be useless to stay and enquire the cause of so thorough a spoliation as that which seems to have swept away this entire western portion of the Church, but if, as I imagine, it was mainly set apart for devotions in honour of 'Blessed Mary of Bury' and of homage to her image there set up (of which I will speak more particularly), it is not difficult to account

* I may, here be allowed to digress slightly by observing that Bury St. Edmunds was a borough *(burh)*; Bury (Hunts.), was simply a hill (A.S. *beorh*) The position of the latter, with its stately Church crowning its height, is conclusive evidence as to this interpretation of the place-name. The natural features and physical conditions of a locality ought to be closely observed before arriving at a definition on purely historical or etymological grounds. Too little regard has, I venture to think, been paid to this particular by Professor Skeat in his recent painstaking investigations made with a view to settle the meaning of names of places in Cambs., and Hunts. The aspect of Bury is, I must think, a complete refutation of Dr. Skeat's assumption that the name presents to us the dative of *burh*, rather than *beorh*, hill.

† Lincoln Episcopal Registers.



TOWER DOORWAY, BURY CHURCH, HUNTS.

(*From a drawing by* J. A. Poulter.)

for its desecration and removal. That its disuse, subsequent to the period of the Reformation may have caused the structure to pass into a state of dilapidation is of course not unlikely, or something in the nature of a settlement may have occurred. What must have been a beautiful structure has wholly disappeared, leaving however traces in the outer western wall, of its former magnificence. It is hardly likely that it will ever be raised again, but it is to be hoped that the foundations may one day be laid bare, and something of its history and character brought to light by such investigation as would undoubtedly result from judicious exploration.

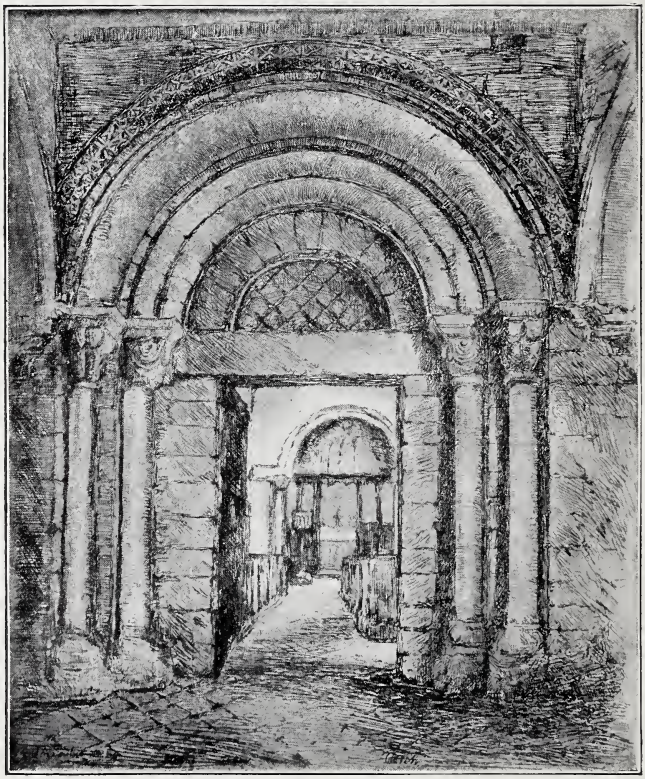
Bury Church is unquestionably one of the most interesting ecclesiastical structures in the county, and of considerable architectural beauty and interest. In point of antiquity the Church of Bury is hardly less attractive. Standing on an eminence overlooking the fen towards Ramsey, it forms a striking object, its beautiful Early English tower being visible for miles around. What it must have been when its western portion, now destroyed, was intact, can be readily conjectured when the foundations are paced, and the few traces remaining of former work are examined. Rickman refers to Bury "as the eastern portion of a large cross Church" which may be said more or less to describe the plan. The Church it may be mentioned is dedicated in the name and to the honour of the Holy Cross. This dedication probably distinguished not the original Norman erection, but the Church as designed at a subsequent period. The early conception of the Norman builders was doubtless mainly restricted to a Nave; this may be discerned in the arches at either end, the Chancel arch, and the interesting west doorway.

The Church consists of Chancel, Nave with north aisle, and western tower. There is also a south porch. The pre-dominating feature is the fine Early English tower which owes the character of its details and the general excellence of its design to the direct influence probably of the builders of Ramsey Abbey. A site, of

which the Norman builders had availed themselves, was readily it may be imagined utilized by the Churchmen of a subsequent age with a view not only to perpetuate divine worship and service, but to serve as a landmark, directing pilgrims and others to the Abbey hard by, and for guiding wayfaring men across the fen. The feature was obviously a part of the noble design, for above the belfry are traces of an octagon lantern which doubtless lighted the fen, and in conjunction with the deep-toned bell (one still remaining in the tower is *temp.* Edw. iii.), ministered to the necessities of the traveller and cheered him on his lonely way. The tower on its east side, with the buttresses set square at the angles, mainly rests on the west wall of the Norman Church. In other part it is placed upon the two massive western piers with their buttresses. The three disengaged sides of the tower have each an Early English arch supported on rich corbels; on the west side, the arch by which the Church was entered. We recognize here three several chantries north, south and west of the tower, the west one alone remaining. The archways leading into the north and south chantries are blocked.*

Some fifteen years since considerable repairs were carried out, during which interesting discoveries were made in connection with the former state of the west end of the Church. When the addition was originally made, the arch was closed with rough masonry, and being plastered, it would appear to have been painted forming a kind of reredos to the Chapel. In removing some modern brickwork used to repair the wall that had in part become dilapidated, the inner architrave or corbel cornice of the principal arch was found imbedded in the masonry, together with the corbels upon which the arch rested. Unlike these in connection with the north and south aisles, which have a plain circular moulding, those in the western arch are foliated and of a bold and elegant character.

* Our member, the Rev. Alfred Peskett, suggested to me the similarity of the blocked archways in the tower at Holywell Church, which we lately visited, as possibly possessing chantries, north and south of the tower. I think the idea is worth consideration.



Inner (N) Doorway, leading from Tower to Nave,

BURY CHURCH, HUNTS.

(From a drawing by J. A. Poulter.)

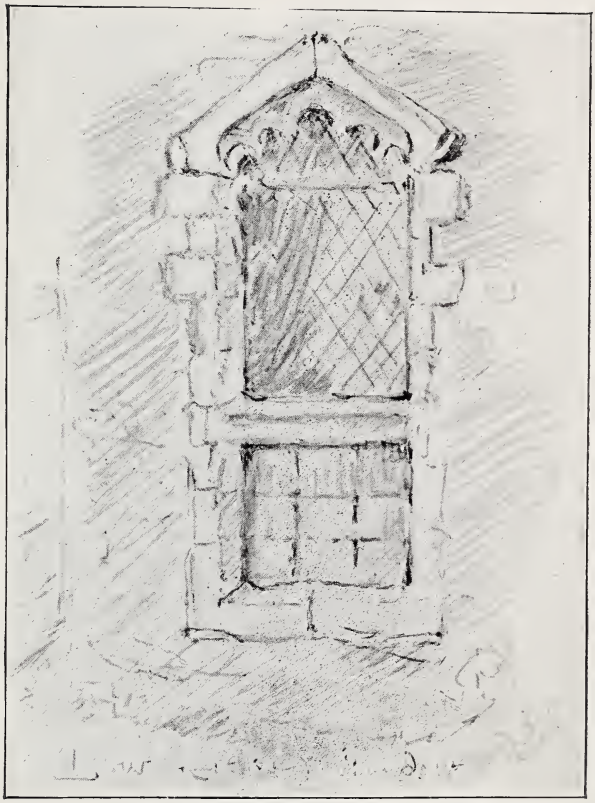
This doorway led to the opening of the arch which has been only so far closed as to expose these interesting architectural features to view. It will be seen that there is no proper tower arch, only the Norman doorway leading into the Nave. Concerning the lean-to buildings which were erected on each of the three sides, the Rev. W. M. Lloyd informs me that the north side was apparently put to a different use to the other two, for it afforded entrance into the belfry (above the present vestry), and for this purpose the jambs of the belfry window on this side have been cut away 1½ inches on each side to the height of six feet, just wide enough for a man to pass through. I am further indebted to Mr. Lloyd for some useful information respecting the erection of the west portion which gave place in later times to a Lady Chapel. Internally it was twenty-one feet wide and thirty-five feet long, its floor being more than six feet above the tower level. It was carried on a wide low arch which formed a cell or crypt. Its foundations were very firm and hard. The erection of the Chapel on the width designed caused the two western buttresses to protrude into the building. The wall space, on either side, between the buttress and the north and south walls, is embellished with a very fine niche despoiled of its imagery, much mutilated and weather worn, having a long and richly panelled pedestal. There was a deep recess between the buttresses and the face of the tower, with its arch filled in, but showing, as in Mr. Poulter's drawing, a portion of its moulding. This recess, it is reasonable to conjecture, became the site of an altar, the inserted rubble masonry being certainly plastered, and adorned with colour. During a previous restoration, while the Rev. J. B. Pattrick was Rector, traces of diaper work were seen, but owing to the decayed state of the rubble, the attempt to preserve them proved futile. However, Mr. Lloyd says that it was owing to the breaking away of this masonry that the full tracery of the arch and of the corbels, previously mentioned, were brought to light.

The second stage of the tower has a long lancet window, from floor to ceiling, on each face, and the upper stage two

shorter lancets. The cornice above displays projecting gurgoyles at the four corners surmounted by a battlement heightened at the angles. The tower has a groined ceiling roofed with heavy slabs on seven sections, the eighth having been left quite open until a dormer door and roof were inserted, by Mr. Lloyd's instrumentality, while in charge of the Parish.

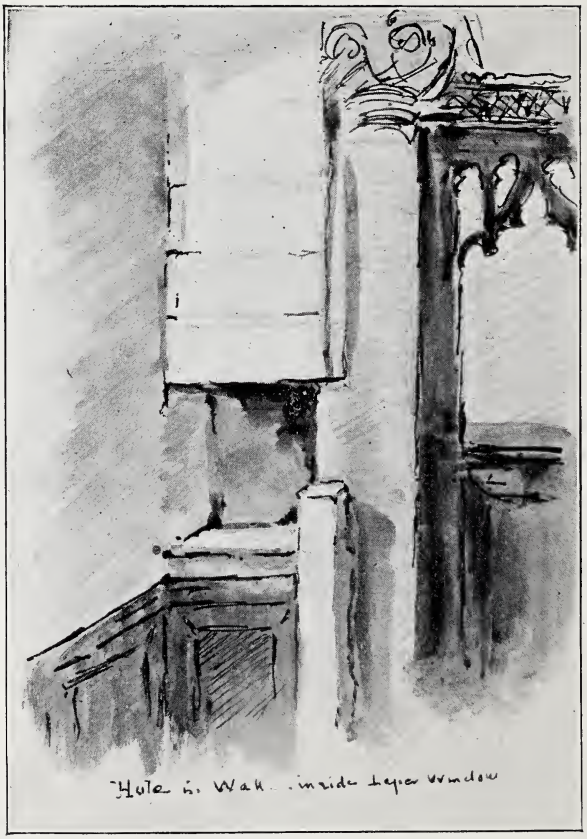
The Nave piers are of transition date, octagon on plan with flowered capitals. Those on the north side have been re-erected. The three arches are plain. The north aisle has three-light Perpendicular windows and with some good old glass, particularly in the east window. The clerestory windows are of two lights. The Porch has a good Decorated inner doorway with a mutilated niche on each side. The Chancel arch is Norman with good capitals and diaper pattern of an uncommon type; the Chancel itself, of Early English character, is of no particular interest, and appears to have been subject from time to time to unwise treatment. It was at one time probably of greater length than at present. The east window is 'restored' Early English work, with cinque-foiled circles in the head. The roof,which is painted, is higher than that of the Nave.

North and south of the Chancel is a so called 'low-side window', frequently misnamed (even more inaccurately,) a leper window. As I have elsewhere dwelt at length on the nature of these wall openings, I shall not here deal with so large a subject, or stay even to allude to the various theories that have been propounded concerning this singular feature, which strange to say, although in evidence down to the period of the Reformation the use seems to be altogether unknown. 'Low-side window' is upon the whole, if somewhat meaningless, a convenient term to use when referring to such an aperture, but clearly, when an allusion is made to an opening that was never glazed, it is hardly an exact expression. The square opening at the south-west angle of the Church at Bury—the more usual position when there is but one such object—is particularly interesting owing to the fact that what



LOW-SIDE WINDOW, BURY CHURCH, HUNTS.

(From a drawing by J. A. Poulter).



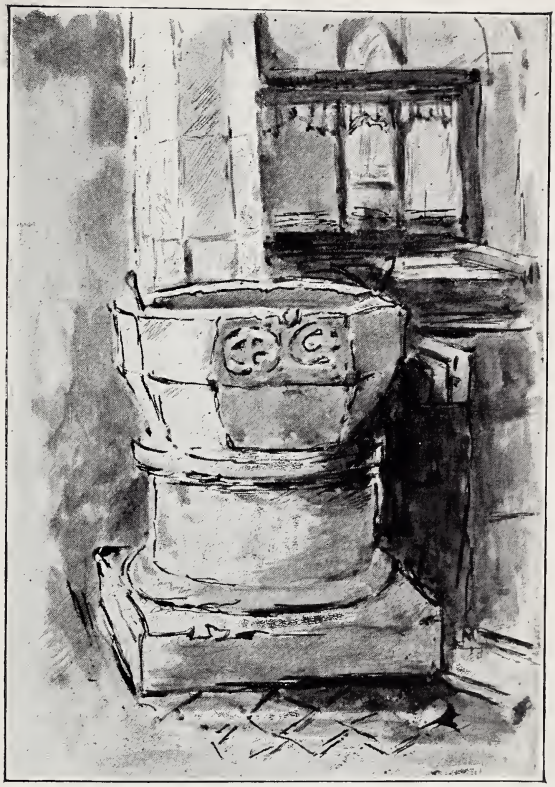
PRIEST'S SEAT AND RECESS IN WALL, BY LOW-SIDE WINDOW,
BURY CHURCH, HUNTS.
(From a drawing by J. A. POULTER.

I take to be of the nature of an elbow rest and a book-ledge are associated with the opening within the Church. The pencil drawing and sketch (for which we are indebted to Mr. J. A. Poulter), here reproduced, give respectively the south side exterior view, and the aperture in the west wall by the pier of the Chancel arch, shewing the peculiarity to which I refer. A seat placed at the proper height would allow the elbow conveniently to rest there. While I maintain that such an opening may have served for purposes of general use—and particularly in days when window casements in Churches were practically unknown, for ventilation &c.,—I am strongly inclined to think that here, by this opening, the priest would occupy a seat at such times as particular duties required his attendance. What these specific duties were I must leave, but they would certainly appear to have some regard to a person or persons remaining outside the Church. It is important to notice that at Bury, as elsewhere, the iron cross bars are fixed as in the illustration. In common with piscinas, niches, entrances to rood-lofts and such like openings, the wall space of these 'low-side windows' were at the Reformation roughly filled in with masonry with a view to efface them, which is sufficient evidence to warrant the assumption that they were accounted objects ministering to superstition!

An object of very special interest is the Font which is of late Norman date, and placed at the west end of the north aisle. It is of octagon form, resting upon a circular pedestal with slight marks of a peculiar ornamentation, on the bowl, or it may be inscribed characters, which have been variously interpreted. Mr. Poulter's accompanying sketch will serve to render these markings on its western face intelligible as far as an examination of the drawing can make it so. It is generally supposed to represent a date—presumably A.D. 1300, made up by reading the two figures or combination of figures to represent M.CCC. Another explanation is to the effect that the date is 1150; the M=1000, C=100, and the L represented by the sign or figure that follows. But all this is little more than conjectural. The sculpture has possibly been

somewhat damaged, otherwise the reading would be clearer. I must confess that I am inclined to doubt the theory as to these marks indicating a date, or as being in themselves complete. We have here I imagine a portion only of an inscription or it may be ornamentation of some sort, which originally occurred on the eight sides of the octagon continuously. That which now appears, is on the side which was probably in former days placed against a wall, and escaped injury, the other sides being ruthlessly chiselled so as to present a plain surface. Not unlikely the rest of the carving was offensive to the susceptibilities of the authorities of later times, and so was erased, as not infrequently was the case. Any other interpretation of the marks that remain would be most welcome. The Font shews signs of having been duly covered and locked in former days, as was customary, parts of the iron and lead fastenings still remaining.

The early fourteenth century wood lectern is of remarkable interest, and is probably as old as any similar work remaining in England. It consists of the desk (of one side only), resting upon a single slender column having a moulded cap of Decorated character. The slope of the desk is richly ornamented, within a border on three sides of similar carved work. On the left hand side there is a quaint symbolical representation of (it is said) the devil spitting the Word of God out of his mouth as unable to endure it. Far more likely it is an illustration of the words, "When Thou lettest Thy breath go forth they shall be made," (Ps. civ., 30). Upon the front there is a display of arcading with flower, quartrefoil and similar decoration repeated in part on the desk side. Oak foliage etc., ornament the sides. For a long time this exquisite piece of church furniture was deposited with the 'lumber' in the tower. It is a little singular that two such interesting wood lecterns of early date should remain in adjoining parishes. Artistic skill in wood carving, shown in the examples at Ramsey and Bury, was undoubtedly largely developed in the abbey at Ramsey, which accounts probably for the many choice specimens found in the neighbourhood.



FONT, BURY CHURCH, HUNTS.

(*From a drawing by* J. A. Poulter.)

The lower portion of the ancient rood screen remains, but having undergone restoration in recent years the interest that attaches to it has been considerably curtailed. The old oak benches have in like manner scarcely been improved by the injudicious varnishing to which of late years they have been subjected.

The Chancel contains a piscina, which in consequence of an alteration of the floor level is relatively low; there is also a double aumbry.

There is a monument to the memory of the Rev. Thomas Whiston, who succeeded his father in the curacy in 1792.

Of the forty-seven pre-reformation bells remaining in Hunts., an interesting example is a treble (*diameter* 26½ in.) at Bury of a type familiar to campanologists. It bears the inscription + [] AVE [] MARIA.*

There are two other bells; the first inscribed C & G MEARS, FOUNDERS LONDON 1853 (*dia.* 26½ in.); the third (*dia.* 31½ in). CHARLES NEWMAN MADE ME 1700. W. BAKER. T. ROBINSON.†

In the Church Goods Inventories of 1552 three bells are mentioned ("Bury Parua It'm iij belles") so that it is probable the present bells (1 and 3) were cast out of the mediæval bells.

In the Churchyard is the base of the ancient Cross.

The Parish Register dates from 1561. For a considerable period this early register was missing.

The following is the inventory of such Church goods as remained in the last year of the reign of King Edward the sixth, transcribed from the original records. The expression "the table of com'union" is noticeable.

THIS INVENTORIE indented made the xiijth daie of Julij A° mill^{mo} quinqen^{mo} quinqua^{mo} ij^{do} Bitwe'n robt^{t} Tyewhytt knight

* The two spaces are occupied by the bell-founders' stamps (? Rufford); the one a cross fleury, the other an impress of the head of Queen Philippa (*Vide* Owen's *Church Bells of Huntingdonshire*, pp. 5, 73).

† Presumably churchwardens, who in common with their brethren of that day delighted thus to glorify themselves. It is unquestionably one of the most permanent forms of memorial.

And other the Kings ma^{ties} Com'issioners for churche goodes wthin the countie of hunt' on tho[ne]ptie And will'm Redmann, Thom[a]s Bettes churchwardens of the' p'ish churche of *Burye Parva* in the same countie on th other p'tie having in ther keping all mano^{r} good[es] ornamentes then belonging to the said churche as hereafter ensueth.

In p'mis on' challice of sillu' double gilt wth a pattern waieng xoz

It'm a yeallowe silke vestm^{t}
on' other of blewe silke
on' other of redd silke

It'm a vestm^{t} of blewe worstead
one blew cope of silke
ij olde vestmen^{ts} of fustia'

It'm iij corporesses
iiij Alter clothes
iij towels
a hanginge of whitt silke

It'm iiij paynted clothes
a vayle courten of lynnen
iiij Banner clothes

It'm ij surplesses
iij rachettes
on' pyx of copp'
and on' crosse of copper

It'm a crosse staffe of copper and a clothe of gren' silke
on' hollyewater stoppe

It'm a basyn and lauer of latten
ij candellstickes
and iij belles

We the said com'issioners according to the King's ma'ties instructions an'exed to the com'ission have assigned and

appointed for thes diuin' s'uice yn this churche of Burye the challice, ij s'rplesses and ij Allte^r clothes for the table of com'union.

ROBERT TYRWHYT

THOMAS AVDELEY
THOMAS COTTON
WILLIAM LAURENCE
ROBERT ROWLEY

THE IMAGE OF OUR LADY OF BURY.

The early years of the sixteenth century witnessed a remarkable feature in connection with the *cultus* of the Blessed Mother of our Lord. At several places of special note chapelries were founded in honour of the Blessed Virgin, and an image of the Saint was set up to which multitudes paid their devotions. The homily "against peril of idolatry" (part III.) alludes to three of the more remarkable of such images, viz.: Our Lady of Walsingham, our Lady of Ipswich, and our Lady of Wilsdon. The same homily specially refers to the decking of these 'idols', and the character of the offerings made at their shrines by the men and women who went on pilgrimage to them. Wondrous accounts of miracles supposed to have been wrought by their means are on record, concerning some of which the homily discourses with evident warmth, not unseasoned with hilarity and scorn, and in language not always choice or even decent. The adornment of images of the Virgin (and as at Norwich in the fifteenth century of the Holy Trinity) with precious vestures, gold, jewels and the like, was a chief feature in regard to this particular form of devotion. At Bury there was in former days a noted image of St. Mary, of which most interesting particulars may be found in the

following inventory of jewels, &c., entered in a Compotus roll of Ramsey Abbey, 24 Henry VII., (A.D. 1508) *Br: Mus: Add: MSS.*, 33, 449. This image was doubtless one of considerable repute, and having regard to its proximity to the abbey must have enhanced the importance of the Church of Bury beside bringing to it much wealth. I have little doubt but that the western portion of Bury Church was set apart, if not actually erected and beautified in honour of "Blessed Mary of Bury." Further, that the destruction of this western *annexe* now completely laid even with the ground, was brought about owing to the associations of the past, the character of which is laid bare in this inventory. The actual stones of this part of the structure were probably conveyed in company with similar building material from the abbey, to mingle with the college walls of Cambridge. Although I have given it as my opinion that the western portion of the Church was probably set apart in honour of the Blessed Virgin, I think it well here to state that certain excavations of a slight character made a few years since revealed strong foundations at the north end of the Churchyard. The Rev. B. M. Lloyd, then in charge of the parish, conjectured that a priest's house or a mortuary chapel stood there having a clear open view of the Abbey across the fen. It is quite possible that the chapel of St. Mary of Bury containing the image, may have occupied *this* site. It is to be hoped that further investigation as to the character of the foundations may be carried out. The image, if spared the ignominy of public burning at Smithfield* doubtless met as ill a fate, if not at Bury, in some neighbouring town, having been first despoiled of all such valuables as remained when the edict for confiscation went forth,† if not at an earlier date.

---

* In 1538 all remarkable images of this class were, at the instance of Lord Cromwell, sent to London to be publicly burnt.

† "The coat of our Lady with two gorgets of gold to put about her neck" and much else that tells of magnificence, mark the apparel of "our Lady of Grace of Ipswich," but the image was so far relieved of superfluous finery that when received in London it was reported "there is nothing about her but two half shoes of silver and four stones of crystal set in silver." "Our Lady of Grace of Cambridge" (*Harl:* MSS., 651. f. 194b) would have been similarly arrayed.

Some idea of the wealth that was lavished upon this image may be gathered from the accounts of the almoner of the abbey (William Eryth) in the year 1508* when the special devotion paid to this object of the people's reverence would have been rising to its height.

1508. *Byry.* * * et de oblacionibus in capella beate Marie Virginis hoc anno . . . . xviij^{li} vij^{s}.

Ten years later no less than twenty-five pounds was similarly accounted for. The popularity of the image at Bury as a very special object of devotion, is noticeable, when the oblations at Ramsey "in capella beate Marie Virginis et imaginem beate Marie" about this very time (A.D. 1519), only amounted to three half pence.† The reputation of the image at Bury may be accounted for by the miraculous powers which were imagined to reside in all these singular objects of veneration, and from the description in the following inventory it may be gathered that "blessed Mary of Bury" was not the least in importance. If adornment is a testimony of affection then the image at Bury certainly received ample proof.

JOCALIA BEATE MARIE DE BURY.

Item 1 payer of bed blake jet off lx with vj patur of silver.
Item 1 payer off blake jete off xl with vj patur of sylver and gylte.
Item a payer of blake jete zounsyd with gold off l with vij patur of jasper.
Item vij payer of blake jet off xl with patur of the same.
Item 1 payer off corall off lxx with pater noster of castledomus [calcedony].
Item ij payer of blake jet off l with patur of the same.
Item one payer of blake jet off lxx with patur off the same
Item 1 payer of blake jet off v^{xx} with patur of the same.
Item 1 payer off blake jet of x with ij of sylver with a knoppe of blake sylke.
Item 1 payer off blake jet of x with a ryng off laton.

* It would appear that the offerings passed direct into the treasury of the Abbey. The chapel was probably served by a priest from Ramsey, and this same house, as likely as not controlled the entire revenues. All this points unmistakeably to the disappearance of the Chapel (together with the Abbey), it being probably regarded as no true part of the Parish Church. It was a distinct structure.

† It must be remembered that every little village Church had its Lady Chapel, and the image of the Virgin was a conspicuous feature. In the Church of All Saints, Rampton, Cambs., in 1522—1525 bequests were made by parishioners "to help to gild our Lady in the Chapel", "to buy a vestment for our Ladys Altar," as well as money "to our Lady."

Item a payer off amber off lii with the patur of the same.
Item a payer off amber off x w^t a knope off blewe sylke.
Item a payer of amber off l with patur of the same.
Item a payer off amber with vj patur iij of sylver.
Item a payer of corall off vj^xx with x pater noster of castyldon with the credo of crystall.
Item a payer off corall off *l* with v pater nosters off sylver & gylte.
Item a payer of corrall off vij^xx with viij pater nosters & sylver and gylte & graven, & vj sylver and gylte playn, and xij sylver & gylt small, in the nowmber of vij^xx the knoppe nedyll works garnyshyd with perle.
Item a payer off corall of xl with patur of castledom.
Item a payer off corall and su jete off l with pater nosters off castledomus.
Item a payer off corall off l with pater nosters of crystall.
Item a payer off corall off l with pater nosters sylver & gylte.
Item a payer of amber off xxxij with iiij pater nosters sylver and gylte.
Item a payer of crystal off l with a knoppe off grene sylke.
Item a payer of crystall off l with pater nosters of blake jete party gylte.
Item a payer of amber & corall aboute oure ladys neke with pater nosters of casteldom.
Item a gyrdyll of wrought golde with a buckyll and a pendant and a cheyn to the same off sylver and gylte.
Item a gyrdyll offred with a buckyll & pendant party gylte.

Uppon the Tyssue.

Item xxj rynggs sylver and gylte.
Item j harte off sylver and corall closyd in syvler, iij crystalls closyd in sylver
j portecallys sylver and gylte
j ymage of our lady off pety of moder perle closyd in sylver
j harte sylver & gylte
ij bukkylls sylver & gylte with stonys
on nobyll off golde
a leg^r off sylver
a lokke with the cheyne abowte the Chyldys neke
j agnus dei off sylver with a hede of yvery
A cheyne off golde with a agnus dei abought ouer ladys necke
a fote of sylver
a crucyfyx off moder off perle

Upon the Grene Velvett.

Ryngs and gymouys, sum of them in party sylver and sum in party inamelyd, and sum in playn sylver, and xlvj. . . .
Item ij ryngs sylver with every off them a stone closyd in them
Item a grett buckell sylver & gylte with iij^xx stonys.
Item another buckell sylver & gylte with iij stonys.
Item another bockell sylver & gylte & inamelyd.
Item viij buckells sylver with rosys.

Item v bukkells sylver & on off them party inameld.
Item a nuche off sylver
j plate off sylver with a woman gravyd
ij leggs off sylver plate
j corall closyd in sylver
j broche of sylver with a mermayde
j dobyll placke gylte
j harte sylver & gylte
j harte & a trewlove with a perle closyd in the harte
Item v crystalls eche of them closyd in sylver
ij hartys off sylver plate.
Item a crosse with the Mary & John sylver & gylte.
Item a nobyll.
Item a ryall.
Item a crowne, pret iiij^{s} ut dicunt
j ymage imbosyd off sylver
j plate sylver & gylte.
Item a crosse off moder off perle
j horse of sylver plate
j plate of sylver with a schyppe graven in ytt
A grote sylver & gylte
A clothe off gold with sertayn stonys.
Item on halfe old nobyll
j agnus dei sylver and gylte
j hedde embosyd off sylver.
Item a nerspykyll off sylver.

Uppon the Red Velvett.

Item a maydn off sylver & gylte.
Item a crusyfyx sylver & gylte
ij buckells sylver & gylte
v buckylls sylver & gylte and inameld off the wych ij of them been gylte.
Item a leg^{r} of sylver.
Item a agnus dei sylver & gylte
ij crystalls closyd in sylver.
Item a ymage of Sent Georg sylver & gylte.
Item j broche sylver & gylte with iij diamownt stonys.
Item ij harts sylver gylte
j harte sylver
j skalopp schell off mother perle.
Item on halfe nobyll *pret* iij^{s} iiij^{d}
Item on halfe old nobyll *pret* iij^{s} ij^{d}
Item on grote gylte
iij pens off wch ij pens gylte
j portecolys sylver
j schaloppe schell sylver
Item a verucull off clothe with a crosse of stonys and perllys.
Item xvi ryngs sum of them sylver and sum off them sylver & gylte

iij ryngs with stonys.
Item a gold ryng ynamelyd.

Explicit
frater JOHANNES LONDON *Scriptor.*

In bringing these few notes to a close I may be allowed to express my indebtedness to Mr. J. A. Poulter of Bury, for the use of his drawings (illustrative of this interesting Church) from which the reproductions are taken; to the Rev. B. M. Lloyd for several items of information, and to the present Rector, the Rev. A. C. T. James for the uniform courtesy he has shewn, and the kind assistance he has at all times been ready to render.

C. H. EVELYN WHITE, F.S.A.

PROCEEDINGS

1902-3,

OF

The Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire Archæological Society.

(*Continued* from p. 120.)

THE SECOND GENERAL MEETING and Excursion was convened for Wednesday, July 10th, 1901, when members and their friends assembled at HUNTINGDON, and shortly before 10 a.m. visited the interesting Norman Chapel of the Hospital of St. John long used as the Grammar School. The party was received by the Mayor of Huntingdon (Sir Arthur Marshall), R. Bell, Esq., B.A. (Head Master) and Mrs. Bell and others. Copies of an interesting printed account of the building and school were placed in the hands of the members, and several features of interest pointed out. It was stated that the Chapel had been encased with brick in the 17th century, and so remained until uncovered in 1875. It is said that traces of north and south aisles have been observed. The Ven. Archdeacon Vesey gives an account of this early foundation in this volume of the Society's *Transactions* (pp. 121—125).

After leaving Huntingdon the first object of interest was the Parish Church of KING'S RIPTON (*St. Peter*), where a short stay was made. The Rev. W. M. Noble gave a brief account of the building. The remains of Early English work in the Chancel, and a piscina of the same date, were regarded with interest. Also the E.E. outer arch of the south porch, and the inner D. doorway, having a stoup on the east side. The font and fine gable cross were particularly observed. The flat nave roof was properly regarded as an eyesore, and hope was generally expressed that its removal might be expedited. Neither Church or Village are mentioned in the Domesday survey. It is recorded in the Parish Register, that, after the death of his wife, Oliver Cromwell gave ten shillings to the poor of King's Ripton.

Proceeding to WISTOW inspection was first made of an interesting seventeenth century habitation, built by one, Uriah Harris, treasurer of the County in 1642. A wainscoted room with other good remains of woodwork, and several characteristic features of the yeoman's dwelling-house of the period were inspected, and the manner of life commented upon. At the CHURCH (*St. John Baptist*), the Rector, the Rev. W. M Noble, read a short paper descriptive of the building, which is embodied in the account printed at pp. 327—329 of this volume of *Transactions*. The lofty

clerestory, with its beautiful windows and double canopies, was particularly admired. There are some peculiar features (which gave rise to several comments), notably the staircase turret, surmounted by a pinnacle at the east end of the nave, supposed to be designed to give access to the roof. At the east end of the nave is a good gable cross. A parclose screen at the east end of the south aisle is an excellent example of carved work, and the adjacent east window has some ancient glass. In the tower there is a remarkable church chest, a veritable 'trunk,' formed out of the trunk of a tree and left in its rough state. There are some interesting monumental slabs, particularly one of the 13th century, figured in Cutts' *Manual*, which bears a cross of particularly good design. The prominent gurgoyles are bold in workmanship as well as design. The interest that attaches to this Church merited a longer stay, and closer attention to details than it was possible to give.

At Bury Church (*Holy Cross*) the visitors were warmlv welcomed by the Rector (Rev. A. C. T. James), who had spared no pains to render the inspection of his Church agreeable and profitable. This was specially noticeable in the marking of the line of foundations of the destroyed western chapel by minature flags, rendering the subject quite an object lesson, if not exactly in stone, yet, on the one hand, of the wantonness of those who once destroyed what they were incompetent to build, and on the other hand the perseverence and kindly effort of those who were fain to re-build (if only for the moment), that the past glory and strength of mighty men might live in the pourtrayal of their choice handiwork before interested observers. The paper on this fine Church, given in this volume (pp. 403—4) will, it is hoped, render any further description here unnecessary. Leaving Bury, not without regret, the anticipation of luncheon it must be confessed offered something in the nature of a palliative.

Having arrived at Ramsey, Lunch was served at the Red Lion Hotel, under the presidency of Major-General R. C. Brooke, (V.P.) At the close the Chairman observed that they had every reason to be thankful for the success that had followed the efforts of those to whom they were indebted for the foundation of their Society, and further for the ordering of their present very successful gathering that day. It was distinctly encouraging. The fact that upwards of forty were present was convincing proof of wide spread interest in the Society's objects. There was much work to be done in both Counties. With an increase in numbers they might look forward to an increase of usefulness, and renewed opportunities for acquiring information and publishing it. The Hon. Secretary (Rev. C. H. Evelyn White), apologized for the absence of Lord de Ramsey from this meeting, his Lordship being detained by a Select Committee of the House of Lords. Sir Arthur Marshall was unable to be present and he (Mr. Evelyn White) had invited Major-General Brooke, and they were greatly pleased that he was with them in the capacity of a Vice-

president. Mr. Evelyn White mentioned that the first part of the Society's *Transactions*, &c., was passing through the press and would in due course be issued to the members for 1900—1901. It was a bold venture perhaps to print *Transactions* so early, particularly as the membership could scarcely be thought secure at 70. It appeared to him advisable, if the *Transactions* were to be suitably illustrated, to have a separate illustration fund, to which those especially who were particularly interested in a certain Church or neighbourhood might contribute. Mr. R. A. Fordham had in this way kindly supplied an admirable illustration of the St. Ives Bridge at his own expense. He (the Secretary) threw out the suggestion and hoped it would be taken up. The Society was undertaking an important work and they should endeavour to make it as effective as possible.

At the magnificent Perpendicular gateway of RAMSEY ABBEY (exhibiting some very elaborate work said in large part to have been destroyed in the early part of the 18th Century when the road leading from Ramsey to Warboys was laid), *the members and several friends were met by the Vicar, the Rev. Robert Black, who after a few words of kindly welcome and a brief historical sketch of the Abbey, conducted the party through the beautiful gardens of the modern mansion of Lord de Ramsey to the Abbey basement, where the interesting remains of the old refectory arcading and other portions of the monastery are to be found. The only known portion of the Abbey Church is in the tower of the present parish Church, built in 1671 out of material that formed part of the monastic edifice. In the house itself there is preserved on one of the passage walls the stone slab which covered the tomb of Ailwyn the founder of the Abbey and Ælderman of England, vested as an Abbot. It is said that at one time, in the days of fanatical outrage and religious disorder, the stone was cast into a horse-pond from whence it was subsequently recovered. But we listened to many 'idle tales' and this may have been one! Quitting the Abbey Mr. Black led the way to the PARISH CHURCH *(St. Thomas à Becket)* where the leading features both of the interior and exterior of the building were very happily pointed out and illustrated from a fund of information and intelligent appreciation of things that are old and of worth. Mr. Black's paper will be found in this volume, illustrated by views expressly prepared for the Society from photographs by Mr. G. H. Tyndall of Ely.

The following additional notes relating to the Abbey were prepared (with other particulars) by the Hon. Secretary in readiness for the meeting, but owing to lack of time were not read :—

"This was one of the Abbeys dignified with the privilege of the mitre; the abbot sat in Parliament among the temporal lords as well as among the bishops. It was dedicated by St. Dunstan,

*The gate house was subsequently used as a prison; it was thatched with reed.

Archbishop of Canterbury in 974, to "Blessed Mary and all other Virgins" and St. Benedict. Ædnoth, the first Abbot, was sent by St. Oswald from Westbury in Worcestershire A.D. 970. Three years later St. Oswald came with twelve monks." The miraculous founder of this holy Monastery" (thus he is described on the stone that covered his tomb), Ailwyn, Earl of the East Angles, who died in 992, was a kinsman of the famous King Edgar; Godwin affirms however that Oswald was the founder, largely assisted by Earl Ailwyn. Wulfus, the second Abbot, chosen A.D. 1008, was slain by the Danes the same year. Etheric, a monk of Ramsey, afterwards Bishop of Dorchester, gave several manors to the abbey and was buried near the high altar. In 1047 Edward the Confessor gave Ringstede to Ramsey. Besides confirming previous grants he added several privileges and liberties, such as those of sanctuary, non-payment of tithes, tolls, &c. . . . The fourth abbot was slain in the Church by an Irishman on the eve of St. Michael A.D. 1043. Robert de Redinge, fifteenth abbot (A.D. 1203—8), had the manor of Cranfield for his maintenance; after his resignation the office remained vacant for seven years. In 1214 the Abbot of Selby was chosen to fill the like position at Ramsey. The Abbey was in the following year robbed of very considerable wealth. In 1154 Henry II., visited the Abbey. In 1155 William of Kilkenny, the King's Chancellor, was made Bishop of Ely, and very much oppressed the Church of Ramsey. In 1254 when the Pope granted to the King a tenth in respect of the Churches and monasteries of the country, Ramsey was taxed at six hundred and twenty-four marks. During the time of Hugh de Sulgrave's abbacy (A.D. 1254—1267) the refectory (interesting portions of which remain incorporated in the modery building) was built. About the same time St. Ivo's shrine was raised and a silver gilt table added for the altar. Soon after the refectory was brought into use, water was conveyed to the abbey by the influence of William of Godmanchester, twenty-first Abbot. It is said that on the dissolution of the Abbey in 1539 the then abbot John de Wardeboys *alias* Lawrence, not only surrendered willingly, but used his influence with others in a like direction. For his services he secured a pension of no less than £266 13s. 6d. At one time the yearly rents of this abbey (reputed to have been the richest in England) amounted to £7000. At the dissolution the revenues of the Abbey amounted to close upon £2000. In the Diocese of Lincoln the Abbey held twenty-four churches, in Norwich diocese ten, and in Ely five churches. The site of the Abbey with several of the manors was given (31 Henry VIII) to one of the Commissioners (Sir Richard Williams, *alias* Cromwell) who resided in the neighbourhood, for the consideration of £4963. He was succeeded by Sir Henry Cromwell ("the golden knight") who rebuilt the manor house out of the ruins of the Abbey. His son, Oliver, made it his principal residence. To him succeeded Henry Cromwell, his grandson, who dying suddenly without heirs male, was followed by his two sisters and co-heiresses. The estate

was purchased from the latter by Col. Silas Titus, and passed from the eldest daughter of the latter to two confidential servants, who sold it about 1736 to Coulson Fellowes, Esq., from whom it has descended to the present owner. The place-name Ramsey is of interest. Popularly it is taken to mean the *rams-isle.* The Seal of the Abbey bears the device of *a ram swimming across the water of the fen.* There are several strange meanings and derivations which we can afford to disregard. The name has been taken by some as *à Ramis quasi insula ramorum,* because the place abounded with alders and other trees, and had an immense growth of reed, bulrush, &c. Notwithstanding the high authority of Professor Skeat, who regards it as the *raven's isle (hrames—eye*=A.S. *hræm,* a variant of hræmn or *hrafn,* a raven—it has lost the 'h'), we confess to a partiality for *raimne,* gaelic, *marsh,* as indicative of the well known natural features of the place."

An intended visit to the "BIGGIN" had to be abandoned for want of time.

Next on the programme was WARBOYS CHURCH *(St. Mary Magdalen).* No paper had been prepared, but the Honorary Secretary, Mr. Noble, Mr. Ladds and others directed attention to points deemed of importance. Mr. Ladds has since written the paper on the Church and Parish which appears at pp. 309—318 of this volume, and beyond the two or three following remarks it is unnecessary to add anything further except as to the name Warboys. We pointed out at the time the Norman origin of the name *(War[de]bois)* which appears in a Latinized form, and in Domesday-book as *Warde-buisc.* The woods of Warboys are still in evidence. These were reserved woods, kept or '*warded*' for the King's use, and guarded by the royal foresters. From this vast area of woodland Henry I., gave oaks for the repair of bridges and causeways that appertained to his Church of Ely. The suggestion, recently advanced by Professor Skeat, that the place-name points to the *keeper of the forest* (*E.* wood-ward) is scarcely accurate. The *place* not the *person* should have pre-eminence. The word signifies the *kept-wood* rather than the *individual* who filled the office of chief forester. The Rector (Rev. J. F. Serjeant) and Miss Serjeant very hospitably entertained the company at tea in the beautiful grounds of the Rectory, and a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to them for their kindness.

It had been arranged to close the day with a visit to HINCHINGBROOKE, but owing to the lateness of the hour only four or five members were able to undertake this. Lord Sandwich's Secretary (A. Yorke, Esq.) was good enough to conduct these few over the house, but it was decided to include Hinchingbrooke in the next excursion into Hunts.

Among those attending this meeting were Sir Arthur Marshall, Major-General Brooke, A. J. Pell, Rev. G. E., Mrs. and Miss Sharland, Ernest and Mrs. Parsons, Mrs. and Miss Parsons,

Chas. Whymper, R. A. Fordham, Rev. A. G. Cane, Rev. E. T. and Miss Marshall, Arthur Hope, Mark Palmer, M. Sheard, Miss Smart, Arthur and Mrs. Bull, Miss Nixson (2), Rev. W. T. R. Crookham, Rev. Alf. Peskett, Rev. A. J. Edmonds, Rev. C. H. and Mrs. Evelyn White, Rev. W. M. and Miss Noble, Mrs. Webb, Rev. K. H. Smith, Rev. R. Black, H. E. Norris, Rev. A. C. T. James, Rev. J. S. and Miss Serjeant, F. T. Mullett, A. Keen, S. I. Ladds, Rev. J. G. Cheshire, etc., etc.

The Annual General Meeting was held at Sutton, in the Isle of Ely, on Wednesday, October 16th, 1901. Under the guidance of the Vicar (Rev. E. T. Marshall) the fine and interesting Perpendicular Church (*St. Andrew*) was visited, and a valuable paper on the Church and parish, full of good points, was read by Mr. M. Sheard. As the paper will appear in a future issue of the Society's *Transactions* (Mr. Sheard prefering to continue his investigations somewhat further) it is unnecessary to do more than mention here a few details. The Manor was a part of the inheritance of Queen Etheldreda, who endowed the monastery of Ely. Upon the foundation of the See of Ely a portion of the manor passed from the Abbot and Convent to the Bishopric. In 1541, Henry VIII., by deed of gift transferred the manor and advowson to the Dean and Chapter, who still retain the trust. The Church is a particularly well proportioned building, and as the Vicar remarked, was probably the outcome of one master mind, the design being carried out in its entirety. It was suggested that the Church was possibly the work of Bishop Barnet (A.D. 1366—1373) Treasurer of England, whose arms appear in the ceiling of the porch. The unique tower of Sutton Church, square at the base with a profusion of quatre-foils, is worthy of special attention. It is very lofty, the upper portion, being octagonal, is surmounted by a lantern or turret also of octagon form but considerably smaller, having pinnacles at the eight angles, presenting a peculiarly quaint appearance. Mr. Marshall related a story to the effect that this singular tower of his Church owes its character to the falling down of the lantern tower at Ely, which being restored, the Bishop dispatched skilled workmen to place a like erection on the summit of Sutton Church tower. However this may be, the manifest service of a lantern to guide the wayfaring man across the fen must be apparent, and as we have elsewhere pointed out, in the case of Ely and Bury (Hunts) answered the desired end, giving security to life and property. The Chancel is very fine, and on either side of the lofty East window is a beautiful niche. The piscina and sedilia have had their canopies destroyed. In the East corner of the South Aisle (*Lady Chapel*) is a large and elegant piscina, over which is a niche containing the mutilated full sized figure of the B.V.M. (*Our Lady of Pity*), which still retains traces of former gilding and colour. The

interesting vaulted roof of the South porch, in which are the arms of Bishop Arundel (A.D. 1374—1388) seem to point to a continuation of the work of raising the present Church during his episcopate. The low stone bench that runs all round the Church was at one time regarded as offering sufficient seating accommodation for the worshippers. In former days there was a greater regard for the posture of prayer. So fine a Church, placed amidst what must have been a sparse population in the fens, witnessed for GOD in its very stateliness, but doubtless at times pilgrims and other devout persons on their way to or from Ely would assemble in considerable numbers. Mr. Sheard conjectured that the members of the parish gild formerly used the Chapel at the East end of the South Aisle, and that St. Mary the Virgin was the patron Saint of the confraternity. It appears however that St. John was the patron Saint of the only known gild that existed in Sutton. The ancient building south of the Church is thought to have been the gild-hall. The ancient parish Churches of this country, the Hon. Secretary remarked, were clearly built with no restricted idea as to the actual needs of the particular place. The men of old time built primarily for GOD, and to this end gave of their abundance. This serves to explain why it is that a large and handsome Church like Sutton is often found in what is, and probably always has been, a thinly populated neighbourhood.

The Annual meeting was subsequently held in the Parish room under the presidency of the Rev, E. T. Marshall. The Hon. Secretary made his report as follows :—

"An account of the Society's work during the short period of its existence has been so fully set out in the minutes of meetings, and also in the second part of the first issue of the *Transactions*, about to be published, that there is little need to enlarge upon its proceedings. At this stage it is difficult to state precisely the exact number of members owing to the fact that several who had been elected had in no way responded. But some time previous to the issue of the *Transactions* it is proposed to obtain definite information, and only those paying the yearly subscription would be retained on the list of members. Roughly speaking the membership may be taken at about seventy, and the income derived from the subscriptions for 1900 and 1901, will, it is thought be sufficient to defray all preliminary expenses and the cost of Part I. of the *Transactions*, besides leaving a small balance to carry forward. It is too early in the Society's existence to present a particular balance sheet, but the accounts are before the meeting for inspection."

Some conversation ensued respecting the issue of the *Transactions* (Part I.) to those members paying the 1901 subscriptions only, it being the impression that the *Transactions*, about to be issued were in respect of the subscription for 1900. The Hon. Secretary said this was the original intention, but force of circumstances, delay, and small resources, left no alternative but to issue the *Transactions* to all paying the 1901 subscription.

The following new members were elected :—Mrs. Pope, Wood End, Pertenhall (proposed by Rev. G. T Sharland, seconded by Mr. S. I. Ladds); Mrs. Bishop (late Miss Isabella Bird) Hartford, near Huntingdon; Dr. W. M. Davies, 55, Gordon Square, London; Harold Coote, Esq., Fen Grange, Houghton, Hunts (proposed by Charles Whymper, Esq., seconded by Rev. C. H. Evelyn White).

The officers of the Society were re-elected, together with the four retiring members of the Council (viz. Mr. Arthur Bull, Revs. A. G. Cane, J. G. Cheshire, and W. T. R. Crookham).

The lateness of the hour rendered it impossible for Mr. Evelyn White to read his paper "The Church Goods Inventories of the Isle of Ely, *temp.* Edw. VI.," which it was hoped might find a place in the *Transactions* at an early date.

Mr. Sheard exhibited a fine collection of rubbings of monumental brasses.

An adjournment was made to the Vicarage where the members were kindly entertained at tea by the Rev. E. T. and Mrs. Marshall, to whom hearty thanks were accorded.

The inclemency of the weather had the effect of keeping many away who had purposed to attend. The members present included the Revs. E. T. Marshall, W. T. R. Crookham, Kenelm H. Smith, Arthur J. Edmonds, C. H. Evelyn White, Miss Parsons (Horseheath), Messrs. M. Sheard, Arthur Bull, G. H. Tyndall, etc., and as visitors, Miss Palmer, Rev. E. Wood (Mepal), Rev. W. W. Crump, H. G. Evelyn White, etc.

INDEX OF PRINCIPAL MATTERS.

PAGE

Alcock family 1
Aldreth (Isle of Ely), its bridge, causeway, &c. .... 1—28, 48, 70, 87, 105
,, the name 7, 8, 28
,, a great Cattle market 15
,, antiquities discovered at 19
Ancient Cambridgeshire—Babington. quoted 7, 48, 60
Antiquities discovered at Aldreth, Wilburton, Cottenham & Willingham, Cambs., and at Earith, Hunts 19, 20, 36, 37, 71

Balks, strips of unploughed turf 142, 143
Barons' War, invasion of Isle of Ely, in 107
Beacon lighting the Fen 97
Belasisse 22, 23
Belasyus, Bellasius, Belisarius, Belsar, the personality of 22, 23, 25
Belsar's Hills, Camp or Fort, 2, 17, 67, 72, 87
Belsar's Field..... 26, 70
Bells, Church.....92, 104, 317, 318, 411
'Biggin,' the, at Ramsey, Hunts 326
Bluntisham, Hunts., Church (St. Mary) visited and described 87, 104, 105
Bridges, their erection, maintenance and guardianship, 5, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 26, 27, 77, 79, 80, 136
Bridges, secured against invasion during the Commonwealth..... 17
Bridge construction at Aldreth 20, 27
,, building under Queen Matilda 21
Bridge and Bridge Chapel of St. Ives, Hunts 77
Bridge at Huntingdon 79
Bridge Chapels.....82, 83, 84
Bridges over small streams .. 147
British trackways..... 1, 2, 3
,, Camp 23, 67
,, Earthworks 3, 67

PAGE

Britons, Ancient, their complaint as to the Romans' hard usage 61, 62
Britons and Romans, conflict on banks of Ouse at Hartford, Hunts 68
Burials hindered by Fen waters 327
Bury, Hunts., The Church of 403—420
,, ,, its Chapels 404
,, ,, the place-name 404
,, ,, the Chapel of B.V.M. 404, 407
,, ,, the lantern 406
,, ,, its chantries.... 406
,, ,, low-side window 408
,, ,, recess by do. 409
,, ,, font, remarkably inscribed 409, 410
,, ,, lectern of wood (14th Cent.).. 410
,, ,, inventory of Church goods *temp.* Edw. vi. 411
,, ,, image of our Lady of..... 413
,, ,, inventory of jewels appertaining to the image ..415—418

Cair Graunth (Grunty Fen) .. 57
Cam, course of the 53, 54
Cambridge Colleges, certain, built of stone from Ramsey Abbey ..... 320—1
Camp of Refuge 4
Car dyke, 11, 48, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 63, 69, 76, 106
Carausius, construction of Car dyke attributed to him 57
Castle at Aldreth 21
,, at Cambridge 21, 22
,, at Ely 21
Causeways.....5, 7, 17, 18, 24, 62
Chalice, formerly at Swavesey, misread inscription upon .. 92
Chantries, 90, 91, 93, 95, 353, 354, 406
Chapel of our Lady at Whitehill, Haslingfield, Cambs. .. 356
Chapel of our Lady at Bury, Hunts.....414—418

PAGE

Chare or Caer Fen 56
Charters relating to Religious houses of Normandy in England 130
Church Accounts, Rampton, Cambs. .. .. 17—142
Church Bells 92, 104, 317, 318, 411
Church goods Inventories, *temp.* Ed. vi. 412, 426
Church Lands 144, 146
Common or Open field system 142
Commandries of Knights Hospitallers 127
Cotinglade (Coting or Cotenlode) a place of lading at Cottenham 68, 70
Cottenham, Cambs., a Roman settlement..... 62, 63
Cromwell family, 102, 312, 319, 329, 422

Denny, embankments at 67
Ditch, the great (Devil's ditch) 61
Draining of the Fens 58
Drury family 213
Dykes 58, 59, 60, 61

Earthworks at Denny Abbey 54
,, at Cottenham, the supposed site of a Roman Camp or settlement 55
Earthworks at Cottenham point to a military rather than agricultural occupation, ...58, 64, 66, 70, 72
Earthworks of zigzag or chevron form.... .....65, 66, 67, 72
Earthworks at Cottenham, theory as to a dock or commercial character 68, 69, 72
Earthworks at Hartford, Hunts..... 67
Eels as fen rent..... 110
Ely, castle at 10
Ely, Bishop of, responsible for cleaning waterways, maintenance of causeways, bridges, &c., ... 12, 13, 16
Ely, Bishop of, when exempt from repair of bridges, &c. 16
Ely, Annual General Meeting at 89, 106, 113
Ely, Gild Certificates ..... 374—6
Enclosure of land 142, 143, 144
Etheldreda, Saint (St. Audrey) 8

Fen land 3, 4, 6, 53, 64
Fen Roads 25
Fens, travelling in.. 12, 13, 26, 27, 97
Fens, hermits and hermitages in the 26

PAGE

Fen causeways first said to have been made by Severus 62
Fen districts, a shelter 64
Fen-reeve (fen greave) 94, 146
Fen clerk 94
Field names 145
Font, with peculiar ornamentation 409
Fort (Bulwarks), at Earith, Hunts 70
Forts, assumed 66, 72
Forts, a chain of, in Cambs. and Hunts..... 63, 64, 65

Galilee, The, as at Ely and elsewhere, in relation to sanctuary protection .... 106—109
Galilee, suggested meaning of the term ..... 107—8
'Galileeuse' 97
Gilds, Village, of Cambs., the benefit societies of the middle ages; their suppression 330
,, their beneficent influence 332
,, concealed goods of 373, 374
,, customs of 333, 340
,, date of foundation of .. 336
,, origin of 337
,, property of..... 338
,, meetings of 341
,, buaial services of..... 342
,, repairs to Church and providing of lights 342
,, relief to the needy 343, 380
,, in the 16th Century.... 346
,, the secular element.... 348
,, the religious element .. 348
,, divers bequests to 348, 349
,, revival of, in Q. Mary's time 352
,, and chantries, combination of 353, 354
,, sale of forfeited lands..370—373
,, of Swavesey 93
,, ,, Over 95
,, ,, Pampisford 359
,, ,, Levington..... 360
,, ,, Stowe..... 360
,, ,, Chesterton 361, 364, 365
,, ,, Basingbourn....366, 367, 370
,, Ely Certificates ..... 374—6
,, Wisbech ..... 377—9
,, Cambs., a list of, with dedication, date of foundation, etc. of each ..... 383—402
,, Cambs., villages where absent 381, 382
Gildhalls....333, 338, 350, 351, 352, 425

PAGE

Godmanchester, Church tower built of stone from Ramsey Abbey 321
Grammar School at Huntingdon 124, 5
'Haste,' *query*, identical with 'Hurst' 65
Hereward, his resistance to the Normans 6, 18, 19, 20, 96
Hereward, his castle 2
Hermits and Hermitages in the Fens 26
Hinchingbrooke, Hunts 423
Holy Well 98
Holywell Church, Hunts 89, 97, 98
Hospital, the term as formerly used 121, 126
Huntingdon, St. John's Hospital, (grammar-school).. 121, 419
Hutchinson, his MS., collection for a history of Hunts. 98

Iceni, the, driven from the woodlands 20
Ickleton, Nunnery at..... 130
Invasion of Isle of Ely, by William I. 16, 18, 19, 20, 24
Ives, Saint, Hunts., bridge and bridge-chapel of St. Leger 77
Ives, Saint, Hunts., bridge probably erected by Ramsey Abbey 79
Ives, Saint, Hunts., proposals for widening bridge.. 84
Ives, Saint, Hunts., meadows adjacent to the bridge, a part of the 'Slepe' Estate 80
Ives, Saint, Hunts., Church, 87, 101, 103
Ives, Saint, Hunts., Priory of 101
Ives, Saint, Hunts., General Meeting, at, ... 94—104
Ivo, Saint 100, 101

King's Evil, touching for.... 318
King's Ripton Church 419
Knights Hospitallers, their preceptories, privileges, properties, and influence, 126—128, 132—3
Knights Hospitallers, the general registers of the order..... ..... 137, 138
Knights Templars ..127, 128, 132, 133

Lantern at Ely Cathedral.... 97
" " Bury Church 406
" " Sutton Church .. 424
" " Holywell 97
Lectern at Ramsey Church .. 326
" at Bury Church 410
Leger, St. (St. Leodgarius) .. 81

PAGE

Leman family 313, 318
Leys (Laes), Town 159
Liber Eliensis 20, 23, 25
Lodes 51, 52, 55, 56, 65
Losinga, Herbert, Bishop of Norwich, perhaps answerable for Norman work at Ramsey 324

Meetings of the Society (1900—1901)..... 86, 89, 98, 106, 424—5
Mere Way 2

Needingworth 97

'Our Lady,' Chapel of, image of, devotions paid to, adornment of &c. 404—418
'Our Lady of Pity' 424
Ouse, waters of the 54
Over, Church and Manor of 86, 93—96

Peasant Insurrection in 1381 334
Place-names 28, 93, 110, 404, 423
Placita de quo warranto rolls, extract from and translation relating to St. Ives bridge 79
Plague in Cambs., in 17th Century 212
Pottery, Roman and British, found at Cottenham, Willingham, Earith and Somersham 65, 68, 70, 71, 73, 76
Pottery, &c., description of that found at Cottenham 73, 76, 106
Preceptors of Shingay 133, 140
Proceedings of the Society 1900—1901..... 86

Rampart of zig-zag form at Cottenham 66
Rampton Church 87, 105
Rampton Church, book of accounts relating to balks in common fields..... 142—210
Rampton Parish Registers, A.D. 1599-1812. 211—308
Ramsey Abbey and the Parish Church..... ..... 319, 421
Ramsey, the place-name 423
Remarkable deliverance at Sea..... 314
Roads (Bridle ways), etc. 4
Roman Camp near Aldreth .. 23, 55
" Settlement " ..23, 55, 62
" influence in Britain . .. 62
" Roads 52, 53, 57
" Antiquities in the neighbourhood of Cottenham 64

PAGE

Romans, engineering skill of, 58
,, their tactical devices 61
,, their military operations 63
Rule family 213

Sanctuary protection in relation to the "Galilee," as at Ely and elsewhere 106-109
"Sanctuary Knocker" (iron door handle) 317
Sanctury and other privileges 106, 107, 134

Sedgwick, Rev. Obadiah, exhibits bill of complaint in the Exchequer..... 213
Severus, Emperor, first constructed causeways in the Fens 62
Shingay, the early history of, 126
Sparrows, etc., destruction of, paid for out of Church Fund..... .. 146
Stuntney Church, attempts at Restoration, with proposals for more considerate treatment 109-120
Sutton, Isle of Ely, the Church and Manor 424
Swavesey, The Priory, 29, 30, 33, 34, 35, 39, 92, 93
,, the Church..11, 37-40, 41, 86, 89-93
,, Church granted to Abbey at Angiers 11
,, Church transferred Carthusian Priory of St. Anne, near Coventry 30, 31
,, granted by Henry VIII., to Bp. of Ely, documents etc., relating to 32, 33

PAGE

,, during the Barons' war 36
,, the church a place of Sanctuary .. 41
,, the Church goods in 14th century 41
,, the value at different times 42
,, in the *Hundred Rolls*, *Patent Rolls*, etc. 42, 43
,, rental of, among Episcopal records 43
,, Surveys of the Priory during 14th century.... 44—48
Tabula Eliensis..... .. 25
Tenison family..... 212
Throckmorton family 313
Tillage, the old, at Cottenham 55
Town Lands 96, 144, 146
Trenches of 'grid-iron' pattern, at Cottenham and Waterbeach 66, 71, 72
'Trunk,' Church, at Wistow.. 420
Tyllinge, the..... 11, 68

Village disturbances early in 19th Century 147

Warboys, some account of Church and Parish 309, 423
Warboys Laurence de, last Abbot of Ramsey 311
Watermark on paper 210
Weapons found at Aldreth and Wilburton 19, 20
William I., traversing old British trackway 146
Witchcraft in Huntingdonshire 313
Woodland 61, 62, 44, 310

INDEX OF NAMES OF PLACES.

PAGE

Abbotsford 337
Abbots Ripton 124
Abington, 126, 131, 136, 349, 351, 372, 381, 382, 384
Addington, Surrey, ... 115
Aldreth, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 50, 51, 53, 60, 75, 87, 96, 105, 145
Angiers 29, 30, 34
Anglesey 33
Arbury 61
Armingford 133
Arrington 44, 45, 130, 135, 384
Ashdon 381
Ashley 138, 382, 397

Babraham 126, 384
Badlingham 384, 387
Ballingdon 27
Balsham 349, 384
Barham 29, 384, 395
Barnwell 45, 321, 339, 371
Barrington 320, 356, 384
Bartlow 381, 384
Barton 126, 384, 385
Barway 385, 398
Bassingbourne, 126, 136, 348, 356, 366, 367, 368, 370, 381, 385
Bath 318
Battle, Sussex 325
Bedford.. .....13, 51, 126
Bennington 33, 34
Benwick .. 50, 52, 54, 56, 59, 385, 388
Beverley 140
Bluntisham 87, 105, 305
Bodsey 56, 64
Borough 126. 348
Bottisham, 52, 334, 335, 337, 339, 340, 341, 343, 345, 348, 371
Bourne..... .... 126, 385
Boxworth 38, 354, 382, 385
Brandon 26
Brinkley 36, 386
Britany 29
Broughton 309
Buckland, Somerset 133
Burgh 37
Burwell, 326, 349, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 386
Bury St. Edmund, Suff..... 403
Bury, Hunts, 315, 327, 352, 391, 397, 403, 404, 405, 408, 409, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 424

PAGE

Caldecote 51, 126, 386
Cambridge, 7, 8, 13, 17, 18, 19. 21. 22, 23, 24, 26, 32, 34, 36, 43, 45, 50, 51, 55, 56, 57, 59, 62, 63, 64, 69, 70, 76, 87, 88, 89, 98, 110, 112, 113, 126, 127, 131, 133, 134, 135, 136, 145, 147, 153, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 212, 213, 278, 285, 294, 308, 314, 319, 320, 330, 335, 336, 337, 338, 340, 341, 345, 346, 354, 355, 358, 373, 380, 381, 382, 383, 396, 404, 414
Canterbury..... 353, 381
Carlton 382, 386
Caxton 382, 386
Chatteris, 14, 76, 336, 340, 341, 343, 345, 386
Chester 392, 393
Chesterford..... 61, 73
Chesterton, 8, 56, 101, 126, 334, 336, 337, 359, 340, 342, 343, 344, 345, 348, 349, 354, 361, 364, 365, 380, 386, 387
Chettisham 387
Cheveley 327, 387
Chewells 14
Chilksands 372
Childerley 38, 387
Chippenham,....134, 138, 351, 370, 387
Clopton.....126, 333, 387
Colchester 41
Colne 65
Cologne 63
Comberton 73, 126, 373, 387
Connington 121, 350, 387
Coton 387, 388
Cottenham 2, 11, 17, 19, 23, 36, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 265, 266, 268, 271, 281, 284, 303, 304, 305, 307, 348, 382, 388
Coveney 382, 388, 395
Coventry, 30, 31, 33, 39, 40, 41, 43, 44, 89
Cranfield 422
Crowland 67, 69
Croxton 348, 388
Croydon 126, 382, 387, 388

Dalham 118
Denny.....54, 66, 67
Derhurst 103
Doddington 14, 388, 391, 365, 396
Downham 12, 13, 348, 389
Dry Drayton, 30, 31, 36, 40, 47, 51, 93, 126, 389
Dullingham 126, 335, 389

PAGE
Dunham 213
Durham 107, 108
Duxford 389
Duxworth 140
Dynmore 141

Earith, 4, 8, 12, 16, 26, 50, 54, 60, 64, 65, 70, 71, 82
East Hatley 389
Eastrea 308, 401
Eldernal 389, 401
Ellington 313, 314
Elme 14, 336, 337, 339, 389
Elsworth 390
Eltisley 371, 373, 382, 390
Ely, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 30, 32, 33, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 43, 50, 52, 55, 68, 69, 86, 89, 96, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 114, 130, 132, 146, 210, 214, 262, 333, 335, 336, 355, 358, 372, 374, 375, 380, 381, 390, 391, 398, 421, 423, 424, 425, 426
England, 21, 30, 36, 126, 129, 130, 132, 140, 337
Eslingfield 356
Essex 61, 126
Eversden ..126, 371, 372, 382, 390, 391
Exeter 337
Eynesbury 63, 93

Fen Drayton 34, 45, 391
Fen Ditton 59
Fordham, Cambs. 370, 380, 391
Foxton 73, 391
Foulmere 333, 391
Fulbourne 351, 352, 391

Galeway 41
Gamlingay 348, 382, 391
Gilden Morden 126, 137, 391
Girton 391
Glastonbury 15
Gloucester 9, 133
Godmanchester 63, 79, 321, 322
Gosholme 35
Grantchester 61, 126, 348, 349, 391
Gransden 282, 392
Graveley 381, 392
Guyhern 402

Haddenham, 5, 8, 13, 14, 15, 16, 19, 24, 26, 27, 145, 191, 291, 373, 392
Halston 141
Hardwick 51, 140, 392
Harleton 130, 357, 392
Harrimere 52
Harston 126, 351, 369, 392
Hartford, Hunts. 67, 68
Haslingfield, 126, 336, 337, 338, 339, 345, 354, 356, 357, 358, 392
Hatfield 31

PAGE
Hatley 126, 381, 392
Hauxton 26, 393
Hemingford 32, 102, 103, 284
Hertford 135
Hildersham 393
Hinchingbrooke 423
Hinton 14, 349, 393
Hinxton 349, 371, 293
Histon 7, 18, 24, 51, 126, 306, 393
Holywell 63, 86, 96, 97, 406
Horningsea 349, 372, 393
Horseheath 126, 348, 352, 393
Horsey 56, 59
Horsham 38
Howes 26
Hulse 38
Huntingdon .. 45, 56, 63, 79, 81, 82, 83, 86, 89, 101, 102, 121, 122, 124, 126, 305, 312, 314, 329, 419
Hurst 102

Ickleton 129, 130, 351, 371, 374, 393
Ickneildway 1
Impington 51, 126, 371, 393
Ipswich 413, 414
Isleham 349, 354, 370, 381, 394

Jerusalem 27, 128, 134, 139

Kennett 381, 394
Kettering 84
Kings Repton 419
Kingston 382, 394
Kirtling 371, 394
Knapwell 382
Kneesworth, 126, 135, 369, 373, 385, 394

Lakenheath 16
Landbeach .. 52, 56, 64, 350, 352, 371, 372, 373, 394
Landwade 381, 394
Lanuviam, Italy 337
Leverington..14, 336, 341, 343, 360, 394
Linton 45, 333, 349, 350, 352, 394
Litlington 126, 328, 395
Lincoln....52, 60, 83, 122, 321, 327, 422
Littlebury 61
Littleport..4, 52, 335, 336, 344, 380, 395
Loleworth 372, 395
London 82, 138, 139, 312, 314, 414
Longport 154
Long Stanton..51, 135, 280, 289, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 395
Long Stow 98, 126, 382, 395
Lynn 52, 101

Madingley 51, 126, 395
Malta 140
Malton 395
Manea 288, 395
March .. 14, 337, 352, 372, 382, 388, 395

PAGE
Mayence 63
Melbourn 126, 351, 382, 395
Meldreth 8, 126, 137, 353, 354, 395
Mepall 382, 395
Merton..... 365
Milton 348, 395
Morden 136

Naples 132
Needingworth 96, 97, 101
Nettlestead..... 370
Newcastle 108
Newmarket 371
Newnham 30, 45
Newton 14, 349, 373, 382, 396
Normandy.....89, 129, 130
Northampton 52
Northaw, Herts 318
Norwich 21, 38, 324, 413, 422

Oakington 51, 53, 54, 284, 307, 349, 382, 396
Orwell 126, 130, 131, 137, 396
Outwell .... : 372
Over 52, 86, 93, 95, 349, 399
Overcourt 96
Oxendale 35
Oxford.....97, 138, 358

Pampesford, 336, 340, 346, 349, 359, 396
Papworth, 29, 37, 44, 48, 382 386, 397, 402
Peterborough .. 14, 56, 60, 82, 101, 314, 381, 383
Portway 145

Rampton, 2, 5, 7, 17, 18, 22, 51, 52, 87, 105, 142, 143, 144, 146, 147, 149, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 219, 274, 302, 312, 397, 415.
Ramsey, 52, 59, 64, 76, 78, 79, 80, 81, 93, 96, 97, 100, 101, 102, 309, 310, 312, 313, 319, 320, 322, 326, 327, 329, 403, 405, 410, 414, 415, 420, 421, 422.
Reach 273, 373, 374, 385, 397
Rhodes..... 38
Rochester.....102, 381, 394
Rome 63
Royston.....34, 126, 366, 373, 397

Sawston 92, 126, 135, 336, 360
Sawtry..... 34
Selby 38
Seez. Normandy.....129, 130, 131
Selsey 100
Shelford 348, 349, 350, 397
Shepreth..... 8, 126, 134, 397
Shingay, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 367, 381
Shudy Camps..... 350, 397

PAGE
Silverley 138, 397
Snailwell 134, 372, 382, 397
Soham.....10, 32, 349, 370, 373, 397
Somersham, Hunts 76
Spalding 52
Stafford 138
Stanton Long, St. Michael 51, 135
Stapleford 350, 371, 373, 398
Stetchworth 398
Steeple Morden 137, 398
St. Ives, 34, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 84, 85, 87, 96, 98, 100, 101, 102, 103, 327, 421
St.-Martin-le-grand 366
St. Neots 51, 92, 317
Stow Quy, 336, 340, 341, 342, 344, 345, 346, 366, 380, 398
Stretham, 24, 336, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 344, 380, 398
Stukeley 314
Stuntney 4, 14, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 116, 381, 398
Sudbury 27. 383
Sutton 16, 398, 424, 425
Swaffham Bulbeck, 334, 336, 340, 345, 346, 398
Swaffham Holy Cross..... 343
,, Prior..... 343
Swavesey, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 86, 89, 90, 92, 93, 95, 399

Tadlow 126, 382, 399
Teversham 399
Thetford 398, 399
Thorney.....33, 109, 381, 399
Toft.....29, 34, 44, 399
Torkesey 60
Triplow 399
Trumpington 126, 373, 399
Tydd 345, 399

Uggmere..... 52
Upchurch 74
Upwood 327, 399

Vandlebury..... 61

Walsingham 431
Warboys, 290, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 318, 421, 423
Waterbeach, 11, 29, 32, 45, 52, 55, 59, 60, 66, 132, 399
Welney 340, 400
Wendy, 126, 129, 130, 132, 135, 359, 382, 400
Wentworth 10, 382, 400
Westley.....126, 349, 400
Weston Colville 400
Westminster.....38, 314, 332, 333
Westwick.....22, 51, 396
West Wickham 350, 400

PAGE
West Wratting 348, 400
Whaddon.....126, 135, 367, 382, 400
Whittlesea, 14, 52, 59, 355, 371, 389, 400, 401
Whittlesford, 27, 126, 340, 349, 351, 360, 400
Whitwell 385
Wicken 401
Wilbraham, 332, 354, 372, 374, 381, 382, 401
Wilburton 12, 20, 81, 281, 349, 401
Willingham (Wyvelingham,) 5, 7, 17, 51, 52, 53, 54, 75, 93, 143, 145, 154, 157, 266, 281, 282, 283, 285, 303, 304, 305, 306, 386, 401, 402
Wilsdon 413
Wimblington 352, 272, 388, 401
Wimpole, 29, 34, 44, 45, 126, 331, 367, 382, 401
Wisbeach, 14, 52, 120, 213, 335, 355, 374, 377, 379, 380, 392, 400, 402
Wistow, 87, 102, 309, 310, 321, 327, 329, 404, 419
Witchford 350, 372, 402
Witcham 19, 402
Woldrayton 45
Woodbridge 8
Woodbury 337
Woodditton 59, 373, 402
Woodhurst 103
Wood Walton 214
Worlick 64

York 60, 329

List of Members 1902—3.

Those marked with an * are Original Members; a † denotes Life Compounder.

Addington, John W., Ford House, St. Neots, Hunts.
Baylee, Rev. S. St. Aidan, M.A., St. Neot's Vicarage, Hunts.
Baylee, Mrs. S. St. Aidan, St. Neot's Vicarage, Hunts.
* Barrow, Frank A., Esq., Newmarket, Suffolk.
Bishop, Mrs., Hartford, near Huntingdon.
Black, Rev. Robert, M.A., (Rural Dean), Ramsey Vicarage, Huntingdon.
Brooke, Major-General, R.C., United Service Club, Pall Mall, London, S.W. (Hemingford Grey, Hunts.)
Bull, Arthur, Esq., Cottenham, Cambs.
Cane, Rev, Alfred Granger, M.A., Great Paxton Vicarage, St. Neots', Hunts.
* Cheshire, Rev. John Griffith, M.A., Witcham Vicarage, Isle of Ely.
Coote, Harold, Esq., The Grange, Houghton, Hunts.
* Crookham, Rev. W. T. R., A.K.C., Haddenham Rectory, Isle of Ely.
Day, G. Dennis W., Esq., St. Ives, Hunts.
* Dawbarn, Mrs. Edmund, Tolcarne, Hunstanton, King's Lynn.
* De Ramsey, Lord, D. L., Ramsey Abbey, Hunts.
Dickinson, Rev. F. J., Wentworth Rectory, Isle of Ely.
* Edmonds, Rev. Arthur Jonathan, M.A., Great Gransden Vicarage, Sandy.
* Ely, The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of, D.D., The Palace, Ely.
Emery, Wm., Esq., Eynesbury House, St. Neot's, Hunts.
* Evelyn-White, Rev. Charles Harold, F.S.A., Rampton Rectory, Cambridge.
* Evelyn-White, Mrs. C. H., Rampton Rectory, Cambridge.
Ficklin, Mrs. Berney, Linton, Cambs.
* Fordham, R. A., Esq., 63, New Road, Peterborough.
* Frewer, Rev. George Herbert, M.A., Fen Stanton Vicarage, St. Ives, Hunts.
* Goode, J. M., Esq., Mitchell House, Cottenham, Cambs.
* Gould, I. Chalkley, Esq., Traps Hill House, Loughton, Essex.
Greene, Walter Raymond, Esq., M.P., Nether Hall, Bury St. Edmunds.
Harding, Ambrose, W., Esq., Histon Manor, Cambridge.
Hodgson, Rev. T., M.A., Eynesbury Rectory, St. Neots.
* Hope, Rev. Arthur H. M., B.A., 158, Waterloo Road, Cheetwood, Manchester.
* Hope, E. M., Esq., The Limes, Meldreth, Royston.
* Hughes, Rev. W. O'Farrel, M.A., Farcet Vicarage, Peterborough.
James, Rev. Alan Charles Thomas, M.A., Bury Rectory, Huntingdon.
* Ladds, Sidney Inskip, Esq., A.R.I.B.A., Market Place, Huntingdon.
Luddington, Mrs. F. A., Littleport, Isle of Ely.
Marshall, Sir Arthur, Buckden Towers, Huntingdon.
* Marshall, Rev. Edward Thory, M.A., Sutton Vicarage, Isle of Ely.
Mills, G. H., Esq, 17, Stanley Crescent, London, W.
* Montagu, George, Esq., M.P. for South Hunts, House of Commons, S.W.
Mostyn, The Hon. and Rev. Hugh Wynne, M.A., Buckworth Rectory, Huntingdon.
* Mortlock, J. G., Esq., Meldreth, Royston.
* Mullett, F. T., Esq., Downing House, Regent Street, Cambridge.
Newton, Dr. Lancelot, Alconbury Hill, Hunts.
* Nixson, Miss, Long Stanton St. Michael, Cambridge.
* Noble, Rev. William Mackreth, B.A., Wistow Rectory, Huntingdon.
Normandale, Rev. T., M.A., Over Vicarage, Cambridge.
* Norris, Herbert, E., Esq.. 35, Market Place, Cirencester.
* Oliphant, Rev. T. K., Houghton Rectory, Huntingdon.
* Owen, Rev. Theodore Montague Nugent, M.A., Wood Walton Rectory, Peterborough
* Palmer, Mark, Esq., Meldreth, Royston.
* Palmer, William M., Esq., M.R.C.S., Linton House, Linton, Cambridge.

* Parsons, Miss Catherine E., Horseheath, Cambs.
* Parsons, Ernest, Esq., 49, Queen Anne Street, Cavendish Square, London, W.
* Parsons, Stanley, Esq., Ash Grove, Bradford, Yorks.
* † Peckover, Alexander, Esq., LL.D., F.S.A., Lord Lieutenant of Cambridgeshire, Wisbech.
* Pell, Albert J., Esq., Wilburton Manor, Ely.
* Peskett, Rev, Alfred, M.A., Long Stanton St. Michael Rectory, Cambridge.
Pope, Mrs., Wood End, Pertenhall, Kimbolton.
Rotter Carl Gottlieb, Esq., Whitehall, Fowlmere, Royston, Cambs.
Sadler, Dendy, Esq., Hemingford Grey, St. Ives, Hunts.
* Sandwich, The Right Hon. the Earl of, Hinchingbrooke, Huntingdon.
Sayers, Rev. Henry, M.A., Bluntisham Rectory, St. Ives, Hunts.
Serjeant, Rev. Justus Stephen, M.A., Warboys, Rectory, Huntingdon.
Serjeant, Miss, 'Westward Ho!' Ramsey, Hunts.
Sharland, Rev. George Thomas, (Rural Dean), Stow Longa Vicarage, St. Neots, Hunts.
* Sharp, Rev. John Prior, M.A., (Rural Dean), Long Stow Vicarage Cambridge.
* Sheard, M., Esq., Sutton House, Isle of Ely.
* Smart, Miss, Chantry House, Haverhill, Suffolk.
* Smith, Rev. Kenelm Henry, Cambridge Road, Ely.
* Spencer, T., Esq., St. Neots, Hunts.
* Stutfield, Alfred R. O., Esq., F.S.A., Bedford Office, Montague Street, Bloomsbury, London, W.C., (Linton, Cambs.)
* Tebbutt, C. P., Esq., Bluntisham, St. Ives, Hunts.
Tompson, David R., Esq., St. Neot's, Hunts.
Turner, Rev. Chas. F. G., Covenev Rectory, Isle of Ely.
* Tyndall, George Herbert, Esq., Minster Cottage, Ely.
* Vesey, The Venerable Francis Gerald, LL.D., Archdeacon of Huntingdon Castle Hill House, Huntingdon.
* Vidler, Rev. Arthur Coleman, M.A., Swavesey Vicarage, Cambridge.
Wade-Gery, Chas. Robt., Esq., Kimbolton, Hunts.
Walker, Rev. F. G., M.A., Ermine Street, Godmanchester.
* Wallis, G., Esq., 106, Birchanger Road, South Norwood, S.E.
Watson, Rev. H. G., M.A., Great Staughton Vicarage, St. Neots, Hunts.
* Webb, Conrad, E., Esq., Wildwood Lodge, North End, Hampstead, N.W.
* Webb, Mrs. C. E., Wildwood Lodge, North End, Hampstead, N.W.
Wheeler, George G. E., Esq., St. Ives, Hunts.
* Whymper, Chas., Esq., 7, James Street, Haymarket, London, S.W.
Yorke, Rev. Alexander Campbell, Fowlmere Rectory, Royston.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION (10s. 6d.) due January 1st.

PART 1., VOL. I., of the Society's TRANSACTIONS, together with the *Proceedings, etc.* (pp. 120, with seven full page and folding illustrations) issued to Subscribers for 1900-1901, may be obtained by non-members, price 10/6 nett, on application to Mr. Tyndall.

PART 2., VOL. I (completing VOL. I., pp. 444), with ten full page illustrations, is only issued to members paying at least the 1903 subscription, and who retaining their membership, shall have discharged all arrears. The price of this issue to non-members is £1 1s.

The Society, which is affiliated to the Congress of Societies in Union with the Society of Antiquaries of London, is represented by the Rev. C. H. Evelyn-White, F.S.A., and Chas. Whymper, Esq.

THE TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

CAMBRIDGESHIRE & HUNTINGDONSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY,

VOL. I.

Transactions

OF THE

Cambridgeshire & Huntingdonshire Archæological Society.

(FOUNDED A.D. 1900).

VOLUME I.

[ISSUED TO SUBSCRIBERS FOR 1900-1901, 1902-1903.]

EDITED BY THE REV. C. H. EVELYN WHITE, F.S.A.,
RECTOR OF RAMPTON, CAMBRIDGESHIRE,
(Honorary Secretary and Treasurer of the Society.)

Ely:

PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY BY

G. H. TYNDALL, THE MINSTER PRESS,

1904.

CONTENTS.

VOL. I.

PAGE

I. *The Aldreth Causeway: its Bridge and surroundings.* By the Rev. C. H. EVELYN WHITE, F.S.A. 1

II. *Swavesey Priory.* By W. M. PALMER, M.R.C.S., and CATHARINE PARSONS 29

III. *The Car Dyke,* By ARTHUR BULL 49

IV. *Earthworks at Cottenham, Cambs., the supposed site of a Roman Camp or Settlement.* By the Rev. C. H. EVELYN WHITE, F.S.A. 55

V. *The Bridge and Bridge Chapel of St. Ives, Hunts.* By the Rev. C. H. EVELYN WHITE, F.S.A. 77

PROCEEDINGS 1900. *Particulars respecting the formation and early work of the Society, with notes relating to the places visited, papers read, &c.* 86

Swavesey, Over, Holywell, St. Ives, Bluntisham, Aldreth, Rampton ..... 86—87

The Constitution, Aims and Objects of the Society .. 87—89

The Second Meeting (Annual) *of the Society at Ely. Adoption of Rules, Report of the Society's work, &c.* 89

NOTES read at or connected with the forementioned:—

(1) *Swavesey* (St. Andrew) *Church.* By the Rev. C. H. EVELYN WHITE ..... 89—92

(2) *Swavesey Priory, &c.* By W. M. PALMER ..... 92—93

(3) *Over* (St. Mary) *Church and Manor.* By the Rev. C. H. EVELYN WHITE ..... 93—96

(4) *Holywell* and *Needingworth.* By the Rev. W. M. NOBLE ..... 97—98

ST. IVES GENERAL MEETING; the *raison d'être of the Society; St. Ives Bridge; the Priory remains* .. 98—100

(5) *St. Ives Church* and *the 'Hursts.'* By the Rev. W. M. NOBLE ..... 101—103

(6) *St. Ives Church.* By S. INSKIP LADDS, A.R.I.B.A. 103—104

(7) *Bluntisham* (St. Mary) *Church* ..... 104—105

(8) *The investigation of ancient earthworks in Cambs., and Hunts., particularly some hitherto unnoticed in Cottenham and the neighbourhood* 106

(9) *The term 'Galilee' as applied to the Western portion of Church buildings, and its possible connection with Sanctuary use* ..... 106—109

(10) *A Norman Church in the Isle of Ely and its work of 'Restoration.'* ..... 109—113

(11) *Stuntney Church, Isle of Ely.* By F. T. MULLETT 113—120

VI. *St. John's Hospital, Huntingdon.* By the Ven Archdeacon Vesey, ll.d. .....

VII. *Notes on the Early History of Shingay, Co. Cambridge.* By W. M. Palmer, m.r.c.s. .....126—141

VIII. *A Book of Church Accounts relating to certain 'Balks' in the Common fields of Rampton, Cambs.* By the Rev C. H. Evelyn White, f.s.a. 142—210

IX. *The Parish Registers of Rampton, Cambs.*, a.d. 1599—1812. By the Rev. C. H. Evelyn White, f.s.a. .....211—308

X. *Some account of the Parish and Church of Warboys, Hunts.* By S. Inskip Ladds, a.r.i.b.a .....309—318

XI. *Ramsey Abbey and the Parish Church.* By the Rev. Robert Black, m.a. .....318—326

XII. *Some Notes on the Church of St. John the Baptist, Wistow, Hunts.* By the Rev. W. M. Noble, b.a. .....327—329

XIII. *The Village Gilds of Cambridgeshire.* By W. M. Palmer, m.r.c.s. .....330—402

XIV. *The Church of the Holy Cross, Bury, Hunts*, with some account of the Image of St. Mary the Virgin. By the Rev. C. H. Evelyn White, f.s.a. .....403—418

Proceedings 1901. Third and General Meeting. *Huntingdon, King's Ripton, Wistow, Bury, Ramsey, Warboys, Hinchingbrooke*, with brief descriptive notes .....419—424

Fourth and General Meeting, (Annual) Sutton. Brief descriptive notes .....424—426

Index of Principal Matters .....427—430

Index of Names of Places .....431—434

List of Members, 1902-3 .....435—436

Rules i

List of Members, (1900-1) ..... ii—iv

[The *History of the Church and Parish of Rampton, Cambs.*, referred to in this Volume, is unavoidably held over for the first part of Vol. II., which it is hoped will be issued to the 1904 Subscribers within the next six months. It will also contain the accounts of the meetings held in 1902, and papers relating thereto, &c., with numerous illustrations, most of which have been specially prepared and are already printed.—Ed.]

ILLUSTRATIONS.

		PAGE
Hereward's Mound at Ely, the supposed Site of the last stand	to face	19
The Castle Mound at Cambridge (i)	,,	21
(ii)	,,	22
Earthworks at Cottenham, plan of	,,	65
Roman Pottery found at Cottenham	,,	73
St. Ives Bridge, Hunts	,,	81
Stuntney Church, a Proposed Restoration	,,	119
Rampton Church, Cambs, Showing thatched roof of Nave (South Elevation)	,,	147
Parish Church *(St. Thomas à Becket)* Ramsey, Hunts (Exterior)	,,	321
Do. Do. (Interior) with details of Ornamental Capitals	,,	325
Do. Do. Lectern (*circa* A.D. 1450)	,,	326
Parish Church, Bury, Hunts., Tower	,,	403
Do. Do. Tower Arch	,,	405
Do. Do. Inner Arch leading from Tower to Nave	,,	407
Do. Do. Low Side Window (Exterior)	,,	408
Do. Do. Recess in Wall by Low Side Window	,,	409
Do. Do. Font	,,	410

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS.

Black, Rev. Robert
Bull, Arthur
Evelyn White, Rev. C. H.
Ladds, S. Inskip
Mullett, F. T.
Noble, Rev. W. M
Parsons, Miss C.
Palmer, W. M.
Vesey, Ven. Archdeacon.

1105